The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

EDITION FOR EUROPE — *PER R.M.S. DOURO*

No. 2,650—Tenth Year. BUENOS AYRES, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871. Circulation, 3000

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing entered and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

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

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY
For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket DOURO, Captain THWAITES, 2,824 Tons, 500 horse power, Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th of FEB., 187., at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	£35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto
St. Vincent	£180	fts
Pernambuco	120	"
Bahia	110	"
Rio de Janeiro	70	"
Montevideo	8	"

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $8.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at the rate of £12 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN.

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ¼th.
" Eight " Twelve " ½
For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years

SERVANTS

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton	½	per cent.
" Havre and Paris..	1 5-16	"
" Montevideo	¼	"
PARCELS, not over one cub. foot	7s.	6d.
Above one " two "	11s.	6d.
" two " three "	15s.	0d.
" three " fourteen "	5s.	per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected or desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

"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 Schindler.

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 other obligation than the payment of the stipulated 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 behad, at the Head Office, No. 112½ FLORIDA—Up stairs—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 the Company, 112 Florida, up stairs

PAUL FRUGONI
Sworn Attorney
and
Public Translator,
General Accountant.
15—CALLE VICTORIA—15
(Altos.)
Half a Square from the Plaza.
191,xp,mv27

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Autumn meeting will be held at Palermo on Thursday the 18th May 1871.
BY ORDER

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.
Reserved 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.

Branches of the National Bank of 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 inaccount 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—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, November 1, 1870.

THE
ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.
OFFICE—112½ CALLE FLORIDA.—Up Stairs.
DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parravicini, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager,
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Eduardo Lumb.

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALLAO,
CALLING AT
BORDEAUX,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA, and
ISLAY.

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

In terms of the Postal Contract which the Company has concluded with Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Company's Steamers are to leave Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

With some slight deviations, which will be duly made known.

The Company's Steamers are appointed to arrive at MONTEVIDEO, from Liverpool, on the 8th or 9th, and 24th or 25th of each month.

The Royal Mail Steamer
NEMESIS,
N. SIMS, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo from Callao, on the 11th of February, to sail on the 12th for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamer
PATAGONIA,
P. C. PETRIE, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 25th of February, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamer
ARAUCANIA,
S. S. HOLLOWAY, Commander.
Is expected at Montevideo from Callao, on the 26th of February, to sail on the 27th for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

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.

Outside Berths, £5 extra.

Specie on convenient terms.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres (going) 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, and that the river steamers are not subject to quarantine.

For further particulars apply to the Agency
Calles Perez Castellanos, No. 98,
SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.,
MONTEVIDEO.

LA GUERRA FRANCO-PRUSIANA, sus causas y efectos en relacion con el estado político de ambos paises y gobiernos, y la influencia de este acontecimiento en la reconstruccion internacional de los pueblos de la raza latina. Este folleto se vende en las principales librerias a beneficio de los heridos de ambos paises.
74 fp18

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., cur.

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. 183 | xp,m29

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., 30 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.

LA PROBIDAD
COMPAÑIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS
A PRIMA FIJA,
Domiciliada en Bueno. Ayres,
CAPITAL REALIZADO,
1,000,000 DE $ FUERTES.
Seguros Marítimos 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 Contra Incendios.

Inspector-General, D. JULIO LAURENT

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

Esta Compañia, no cobrará póliza ni gastos de inspeccion.

Las pérdidas é cargo de La Probidad serán pagadas con la mayor prontitud; y en caso de cuestion se someterán al arbitraje de camerciantes.,

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 Lanus,
Eduardo Bonnemason,
Francisco I. de Basabe,
John Russel,
Aquiles Naveroff,
Rodoldo Hoimendahl.

Por mas pormenores y para contatar seguros ocúrrase al escritorio de la Compañia, Call Reconquista, No. 57 todos los dias de 10 de la esta de tarde. 10xp,je1

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
165—CALLE VENEZUELA—165.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
KEPLER, ...	1,499	COPERNICUS, ..	1,394
NEWTON, ...	1,074	LAPLACE, ...	1,192
PTOLEMY, ...	1,115	DONATI, ...	1,188
HALLEY, ...	1,347	TYCHO BRAHE,	1,840
HUMBOLDT,....	1,346	HIPPARCHUS, ..	1,846
LA PLATA	1,393	PASCAL	1,878
CASSINI,.....	836	OLBERS	2,168
SALADIN,.....	510	BIELA (new)...	2,168
TALISMAN.....	738	CAMOENS ....(building)	
MEMNON	1,209	CALDERON ..(building)	
FLAMSTEED,....	1,376		

CITY OF RIO DE JANEYRO—1597 Tons.

One of the above first-class Steamers will leave Buenos Ayres, for
LIVERPOOL or SOUTHAMPTON,
Via Brazils,
On the 9th of each MONTH,
With H.B.M.'S Mails.

These Steamers carry both Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First-class Return Tickets, with a deduction of 25 per cent., issued, available for Twelve Months.

☞ Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends from England.

Apply to the Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
110,xp,jy13

PEOPLE OF BUENOS AYRES!

Your attention is called to the sale by order of the Courts of the splendid property corner of Calles Cordoba and Parana, 19½x56, to take place on 13th, 14th and 15th inst. Apply on the premises. Cordova 369. 34 10p f5

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.
" 60 & 90 days fixed 7 ○ " } On both cur.
" 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 plication 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 FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great or part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.
xp.sept,6

VETERINARY INFIRMARY AND FORGE
(Behind the Santo Domingo Church.)

Messrs WILKES and DOUGLAS, Veterinary Surgeons, beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they have opened the above Establishment for the reception and cure of all the Domestic Animals; also the Shoeing of Horses.

November 1, 1870. 2xp,n3

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
10, xp,jy3

CRICKET.
B. A. C. C.

PRACTICE every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening.

Train leaves 25 de Mayo at.....

Tickets 10$ each to Palermo, for Members of the Club *only*.

November 4, 1870.

JAMES HOGG,
Hon. Secretary.

28..xp n5

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated XXX,
EXTRA STOUT.
Bottled by
MACHEN AND CO.
Sole Agents,
F. SMILES AND CO.,
77 & 77½ Calle 25 de Mayo.

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Once, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CHIVILCOY,
[Facing the Railway Station.]

The undersigned notifies his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above splendid Hotel, where travellers will find every accommodation at the most reasonable rates, the house being kept on the same style at the best hotels of Buenos Ayres. Meals in private rooms

JUAN LA PLACETTA.
365,15p,f1

ALBION HOTEL,
RUA FRESCA 3,
RIO DE JANEIRO,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. SEATON

Begs to inform visitors to Rio that he has REMOVED from No. 21 Rua Direita, to the above address.

The Hotel commands a fine view of the Harbor.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

English Ale on Draught, choice Wines and Spirits, Iced Drinks.

Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, and Suppers always ready, and at moderate prices.

Hot and Cold Baths,

A Porter up all night. 89,6m jy10

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 conventional 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 xp,6m

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 (Up stairs,

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3,014,940:64.
No. of Policies,..2,896 | Securities, $fl.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

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.

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

FOR SALE,
A NICE CASINO AND RESTAURANT.

Apply at Calle Maipu, corner of Calle Piedad.—BAQUE, Hermanos. 179,1m,d14

Furniture Vans.
118—CALLE ESMERALDA—118

CORNELIUS LANGAN.
—1n1

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES
Conducted by
Mrs. and Miss GATES,
199——CALLE FLORIDA——199

A month's notice, previous to the removal of a Pupil, is required, or an equivalent in money.
| sept4

REMOVAL
TO
107—Calle Corrientes—107.
ENGLISH STORE
195—Calle Piedad—195

In consequence of the intended removal of this business to larger premises, the greater part of the stock will be offered for sale at very reduced prices. Ladies and children's straw hats, fully trimmed, from 30 m/c each. Ladies kid boots, English made, hitherto sold at $65 now $50. Ladies gros silk mantles, formerly sold at $300 and 350, now $200 and 250. Gentlemen's white shirts (Prize Medal) hitherto sold at $750, now 650. The good will and fittings of the shop are to be disposed of.

For particulars apply at 195 Calle Piedad.
102 1m j11

English and German Hotel,
72—CALLE DE MEJICO—72

Particular attention paid to the comfort of Monthly Boarders. Private Room and Table for their use. Terms—$550 per month

Breakfasts from 8 to 11.30. Dinner from 4 to 6.30. Tea at 9.

Transient Boarders $35 per day.

Hot and Cold Lunches always ready.

Breakfast $12, Dinner $15.

Basses' Ale and Barclay's Imperial Porter always on draught.

N. B.—Latest European and American Papers always on hand.

LOUIS B. BRENNAN,
203 xp d10

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American measurement, will pay a rate of one dollar ($1.00) per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar and a-half (1.50) in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five ($0.75) cents. per ton. in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottome are broken, will not be taken at the regular rates but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

CARABASSA'S BANK,
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	5	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6½	" "
" " 60	6	" "
" " 90	7	" "

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, August 1, 1870.
JOSE CARABASSA.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

Se previene al público que desde el 15 de NOVIEMBRE el servicio de los Trens será como sigue:—

SALIDAS DEL PARQUE.

1	Tren á las 6 A.M.,	para	Chivilcoy.
2	.. 8 ..	..	Moron.
3	.. 10 ..	..	Moreno.
4	.. 12 P.M.	..	Moreno.
5	.. 3 ..	..	Chivilcoy.
6	.. 5 ..	..	Moreno.
7	.. 7 ..	..	Moron.

REGRESOS.

1	Tren á las 7 A.M.	de Moron	al Parque
2	.. 9 ..	Moreno	..
3	.. 11 ..	Chivilcoy	..
4	.. 1 P.M.	Moron	..
5	.. 4 ..	Moreno	..
6	.. 8.15 ..	Chivilcoy	..
7	.. 9 ..	Moreno	..

LA ADMINISTRACION.
Buenos Aires, 5 de Noviembre de 1870.
114 1m n11

NORTHERN RAILWAY
TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

FROM 25 DE MAYO.	FROM TIGRE.
5.50—7.55, and 9.50 a.m.—12.35—2.50—4.5** 5.0.—6.15* and 7.30 p.m.	6.20—7.30, 8.55** 10 30 a.m., 12.0 noon, 2.25—4.40 and 7.5. p.m.
FROM RETIRO.	FROM BELGRANO.
6.0—8.5 and 10.5 a.m. 12.45, 3.0, 4.15** 5.10, 6.25,* and 7.40 p.m.	7.15—8.25, 9.40.—11 25 a.m., 1.5. 3.20, 5.30—6.50, & 8.0 p.m

FEAST DAYS.

FROM 25 DE MAYO.	FROM TIGRE.
6.40, 8.30, 9 50, and 11.35 a.m.. 1.10, 2.15, 3.25,* 4.10, 5.20*, 6.50, and 7.15* p.m.	6.15—8.10, and 10 30 a.m.—12.5, 1.45, 3 45, 5.45 and 7.25 p.m.
FROM RETIRO.	FROM BELGRANO.
6.50—8.40, 9.30,* 10 5., 11.45 a.m.—1.20, 2.25, 3.35* 4.20, 5.30,* 7.0, and 7.25 p.m.	7.10—9.0, 10.25, and 11.25 a.m.—1.0, 2.45, 4.0, 4.40. 6.0, 6 40, 7 50, and 8.20 p.m.

* These TRAINS run to BELGRANO ONLY, all others to TIGRE.

** These Trains do not STOP at OLIVOS and RIVADAVIA.

General Manager's Office,
Retiro, Dec. 1870. d20

TO THE CREDITORS OF VERE PACKE,
DECEASED.

All claims against the Estate of the late Vere Packe, Esq., must be sent to the Administrator, Henry Peregrine Brick, Esq., 68 Lincoln's-inn Fields, London. W.; or to his Agent in Montevideo, Walter Ralph Congreve, before the 1st day of Febauary, 1871, after which day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.

WALTER RALPH CONGREVE,
Calle Alzibar, No. 25 Montevideo.
163,40p,jy17

MRS. JACKSON, who has lately arrived from New York, is happy to inform the French and English inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that she will give lessons on the piano at her own house, or at the pupils if desired.

For further information call at 326 Calle de Artes.

N. B. Mrs. Jackson will allow young beginners who have no piano to practice at her residence.

B. Ayres, January 16th, 1870.
178 :1m j17

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,sept1

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,000,
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 moderate 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.

HUGO BUNGET & CO.
183 RECONQUISTA.
Have on sale
Java Coffee,
Congo Tea,
Olive Oil,
BRANDIES and CHAMPAGNE
of the choicest quality.
310 1m j28

CARNIVAL 1871.

THE proprietors of houses desirous of decorating their residences or the streets in front thereof, are reminded that in Calle Maypu 27 and 29 there is a splendid assortment of ornaments, games, &c.

Some of the best and largest caricature paintings in Buenos Ayres are to be found here. Also gorgeous decorations for balconies, ten thousand flags of different nations, one hundred thousand Chinese lanterns, and an infinity of other articles which for their cheapness render them within the reach of everyone. 236—24p j22

CHATWOOD'S
Sextilpie Patent Invincible intersected
STEEL SAFES.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.
Class 65, No. 14.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, 1865.

Sole Agents,
ASHWORTH and CO.,
63—Reconquista—63
129 xp j13

SARSAPARILLIAN
Associated with other powerful vegetable ingredients that form RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, is curing the worst cases of Chronic, Scrofulous, Syphiloid, and Urinary Diseases, as well as Skin Diseases.

A medical Gentleman inquires "if the Resolvent is a cure for Spermatorrea, Impotence, and Discharges from the System, that threatens dissolution," &c.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT, when prepared under the old process, cured many persons in this city and elsewhere, who, from self-abuse, had almost placed themselves beyond the reach of cure, but who were cured, and since married, and have children. This is good evidence of its powerful curative and fruitful efficacy.

As a Blood Purifier, it is superior to all Sarsaparillas—these decoctions are mere washes compared to the powerful, stimulating, strengthening, and life-invigorating effects of the true SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. So quick is this remedy in passing into the circulation, than it may be detected in the Blood and Urine in

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any o the River Ports, under the following conditions:

1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

2d. To any immigrant who may have resided for some time in this City, and is desirous of trying a me othe part of the Republic, on written application to the Secretary's Office, No. 32 Reconquista, where the Committee shall meet twice a month to resolve on such pet tions.

3d. The petitioner should state clearly the Christian and sirnames [as likewise those of his family, if any], the number of persons, their nationality, age, sex, state or profession in life, and where last employed, the port of embarking, name of vessel, the date of arrival here and name of place they wish to be transported to.

N.B. Persons, or the families of persons, engaged abroad by private parties or companies, for any part of the Republic, are not entitled to free passages.

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor Immigrants on the
WESTERN RAILWAY,
SOUTHERN do.
CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do.
And also to any Station on the Line.
Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charge for 'eight days,' in the
IMMIGRANTS' HOUSE,
8—CALLE CORRIENTES—8
Tickets for the two first Railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-mentioned, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870.
| n5 WM. WILIKEN, Secretary.

FOR LIVERPOOL
DIRECT.
The well-known first class British bark.
JOHN RITSON,
280 Tons, A. 1. Lloyd's.
CURWEN, Master
Has a great part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, can still engage a few salted hides and bales, and has also excellent accommodation for passengers.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Geo. Bell and Son, Calle Defensa; or to Woodgate, Brothers, Shipbrokers, 42 San Martin.
122 6p f12

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO.,
10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street,
LONDON;
And from
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE.,
PARIS.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.
WE beg to announce that we have established an IMPORT HOUSE, in
63——CALLE MAIPU——63
Under the name of
FIRMAT and TOPHAM.
127, 6p,f12

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The Douro is bearer this time of very important intelligence: the defeat and total overthrow of Lopez Jordan. In another column will be found full particulars of the Battle of Naembé, on the 26th ultimo, in the Province of Corrientes, since which it is rumored that Lopez Jordan has escaped into Brazil: we have received intelligence to-day that among the booty was the military chest of the rebels, containing £14,000. There is talk of postponing the Cordoba Exhibition, as quarantine has been put on at Rosario, owing to the occurrence of some cases of yellow fever in this city. Everything is, otherwise, in readiness for the inauguration of the great international fête. President Sarmiento has shipped his carriage for Rosario.

Meantime the epidemic in B. Ayres is of a very mild or limited form, the deaths not exceeding three or four daily: it is confined to the parish of San Telmo, the poorest and dirtiest part of the city, and the immediate cause of it is supposed to be the emanations from the Riachuelo, where the animal matter of the saladeros has entirely corrupted the current of the stream.

Another interesting piece of news for our home readers is, that Don Luis Dominguez has accepted the post of National Finance Minister, having arrived from England last week. It will be remembered that he was the agent for the Provincial Government of B. Ayres in the negotiation of the loan for one million sterling, which he performed with such brilliant success, last July, through the firm of Murrieta & Co., of London. The increasing credit of this country abroad is evidenced by the fact that the last English mail brought a consignment of 50,000 sovereigns to the National Government, unsolicited, with an offer of one million sterling at six per cent.; as yet it is not known whether the offer will be accepted, as Dr. Varela is understood to be at present concluding the loan for £6,000,000 at London, for which, if report be true, there are no fewer than forty financial firms competing.

The telegraph wires of the Transandine Company are rapidly making their way across the Pampas, the section to Rio Cuarto having been opened a few days ago to public traffic. Increased attention is paid both here and in Chile to the project of a railway over the Andes; the trade between these countries is assuming great proportions, as we see by the official returns just published.

The arrival of Mr. Wheelwright is anxiously looked forward to, preparatory to the carrying out of the railway to Ensenada. The prolongation works of the Southern line to Las Flores, and the Western to Lobos, are being pushed forward with all despatch. The city tramways are giving results far beyond the most sanguine expectations; one company alone (the City of Buenos Ayres Company), carried 245,000 passengers last month, or one-fourth more than the population. The new lines to the suburbs are being laid down and will, doubtless, prove no less successful.

A rumor was current here for some weeks past that the Mormons intended coming out to settle in the Gran Chaco and had engaged numbers of vessels for the purpose. There appear, however, no grounds for such apprehension, further than the fact that some of the Elders of Salt Lake have been making enquiries about the Gran Chaco and this portion of South America.

The Immigration Report, published in another column, shows that 40,000 immigrants arrived last year from Europe. The numbers now arriving daily even surpass these figure; there is room for all. The Upper Provinces are now anxious to attract foreign settlers. Regarding the rumoured gold discoveries in the Sierras of Cordoba we learn that the findings do not suffice to pay the cost and trouble of working.

We regret to say that the war in the Banda Oriental is not over: on the centrary, the Blanco shave assembled an army of 6,000 men, and suddenly appeared before Montevideo last week. The Custom House was closed, the Government having called out all employés, but yesterday it was rumoured the Blancos had retired from the suburb of Union to Pando. Meantime, the American Minister has been using his good offices towards a reconciliation of the two parties, which is extremely unlikely.

The commercial transactions of the fortnight hane been important, and will be found in detail in our mercantile columns.

Exchange for the packet opened very firm, and closed with a downward tendency; about £250,000 passed.

Exchange on England 50¼, 50, 49¾, 49¾. On Antwerp 5.28, 5.26.

BATTLE OF LAKE NAEMBE.

The affair of Naembe has been another Lake Thrasymene in point of the decisive and sanguinary nature of the combat. It appears to have been the only serious blow that Lopez Jordan has sustained since the commencement of the Mesopotamian war, and if Arredondo follows up the advantage gained by Governor Baibiene, advancing by forced marches with his army of 7000 men, we may expect to hear of the rebellion being utterly stamped out by the Ides of March.

The list of prisoners and trophies in the recent fight shews how substantial has been the victory achieved by the youthful Governor of Corrientes, who has won his spurs in a manner worthy of Hotspur or Prince Rupert of English history. The loss of the Correntinos is put down as under 200, while that of the rebels was 700 killed and 450 prisoners. The official report shews that the enemy had 4 Colonels, 3 Majors and 258 men killed on the field, besides 390 slain in the pursuit; also 1 Colonel, 4 Majors, 3 Captains, 13 subalterns and 439 men prisoners. The trophies consisted of 9 field pieces 11 flags, 52 waggons, 1000 firelocks, 300 sabres, 500 lances. 1000 rounds of large and 50,000 rounds of small cartridge 1200 lbs. of powder, 2 bands of music, a printing-office complete, a blacksmith's forge, 50 packages of private papers and 1000 horses.

Governor Baibiene's official depatch is a document of 4 columns, which, however, may be condensed into a quarter of that space. We may premise that the hero of Naembé served his apprenticeship in the Paraguayan war, frequently distinguishing himself by his surprises of the enemy.

Field of Battle, Lake Naembé.
January 26th 1871.

To the Minister of War.

Before entering into a relation of the victory just gained permit me to explain some of the antecedents which obliged me to take the field with forces much inferior to the enemy. On my return from Buenos Ayres last Christmas I learned that Lopez Jordan was preparing two expeditions at La Paz to invade this Province in different directions. At the same time the disbandment of various bodies of National Guards that I was assembling shewed the result of intrigues by the enemy. Nevertheless I hastened preparations at Corrientes and was able in 4 days to land at Goya with a small battalion, just as the Goya company of National Guards arrived from Paraná to reinforce me. I started at once for Paso Borda on the River Corrientes, where the forces from Abogoretá were to meet me, while the vanguard of 720 horses and 100 foot, under Colonel Insaurralde was to hang on the enemy's flank.

Meantime the invaders had reached Esquina and pushed on their vanguard to the River Corrientes, carrying off all the horses in the south. I had previously caused all the horses of the departments of Curuzu-Cuatiá, Caseros, Esquina and Mercedes, to the number of 25,000, to be driven away to my rear, thus depriving the enemy of such booty. Then with all my forces, except the vanguard, I moved to the centre of this department to check the advance of the column that was moving from Esquina towards the city of Corrientes, while Lopez Jordan himself pushed on from Basualdo to Paraiso.

I hoped in the interim to see Arredondo come up with his army to the frontier and prevent Lopez Jordan from returning to Entre Rios, while the reinforcements I expected from Buenos Ayres, by water, would enable me to meet the main body of the rebels. I was about 2 leagues N. of Goya when the 7th of the Line arrived, with letters from Colonel Borjes of Paraná to the 14th inst. advising me that Arredondo had started northward, which would probably prevent Lopez Jordan crossing the Corrientes river.

Falling back to Lake Naembé, so as to protect Goya, I was joined by the 7th batt. and 4 field-pieces. The position of the ground suited me admirably, since it was so broken as to prevent the movements of the enemy's cavalry. The Esquina column of invaders has now intercepted communication with Curuzu-Cuatiá, thus masking the movements of Lopez Jordan's main army. On the 24th I was reinforced by some artillery that had reached Goya the day previous.

I drew up my line of battle on the S. of Lake Naembé, from east to west, in this order—the centre, under Col. Silva, comprised the 3rd and 5th Correntino infantry and Capt. Hipola's 2 six-pounders; the right wing, under Col. Sosa, consisted of the Uruguay and Mayo regiments of horse, the Corrientes Chasseurs, 4th N. G. infantry, and some field pieces under Lieut. Frutos; the left wing, comprising the Gen. Paz, Mercedes, Concepcion, San Martin, Coacaty, and Exploradores cavalry, the Goya infantry, and Ensign Benites's two two-pounders. My reserve line was—the 7th of the Line and squadron Escotta, under Col. Roca, behind the centre; the cavalry of Sauce and Esquina and Major Viejo Bueno's artillery brigade behind the right wing. My left wing rested on the Lake, close to which was my ammunition train, guarded by the Mercedes chasseurs.

On the 24th and 25th I sent out frequent guerilla parties to see if I could draw the enemy into a pitched battle.

On the morning of the 26th Capt. Solis, having made a detour by Paso Santillan, brought me word that Lopez Jordan had passed the whole of his army over the Corrientes river, 5,000 strong, with 9 pieces of cannon, and effected a junction with Evaristo Lopez, whose column numbered 2000 more, both armies being now in front of me. Against the enemy's force of 7000 I had only 3,300 men, of whom 500 were detached to mind the horses. Nevertheless I had such confidence in the strategetic position of my army and the spirit of my troops that I was eager to try the chance of battle.

My guerillas failing to entice the enemy I advanced a field-piece at 7 a.m. and fired at a battalion of the rebels stationed in a chacra. the gun was dismounted at the first shot, the gear being defective. I then held a council-of-war and it was agreed to push forward in battle array to meet the enemy, who was stationed on a slope two miles distant, near some lagoons and broken ground. Col. Alsina had comm and of my right, Col. Calvo my left, and I led the centre in person.

It was 10 o'clock when I gave the word 'Charge,' and horse, foot and artillery rushed on the foe sweeping all before them. The Goya infantry was the first to gain the top of the hill, and here a fierce fight ensued at 200 paces distance with three battalions. The cavalry supported the assault with vigor and impetuosity, Col. Calvo riding down the enemy's right, while Ayala, Monzon and other gallant officers defiled through a narrow pass between a lagoon and a palm grove, under a fire of shot and shell, and engaged another division of 2500 horse. Meantime Roca with the 7th of the line pushed up to the palm-grove where the Goya battalion still gallantly held its ground against the enemy's foot and artillery.

I also sent the Escolta to its aid, for the fight raged fiercely. Lopez Jordan in person defended this part of his line, pouring volleys of grape and musketry, at 100 yards distance, into the two valiant assaulting columns. Major Martinez, who commanded the Goya, had his horse killed, and got a ball through his leg: the same happened to Major Gutierrez of the 7th batt. without checking for a moment either of those brave officers who still led on their men to the charge. This was the turning-point of the fortunes of the day. The cavalry of the enemy's right had rallied and again come up in battle-order, their left was also recovering from its first repulse and coming into line, and if their centre held good they would inevitably fall on us with a simultaneous movement. Without a moment's delay I sent Major Lagraña to the left, and advanced in person, shouting 'a la bayoneta', to the support of Colonel Roca, who now dashed forward on the enemy's guns, at the same moment that the Goya batt. fell on their flank like a thunderbolt, and the day was ours: guns, flags &c. all fell into our hands. At the same instant Lagraña's force and the 5th batt., as well as Hipola's artillery, drove back the enemy at various points; Bosch's infantry also fought well.

The operations on my right were conducted by Colonel Alsina, who sent Colonel Sosa to dislodge an infantry battalion from an orange-grove protected by 5,000 of the Entre-Riano cavalry under Vera and Correa. Sosa with two companies of infantry carried the position and bayonetted its defenders, thus exposing the enemy's left flank to our fire. Colonel Alsina then assailed them with the Uruguay and Sauce horse and lanced them right and left. The 4th N.G. infantry, Corrientes chasseurs, and regiments of Esquina, Mayo and San Martin cavalry, charged at the same time with the watchword 'Victory at all cost,' and contributed powerfully to the brilliant triumph that crowned our arms.

We have taken 10 flags, 9 brass cannon, 600 prisoners, 24 waggons, a printing-office, medicine chest, camp-forge, musical instruments, the travelling carriages of Lopez Jordan and Segui, 2½ tons of bullets ½ ton of powder, 1000 shot and shell, 30,000 cartridges, all the arms of the enemy's infantry, besides a quantity of papers &c. We have counted on the field 200 dead of the enemy, including 4 Colonels and 3 Majors, besides 300 more killed in a pursuit of 5 leagues. Our loss does not exceed 60 killed and 130 wounded; among the latter Majors Martinez, Gutierrez and Garcete with some subalterns.

The battle may be said to have lasted two hours, and to have completely crushed the power of Lopez Jordan. I cannot too highly recommend the conduct of Lieut.-Colonels Roca, Sosa, Carreras, Araujes, Leyes, Ojeda, and Monzon, whom I made Colonels on the field of battle, subject to President Sarmiento's approval; in like manner Majors Gutierrez, Bosch, and Martinez, whom I have made Lieutenant-Colonels. Major Viejo-Bueno, Capt. Hipola, and Drs. Vivar and Justo are also deserving of praise. But for the diversion that Colonel Insuarralde had to make with my vanguard against 500 of the enemy at Caseros I feel confident the whole army of Lopez Jordan must have fallen into my hands. Present my congratulations to the President of the Republic for this signal victory.

SANTIAGO BAIBIENE.
Governor and Generalisimo of Corrientes

NOTE.—Killed of the enemy: Cols. Pedro Murna, Nicolas Esquivel, and José Toledo; Lieut-Col. Antonio Beron; Majors Romualdo Borda, Mariano Martinez and Pedro Viana, and 648 men.

Prisoners Lieut-Col. Juan B. Leguizamon; Major Galeano, Mena Barreto, Urbino and Rodriguez; Captains Palacios, Reynoso, and Gomez; Lieuts. Oporto, Lopez, Rator, Duarte, Legaré, Reis, Forti, Ramos, Aramburú, Cardoso, Baena, Garcia and Echague, and 39 men.

IMPORTANT FROM GOYA.

ENGLISH VERSION OF BATTLE.

Goya, January 27, 1870.

Knowing how eagerly you look for the first news of all events that take place in the country, and what pleasure you take in making the truth known, I take this opportunity of letting you know how events have gone in this part of the country lately, where we have been alarmed for fifteen days past at the coming of the Blancos. But they did not make their appearance until yesterday morning, when, about half after three or four o'clock, we were awakened by the galloping of horses and the barking of dogs, followed by about two hundred shots rapidly delivered in the direction of the Plaza. On going up to ascertain the cause, it was found that about forty Blancos had invaded the town, but the Gefe Politico and some 20 marines on the roof of the Policia gave them such a warm reception that they returned with the loss of one man and two horses, in an orderly manner, and promising to come back in three hours. They were however frustrated; while waiting for them we were startled by hearing discharges in the direction of the army encamped about three leagues off, at a place called the Laguna Opuca.

The Blancos being encamped a little further south, at the Estancia de Ojeda, the firing continued in heavy volleys for about three-quarters of an hour, when it ceased; and very soon afterwards bells, rockets, and crackers proclaimed a victory for the Colorados, or national party; this was totally unexpected by all sides. The details are as follows, and I think may be relied on:—

The Blancos, led by Lopez Jordan in person, attacked, but were received by withering volleys from the two regiments of the line, just arrived from below. This gave a check to the Blancos, and they were driven back, and Jordan having made the mistake of bringing up all his train, store, and ammunition, and placing it in the centre of his troops, lost all of these things, and could not recover them, and being short of ammunition had to retire, and the opposite side say it was a complete route; six or eight guns and thirteen carts and other baggage were, I believe, all the spoils. It is said some 300 prisoners were taken; about 100 wounded have been brought in, which, owing to the care and skill of Dr. Donnelly, were all well attended to. Dr. Donnelly deserves great praise on this occasion for the many critical operations in surgery, and also amputations that he performed with success. I understand he has also done many great cures in the town, and a very dangerous operation in private practice, all of which have succeeded, and are doing well at present.

No news of the numbers killed have been yet received, but I think it must be rather large in proportion to the forces actually engaged, two or three battalions of infantry on either side, and the Colorado cavalry used in the pursuit, being all the troops engaged. Jordan did not use his cannon or cavalry, except to run away with; nor, I think, did the National party use their cannon either, at least no cannon shots were heard in the town. If Jordan had not run short of ammunition, there would have been a very severe battle; as it is, he has received a very severe check. He is reported to be at various distances from here, but I think he is at the pass Santillan, of the River Corrientes; and they say he has plenty of substantial backers not only in Entre Rios, but in other and more distant lands. He is supposed to have plenty of other stores between him and the frontier, and I expect he will give much trouble yet. We are rid of him for the present, at all events, but should I hear any more news on which I can rely, and I be still in this part of the country, I shall let you know.

SCEPTIC.

IMMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1870.

Forty thousand immigrants arrived last year, which is equal to two per cent. of the population, or double the ratio of immigration into the United States Moreover our returns increase amazingly, quadrupling regularly every seven years, at which rate we may expect 160,000 arrivals in 1877. At present it is doubtful if even Australia can keep pace with us in this respect, and the numbers are every day increasing. At the same time it is a sad reflection that the Government and people of the country do nothing for immigrants. There is no Land office, no Emigrants' bureau, no Homestead Law.

If we take up the Report before us we find the total of 39,667 is made up of 24,083 arrived direct from Europe and 15,584 transhipped at Montevideo. There were

60 per cent.	Italians.	2 per cent.	Swiss.
14 ,,	Spaniards.	2 ,,	English.
10 ,,	French.	12 ,,	unclassified

The classification of sexes is given thus—75 per cent. men, 16 per cent. women, 9 per cent. children. The general ratio of males and females is 4 to 1, the relative numbers of the sexes according to nationalities being as follow.

	males		females
Italians	4	to	1
French	5	to	2
Spaniards	4	to	1
Swiss	4	to	1
English	3	to	1

The majority of the immigrants were of the well-to-do class, as we find only one-sixth of the total number availed themselves of the hospitality of the Asilo. The returns of this establishment show 6,270 persons admitted during the year, of whom two-thirds were Italians, one-sixth French, one-tenth Spaniards; there were only 51 English, 76 Germans, and a sprinkling of Belgians, Greeks, Russians, &c.

The total number of English arrivals during the year is put down at 453, but we may safely calculate that one-half those returned (2836) as unclassified are passengers by the English steamers. In effect we have four steamers monthly from Liverpool, besides the Southampton, London, and Glasgow lines, bringing on an average twenty passengers each, *i.e.* 140 a month, or 1680 for the year. Thus we may calculate that of every 100 passengers arriving here, the rate is—

	men	women
Italians	48	12
Spaniards	11	3
French	7	3
English	6	2
Swiss, Germans, &c.	6	2

Except a few hundred immigrants monthly, that go up to the colonies of Santa Fé or to the Gran Chaco, this immense tide of settlers remains in the city or province of Buenos Ayres. Out of the 40,000 we may safely lay it down that 36,000 remain here, thus increasing our population by 100 a day. Another remarkable feature is, that, although foreigners and Argentines are now half and half, the mortality of adult natives is much greater than that of foreign residents, while the number of children christened shows two-thirds of foreign parentage. These figures call for deep study and attention.

Again the intermarriage of natives and foreigners is becoming so general that Buenos Ayres is fast losing its distinctive features of the olden time, and the tastes, feelings, condition and general appearance of the people are becoming in every respect Europeanized. The stranger who lands upon our shores is agreeably surprised (after having seen Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Janeyro) to find a people half French, half English, and yet with an admixture of all that is most agreeable in Creole customs, and a strong tinge of the country of Dauta and Columbus. In fact he finds Buenos Ayres, except on a dusty day, a remarkably pleasant place, and wonders it is so little known in Europe.

We are fast following in the steps of New York, that city, called in byegone days New Amsterdam, was originally settled by Dutchmen, and to the present day we find the names of Hoffman, Vanderbilt, Voorhies, Knickerbocker, Zimmermann, Vanderpoel, Van Hopper, Von Blarcom, &c. Nevertheless New York is no longer Dutch, but cosmopolitan. Not many years will elapse before another Rip Van Winkle will come to write the history of Buenos Ayres, and look in vain for the Black Barrack, Panaderia de Soto, Hueco de Cabezitas, &c.: perchance he may find an old copy of the Handbook, and some of the descendants of the Estradas, Varelas, Elizaldes, Pachecos, &c., will preserve some family traditions to help him to trace scattered relics of the old Spanish city of the time of Rosas.

The transition that we are going through is a quiet and prosperous one, but its effects are no less inevitable. Immigration means progress, and as New York in 1830 (before emigration set in) was a town of our present population it is hardly amiss to predict that before the close of this century Buenos Ayres will boast a million of inhabitants and rival in every respect the Empire city of the North.

EXPORT TRADE OF B. AYRES.

Mr. Woodgate's tables, which have been incorporated into Mr. Batman's report, throw a clearer light upon the growing resources and actual condition of this country, than could be expressed in an essay of several hundred pages. The tables extend over a period of 17 years [1853-70] and shew an increase of our expert trade such as few among us were able to appreciate, and such as may challenge competition in the trade-annals of any other country in the world.

In spite of all our drawbacks; in spite of war, pestilence, drought, hard times, and occasional reverses, the exports of Buenos Ayres have more quadrupled in quantity and quintupled in value since 1853. A country that can show such figures, and point to an equal development in every branch of national progress, has a glorious future before it, with resources that may well nigh be termed inexhaustible, and wanting only the tide of foreign immigration in a degree sufficient to develop the treasures with which Nature has endowed it.

When the immigration to this country, a few years ago, averaged four or five thousand annually the STANDARD steadfastly asserted that 100,000 new arrivals per annum would find plenty to do here, and that no country offered better prospects to European settlers. Many well-meaning people censured us for preaching immigration on so large a scale. 'What are the people to do? 'Where are they to turn'? 'What industry have we to offer them'? All these questions are triumphantly answered by pointing to the fact that 40,000 immigrants arrived here last year (averaging 110 daily) and yet no one is unemployed, nor have wages fallen!

Some critics in England said the *Buenos Ayres Standard* was causing much harm by preaching immigration to a country that had nothing to offer foreigners; and even asserted that the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres were a sham! We took no heed, at the time, of such criticisms, knowing that figures would sooner or later vindicate our cause triumphantly. We now refer our colleagues in England to what follows:

The tables to which we allude may be condensed as follows—

	185.	1860	1870
Salted cow hides	400,831	420,525	774,806
Dry do.	694,868	1,241,568	1,824,895
Horse dry and s.	129,905	278,613	102,259
Tallow, pipes	17,668	11,633	108,384
Wool, bales	20,514	42,275	160,399
Sheepskins, do.	1,398	16,755	67,291
Jerked beef, qq.	275,000	424,830	647,532
Total in tons	97,453	161,977	397,722
Value in £sterling	1,398,154	4,238,968	7,858,938

From the above it appears that 2½ million cow hides were exported last year, against a million in 1853, and a million and a half in 1860. This shews what prodigious wealth the country possesses in horned cattle alone, of which we slaughter nearly as many every year as there are in the whole of Ireland. In horse hides there has been a notable falling-off, doubtless owing to the fact that horses have of late years so much risen in value that they are no longer killed and melted down for their grease and hides: this circumstance is another sign of growing prosperity. The increase in the items of tallow, wool and sheepskins is quite unprecedented: tallow in 1860 signified what was produced at the saladeros in the making of jerked beef, but since the establishment of 'graserias' for melting down sheep the increase in tallow is 8-fold, coming almost to rival wool as a first-class staple of export.

The wool crop doubled in the seven years from 1853 to 1860, again quadrupling between 1860 and 1870, and this notwithstanding the immense slaughter of sheep in the 'graserias.' Sheepskins have increased in even greater ratio, viz. six-fold in the last 10 years: this item hardly figured in our exports in 1853. Jerked-beef, as might be expected, rose in exactly the same ratio as hides, shewing in 1870 about 2½ times as much as in 1853. Finally the gross returns shew that our exports have increased 4-fold in bulk, and 5½ times in value, within 17 years.

The aliquot proportion of the various items, in point of value, was as follows at the three periods above expressed:—

	1853	1860	1870
Salted cow hides	17½	18	11
Dry do	25	35	23
Horse-hides	2½	3½	½
Tallow	23	6	25
Wool	17½	18	28½
Sheepskins	1	3½	9¾
Jerked-beef	1½	1	¾
Various	12	15	1¾
	100	100	100

When we compare these products with the population of the Province of Buenos Ayres, from which more than 9-tenths of our exports proceed, we find the ratio stands thus—

	Exports	Population	Per head
1853	£1,400,000	300,000	£ 4½
1860	4,240,000	350,000	£12
1870	7,858,000	495,000	£16

Thus it appears that the relative returns of exports for population have increased in an extraordinary degree since the influx of immigration, shewing how much more industrious the inhabitants have become by force of example. In a new country like this, we have no better measure of individual industry than the export-returns, and although the comparison is not quite a fair one, it is very flattering to place Buenos Ayres side by side with foreign countries viz.

	Pop.	Exports.	per head
B. Ayres	490,000	£ 7,858,938	£16
G. Britain	30,000,000	180,000,000	6
France	40,000,000	120,000,000	3
Spain	15,600,000	29,000,000	2
U. States	39,000,000	90,000,000	2¼

It is needless to continue the list. Suffice it to say that we are just on a level with Australia, which with 1,753,000 inhabitants exported produce (including gold dust) to the value of £30,000,000, or more than £16½ per head. We have no gold mines in Buenos Ayres, but our staple products are of a still more valuable and lasting kind: gold mines are exhausted after a few years, but hides, tallow and wool go on increasing.

OUR TRADE WITH CHILE.

Argentine Legation,
Santiago, Jan. 2, 1871.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tejedor.

I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the Trade-returns of Chile for 1869, which show the increase of trade with the Argentine Republic. The total trade of Chile stands thus:—

Imports	$35,000,452
Exports	31,479,622
	$66,510,074

Comparing this with 1868 it shows an increase of $5,041,754, of which three and a-half millions belong to imports, and one and a-half to exports.

The trade with the Argentine Republic in 1869 was as follows:—

	1869	1868
Imports	1,480,543	706,965
Exports	1,234,478	414,333
	2,715,021	1,121,298

Of the imports from the Argentine Republic in 1869 two-thirds consisted of live-stock, viz:—

41,973 orned cattle	$886,633
4,160 mules	94,868
931 horses and asses	20,029
6,281 sheep	8,108
	$1,008,638

This table shows an increase of $321,228 in the item of horned cattle. The value of minerals, &c. imported in 1869 from San Juan and other Provinces was about $80,000. The imports by water from Buenos Ayres consisted of grease and tallow, to the value of $382,711. The cattle imported overland are duty free, and the total import duties of Argentine goods only reached $99,473.

The export-table shows—

Cereals	221,934
Minerals, &c.	1,012,544
	$1,234,478

The greater portion of the cereals went to Montevideo, viz., 14 per cent. of the wheat, and 60 per cent. of the flour, most of this being afterwards forwarded to the Argentine Republic and other countries. The quantity shipped direct to the Argentine Republic was small, only two cargoes, against 71 to Montevideo. The value of cereals thus exported stands thus—

Montevideo	$1,965,395
Buenos Ayres	221,934
	$2,187,329

Well-informed Chilians assure me that the consumption of their cereals is computed in this ratio—two-tenths in the Banda Oriental, three-tenths in Brazil, and four-tenths in the Argentine Republic; but they say that in 1869 two-thirds of the exports found their way to Buenos Ayres. Hence, they estimate the exports to the Argentine Republic thus:—

By land	$1,458,218	
By water	1,012,544	
		2,470,762
Imports		1,480,543
		$3,951,305

This is highly satisfactory, showing that among the customers of the Argentine Republic the sister state of Chile holds high rank, yielding precedence to England, France and Germany, and almost coming up to the U. States and Brazil. Our trade with Chile is in one respect precarious, depending very much on the good or bad crops in the Argentine Republic; but it is likely that for many years to come we must be a customer for Chilian grain and flour in return for the live stock that the Chilians take from our Andine provinces. Our trade relations will increase as the means of transit are improved. The Andes, which were not sufficient barrier to prevent us from joining to fight the Spaniards, need not impede our trade relations. Not many months ago an Argentine first succeeded in taking a convoy of carts safely over the Cordillera, since when two others have followed in his steps, and the day is not far off when we shall see the locomotive scale the Andes; European capitalists are in readiness to undertake the work.

This will work quite a revolution in the trade of these countries, and develop our resources in a wonderful manner, while drawing closer political relations, which have always such an effect on international trade.

Permit me to congratulate the Government of my country on the figures shown in the above report,

and remain &c.
Félix Frias.

ARGENTINE FINANCES.

The credit of this Republic is now a statistical fact: Argentine stock in the London market issued but a few years ago at 75, is to-day quoted at 95; probably on the share list of the London Stock Exchange there is not to be found during the same period, another stock showing so steady, so maintained a rise, and what is stranger still, although in the *Money Market Review* and other financial organs a further issue of the same stock is mentioned as likely soon to occur. The Argentine bonds at present held in the London market give way nothing in price; if we scan the share list of the *Times* we find every Argentine security at a premium including even the San Fernando or Northern Railway. It is not surprising that with such facts before us, there should be much competition amongst London capitalists for the management of the new six million sterling loan, which has been entrusted to Don Mariano Varela: all the present holders of Argentine stock have made handsomely by their investments, and it is to be supposed that future investors will share the same good luck. It is, however, worthy of remark, that at a very few years ago the Argentine Republic was comparatively speaking unknown to the London Stock Exchange, and we well remember when Mr. Rivadavia left to negotiate the first loan, it was sneeringly observed that as the name of the Republic was unknown in financial circles, there was very little probability of the loan being done, except at a most fearful 'shave.' The Riestra loan was in every sense a war loan, and launched at a period of the most unexampled mercantile disaster. Taking all circumstances into account, it may be said that 75 then was fully equal to 88 or 90 now. The present loan is an industrial one, a loan which is relished in England, inasmuch, as the money although exported to a foreign land, is spent at home and comes back twice to the lending market, first in payment of railway material, &c., manufactured in England, and secondly in the periodical amortization of the bonds. Notwithstanding, therefore, all that pessimists may urge, the new Argentine loan is a popular one, and doubtless will be launched with success.

The arrival here, however, of a quarter of a a million of patacons by the last packet, unasked, unsolicited, and consigned to the Finance Minister of the nation without the slightest previous intimation, is indeed an anomaly perhaps unknown in the history of finance, and calls for explanation. Such extraordinary liberality is as much calculated to engender suspicion as to the motives of the lender as it is to create erroneous ideas of the credit of the borrower; and perhaps the best line for the new Minister to adopt is to increase the anomaly by sending the gold back, untouched, to the London bankers who took such liberty with the Government and the country as to ship it. What would the London Stock Exchange people say when they read in the city article of the *Times* that £50,000 in gold had arrived at the Bank of England, having been returned by the Argentine Government to the house that had the audacity to ship it? Why, the Government would make infinitely more by such a masterly stroke of financeering than by closing on the gold and paying it over to meet 'vencimientos.' We hope to see this course adopted.

Such a financial 'lark' was never before heard of—£50,000 knocking about the North and South Atlantic from Lombard-street to Calle San Martin without an owner. Freight, insurance, interest, all would be amply covered by the prestige which the Argentine Hacienda would gain by such a step. The business would really afford capital subject for a financial novel. The Douro arrived on Sunday: on Monday morning the gold was landed and sent to the Provincial Bank. The bank people, accustomed to receive such like sums for the Provincial Government remittances for the Murrieta Loan, never gave the subject a single thought, but at once handed to Mr. Benn, the agent, a receipt for the money, for acc. of the Provincial Government. Mr. Benn files the receipt, and the money is placed to the credit of the Buenos Ayres Government, and the Finance Minister of the Province acquainted of the fact. The Finance Minister goes to the Governor; the Governor knows nothing of the windfall, and sends for Mr. Dominguez, who protests that he has no claim whatever to the specie. At the Nat. Government House there is nothing known of the matter. So early as Sunday afternoon one of the Ministers of the National Government was shown the passenger list, with the note of the specie shipped to Minister of the Nation. His Excellency regarded it as a blunder on the part of the purser, who did not know the difference between the two governments; and, in fact, until midday on Monday there was nothing whatever known of the gold in the National Government-house.

When the letters were opened and read at the Ministerio on Monday afternoon then the whole affair was explained. Mr. Edward Madero, who is at present in London, made arrangements with the house of Vignal and Co. to make the Argentine Government heavy advances, to be repaid out of the loan. The fifty thousand pounds by the Douro was the first instalment, and like sums may be expected out by every succeeding mail steamer till the Government cries 'Hold, enough.' There can be no doubt that the intention on the part of the shippers was good, but the Argentine Government, owing to its exchange operations with Messrs Thompson, Bonar, and Co., is placed in a rather awkward dilemma, a sort of 'embarras de richesses'.

Better, after all, to have been born lucky than rich. The case in point proves the truth of the adage. This country is now in for such a run of good luck that it is really difficult to measure our future. The Entre Riano war we may say is over; peace throughout the Republic; new railways by the score on the 'tapis;' two-thirds of Southern Europe about to settle on our shores; new port for Buenos Ayres; new tramways marking out in every direction; fighting going on in London as to who shall send us money; gold tumbling into the country so fast that the specie boxes positively beat the mail bags; the Provincial Bank with ten millions of patacones on hand, and 'quien sabe' how many millions of paper money; the great Industrial Exhibition to be inaugurated in Cordoba; thirty millions of patacones fresh capital about to arrive; new iron bridges for the camp on the way out; cargo after cargo of telegraph posts landing at Rosario. At such an auspicious moment Mr. Luis Dominguez, the chosen of the people, takes charge of the National finances. No better, no more prudent man could be called to so high a trust; and we look forward to his direction of the Hacienda as perhaps the brightest era of the present enlightened administration.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION.

ARTICLES FROM *THE STANDARD* MUSEUM.

At the request of the National Government, we yesterday levied the following contributions from THE STANDARD MUSEUM for the Cordoba Exhibition:—

1. Paddle of a Paraguayan canoe, that attacked a Brazilian iron-clad at Itapirú
2. Atlantic Cable of 1866: shore end.
3. Cable of 1852 between France and England, the first cable ever laid.
4. Three links of the great chain of Humaytá.
5. Chinese lady's shoes.
6 and 7. Samples of wood from Corrientes.
8. Geo. Washington's account-book (fac-simile.).
9. Crystallization of agate from Salto Banda Oriental.).
10. Telegraphic paper used by Lopez at Itapirú.
11. Paraguayan hand-grenade.
12. Pipe of a Scotch hermit in the Uruguay.
13. Wooden pavement of B. Ayres.

14. Corkscrew steamboat.
15. Handbook of the River Plate.
16. Carrera's system of Balde-sinfondo.
17. Bark of soap-tree from Chile.
18. Idol of the Incas, 2,000 years old.
19. Oyster-shells found 60ft. deep at Bahia Blanca.
20. Samples of Patagonian gold: Punta de Arenas.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

NEWS ABOUT MINES.

Jan. 23, 1871.

We have all turned financiers, miners, and so on, up here, and, although one has never a copper, he feels agitated by the great bank question which threatens to divide S. Juan into two hostile camps, one having its headquarters in the Banco de Cuyo, and the other in the Banco de S. Juan. The origin of the financial war is the fact that some of the financiers think that there is not enough business in S. Juan for two banks, and just about enough for one, and that that one ought to be the Banco de Cuyo, or, at all events, that the two banks ought to unite. I suppose if they did they would skin the Gentiles unmercifully. However, there is a difficulty in the way, and the union has not been effected.

But there are more ways to skin a cat than one, and so a bill or a 'Proyecto de Ley' has been introduced into the Legislature which, by means of a contract with the Banco de Cuyo and the Provincial Government, gives the former certain privileges that the Banco de S. Juan will not be allowed. Amongst other things the Banco de Cuyo is to have the exclusive privilege of emitting paper. This law is so glaringly unjust that it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not pass it, and it does not appear that it will; for that wise and august assembly is for the most part out at the baths, doing everything that a legislator does, except legislate. This conduct shows their wisdom; it is too hot for long-winded arithmetical discussions, and, as our sagacious legislators are more up in the cattle-breeding and such like questions than in financial ones, they do well to leave them alone.

As for mining, that of course is our hobby; we feel that the future of this province is to be decided by its mines, and if they fail we might as well leave for other and happier climes. That accounts for the deep interest we take in the success of the Gualilan mines. I hear that they have already taken out several thousand tons of ore, and that the greater part of the machinery has arrived. In March it is expected that they will commence working the ore, then of course a better opinion can be formed.

To the great regret of all Mr. Pearson Morrison leaves the management of Gualilyn; he is at present in this city, and intends leaving shortly for Buenos Ayres. He has been appointed agent for the Portezuelo Mining Company, with full power to sell their mines in London if a company can be formed, which there is little doubt of, as the mines in question are supposed to be some of the richest gold deposits in the Republic.

The mining establishment in the Huerta lately under the management of Mr. Klappenback, has stopped working owing to some legal difficulties; it is hoped, however, that it will resume operations again before long. I also hear that the creditors and shareholders of the Hilario establishment, formerly under the charge of Major Rickard, are making strong efforts to come to terms and set that establishment going once more.

That erratic youth known as Guayama has once more appeared on the road. On the 15th inst. he made his appearance at the Lagunas, and since then has run away with several mule trams. The Government has sent out forces after him, but I hardly think they will catch him. At last accounts he was getting away as fast as possible, on the southern road. But in fact, we know very little with certainty of his movements. He twists and turns, and comes again. He has sent in to the Government emissaries asking a free pardon, threatening that if he does not receive it, he will keep on in his old ways; in fact, a little more so, and never, no, never become a respectable citizen. Rather cool that.

PIERA.

BAHIA BLANCA.

B. Ayres, January, 1871.

Sir:

As far as I am able I should like to bring before the notice of the public through your columns a somewhat remote part of the province of Buenos Ayres, which however seems to have been greatly under-rated and overlooked by the public and Government, perhaps partly from ignorance of the importance of this the only good port in a coastline of eight hundred miles; in fact, of the whole of the the Southern portion of the Argentine republic. I refer to Bahia Blanca, as also the many excellent advantages offered by te vast 'camps' and many streams within its vicinity.

If you were to ask for a site for a saladero which would monopolise the trade of the southern camps round the towns of Azul, Tres Arroyos, Patagones, &c. there is no other than Bahia Blanca, except Patagones itself, which is 200 miles more distant from Buenos Ayres, and whose port is not so good, as it crosses the mouth of the River Negro. There are no less than four rivers within ten leagues of Bahia Blanca town, two of which flow into the sea; about two leagues from it there are the Sauce Chico and the Naposta Grande, along whose courses are splendid rincones of rich alluvial soil admirably suited for agriculture, and the high lands adjoining, which are very level, composing vast plains, are magnificent feeding for animals, both cattle and sheep.

Distant from the town some 10 or 12 leagues flows the Sauce Grande, joining the Ocean at a point about 20 leagues farther to the east. This river, although more distant from the town and port, has offered so many advantages to settlers, chief amongst which are its magnificent 'rincones' for agriculture and its good supply of timber, that all the camps along its southern bank have been secured by English and German settlers who have already cultivated a considerable portion of its lands.

But one feels, and I am sure that the public will feel with me, that it is useless to expatiate on the beauties and excellencies of the country, the happy situation of its ports, or, in fact, any other aid to enterprise and wealth as long as the Argentine Government hold back the necessary protection and assistance which her colonies have a right to expect.

The very bread and water of colonial existence (so to speak) have been withheld from Bahia Blanca, one of the finest and most promising districts in the Republic.

Why place forts outside the frontiers, why invite foreigners to come and settle under their protection, why nominally grant them lands, if they are really to be left to their own resources.

It is useless for me to report the military insignificance of the fort at present protecting Bahia Blanca: the miserable consequences of the late Indian raid upon the town sufficiently attest this fact, which may have been read in the issues of December the 7th and November 30th of this paper.

I will mention, however that the only place at which there were savages killed or intimidated on this occasion was on private property, to defend private interests. Let us ask how military affairs had fallen into such a miserable condition of debility in the important position of Bahia Blanca with its rising and hopeful settlers.

All that is left to us settlers, as civil members to a civil government, is to raise one universal voice of remonstrance, and to pray that such a state of things may never be permitted to occur again.

We are all looking to the town of Bahia Blanca becoming a large and prosperous place, and with its natural advantages, under any ordinary progressive government it is difficult to imagine how it can escape becoming so, which fact, will be seen at the first glance over the map of the Argentine Republic, when its real local advantages are also taken into account; or rather I might say its want of disadvantages.

X

EXCURSION TO LAS TUNAS.

Monte Molino, Jan. 31.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

Possibly some of your readers may take an interest in the following brief narrative of an expedition which was organized in the Frayle Muerto camps last week, and had for its object the extermination of a band of gauchos, deserters, and possibly Indians, who were reported to have fixed their head quarters at Las Tunas, till lately one of the frontier forts, situated some 20 leagues to the south of Saladillo.

Your readers will no doubt remember that about three weeks ago a 'tropa' crossing from Sauce was attacked by a band of these ruffians, three 'troperos' killed, and a number of bullocks and horses taken. It was currently believed that this horde of cut-throats had large numbers of horses and cattle at Las Tunas. The idea of getting together a force composed of Englishmen to attack them was due to Mr. Watt, of Monte de la Leña, who originated the scheme. He consulted the Comandante of Frayle Muerto, who at once co-operated with him, and gave him written authority to take prisoners all men found at Las Tunas.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, January 24, some 21 Englishmen met at Monte de la Leña, all well armed and having good horses. The native contingent consisted of ten men of the so-called Guardia Nacional from Saladillo, with on officer who very politely took a subordinate command, Mr. Watt being chief in command.

The plan proposed and adopted was to start in the afternoon of the following day, ride all the night, and reach Las Tunas about an hour before dawn, so as to be ready at daybreak to sweep down on the place; half of the force to drive off the cattle and horses, and the other half to dismount and hold them selves in readiness to repel any attempt at rescue by a well directed fire from their rifles, or, failing that, to storm the fort.

Such were the tactics agreed upon. Accordingly, about four o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, January 25, our force, 31 strong in all, set out from Monte de la Leña, and after a very hot, dusty ride of eight leagues the first halt was made at an old well, now dry, which rejoices in the name of San Antonio.

After digging for nearly an hour without finding water, which both men and horses were beginning to want sadly, we jogged on at the regulation 'trottacito.' The cool after the great heat, and the consciousness of immense space around one, lend a certain charm to a ride by moonlight in the Pampas under ordinary circumstances, but we were all too thirsty to think of anything but the wells at Las Tunas. Two halts during the next fourteen leagues, and then our 'vaqueanos' told us we were close to the place.

Final preparations were made, arms looked to, change of horses made, all conducted in silence. We formed up and moved slowly and cautiously in the direction of the fort. Not a sound; was there anybody in the fort? Were our labors in vain? With the first rays of the sun reddening the horizon we slowly filed over the bridge past the ramparts into the 'patio.' No sign of life. So there were no Gauchos in the fort. But possibly they were living among the quintas and ranchos. After a few minutes our scouts came back with the same story. They had ridden round what must once have been a large, thriving village, but had not seen a living creature, except 'gamas' and ostriches.

When day broke, and we could see round us, all was desolation. Houses there are without end, but all roofless, quintas of alfalfa, peach montes, a church capable of holding several hundred persons in ruins. Anything more dreary and desolate it would be hard to imagine; and yet the place was laid out with some taste. There were regular streets, gardens, montes, corrals, as if the late comandante, who poor man was murdered by his soldiers (the usual fate) had formed the idea of making a large colony. Everything was there except the human beings, and how long it is since the place was inhabited and who the last inhabitants were remains a mystery. There must have been others than soldiers judging from the number of houses. We spent the day shooting 'gamas' and resting under the shade of the peach trees, the fruit of which, though hard as nails, we devoured, regardless of cholera.

Next day we said good bye to Las Tunas, which will probably not see the face of a human being for a twelve month, if so soon.

There was something sad in seeing a place where so much labour had been expended lying deserted some 80 miles from civilization, and likely to remain so until the 'tapia' walls of the now roofless houses are worn away by wind and rain, the wells become choked up with dust and 'paja,' and the acres of alfalfa are devoured by wandering herds of 'gamas' and mares.

We rode back not a little disappointed with the result of our expedition, but let us hope that the mere fact of 21 Englishmen having united with a purpose, will at least prove to the natives that Englishmen can and will, if necessary, take steps to protect themselves.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

T. H. K.

ARRIVAL OF SR. DOMINGUEZ.

Historians are often chosen for diplomatists, witness Thiers, Motley, Bancroft, and others. The selection, in our own case, of the author of *Historia Argentina* in a semi-diplomatic, semi-financial, capacity, has turned out exceedingly fortunate. Don Luis Dominguez, who arrived on Sunday by Southampton mail, comes crowned with laurels of a very enduring character, having realized the most successful loan ever launched on the London market by a South American State. We can all remember the forebodings that attended his departure hence: some people said he was a man of no experience, others alleged that the London financiers would hesitate to deal with him. Before we had time to speculate on the probability of the issue we were agreeably surprised with the news that the loan was done at 88, equivalent to 10 per cent. over the limit fixed by the Legislature of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Dominguez is entitled to much praise for the quiet and business like manner in which he commenced operations on his arrival in London. Another man would perhaps, have got the public organs to hearld forth his advent, and tell the financial world that he was in the field 'for a new Buenos Ayrean loan.' Mr. Dominguez however, went straight to Messrs. Murrieta, whose dealings with Buenos Ayres (in connection with the Gas Company and other matters) enabled them to form a favorable opinion of this country and through the agency of that respectable firm, negotiated the loan with brilliant success.

Circumstances were indeed very favorable to this happy issue, and if Mr. Dominguez had delayed only a few days his mission would probably have been frustrated by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. He did his business promptly and well: in this lies the merit of his success, and we heartily congratulate him for it. Meantime we must not forget that he performed another valuable service by the selection of Mr. Bateman to report on the project of a port for B. Ayres—the man who had built the Glasgow docks and provided Dublin and Manchester with water-supply was, of all others, the best choice that could be made, since these are the very requirements most called for in Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Dominguez may now put an appendix to his history on the credit which this country has deservedly acquired within the last few years, on the London Stock Exchange, and point to this fact as an indication that we shall be able to get plenty of money from our English cousins for making railways, docks, drainage, city improvements, &c. Mr. Dominguez has come back, like so many of his countrymen, quite an Englishman, and 's. we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of rude health. The Legislature of B. Ayres may decree him well-deserving of his country.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

Mr. Jacob Chapman, whose death we announce in another column, was one of the oldest residents in the country. More than 50 years ago the three brothers Chapman, natives of London, came to the River Plate. The subject of our notice, while trading in Paraguay, was seized and detained by the tyrant Francia. He afterwards removed to Entre Rios, and finally settled in Buenos Ayres, where, owing to his kindly disposition, he was a general favourite among the old residents. His brother Daniel, who died two years ago, was much esteemed as a teacher: the other brother returned to England and died there some years ago. Mr. Jacob Chapman had travelled a good deal in these countries, and was a very well-informed man. His remains were on Saturday accompanied to the British cemetery by a number of friends. He was 75 years of age.

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL IN 1870

No better proof can be given of the value of a regular administration and good Government than the statistics for the Empire of Brazil during the past year, as furnished by the *Jornal do Commercio*. The growth of that country is something marvellous. Very much is, no doubt, due to the inexhaustible wealth and resources of the country, but it is indisputable that Brazil presents to the world a picture of industry, prosperity, and good order, that entitle her to rank as the first nation in South America.

The past year has been one of happy omen for the Empire, the tedious war with Paraguay being brought to a close in the month of March, after a duration of 5 years, during which Brazil confesses to have lost 100,000 men and 50 millions sterling. The number of slaves on the plantations is notably diminished, but the planters have made up for this by the use of improved machinery: the gradual emancipation of slaves will prevent any violent shock to the national industry, while removing a stigma of which Brazilians are themselves ashamed. The staple products, coffee, cotton, sugar and tobacco, support an extensive trade with Europe and N. America: the tonnage of the port of Rio Janeyro surpasses that of Glasgow, and new ports, such as Santos, Ceará, Pará &c. are springing up everyday, to find outlet for the rich and varied products of this tropical clime.

The trade returns for 1870 would at first seem very unfavourable, shewing a great falling-off both in imports and exports as compared with the previous year. This, however, is easily explained. In 1869 law was passed raising the tariff from January 1st 1870, after which date most articles of import would pay 40 per cent, *ad valorem*. This caused an unusual activity in the Custom-house during 1869, the aggregate of import and export clearances rising 28 per cent over 1868. Notwithstanding this overtrading we find the returns of 1870 are only 17 per cent under 1868. The figures stand thus:

	1868 Millions	1869 Millions	1870 Millions
Imports	56	86¼	58½
Exports	80	87¼	54½
	136	173½	113

Taking a million mil-reis at £100,000 stg. this gives an aggregate of £11,300,000 for the trade of Brazil last year. The Customs-duties amounted to 22½ million on imports and 4½ million on exports: comparing these returns with those of the 9 previous years (1861-1869) we find the medium of import and export duties was 23½ millions, which gives an increase of 15 per cent. in favor of 1870. The import trade last year shewed a falling-off in wheat, iron, jerked beef, wine and salt; and an increase in lumber, coal and steel.

In articles of produce, there was a decline in the coffee-crop, but an increase in sugar and tobacco.

Coffee, the great staple of the country, figures for more than 7 millions sterling in the list of exports: the growth of this industry is shewn by the following export table.

1827	350,000 sacks
1840	1,068,000 do.
1850	1,343,000 id.
1870	2,210,000 id.

The returns of last year as compared with 1869 are thus:

	1869	1870
Crop: arrobes	13,000,000	10,500,000
Sales: sacks	2,350,000	2,100,000

There was also a decline in price; best quality ranged in 1869 from 7 to 8 milreis, and in 1870 from 6 to 7. Of the total exportation in 1870—2¼ million sacks—almost 2-thirds was for the United States, the rest for Europe. The shipments to the States shewed an increase of 125,000 sacks, to Europe a decrease of ½ million. The shippers were: Phipps Bros., Schwind and McKinnel, E. Johnston, Wright & Co., Boje & Co., J. M. Wright, Schmid Gross & Co., W. Ford, Mutzenbecker Watter, E. Busk, Lackmann & Co., Calogeras, Carrere, Schmilinsky, Sauwen, Bradshaw, and Tavolara; summing up 2 million sacks.

Cotton first figured as an article of export in 1866, to the amount of 39,000 bales, which was quadrupled in two years, but has since fallen off greatly, except in the Province of San Paulo, where last year's crop gave 600,000 arrobes. So rapid has been the development of industry in this part of the Empire since 1865 that it is said to surpass any of the Western States of North America. Formerly there was only one railway, from Santos to Jundiahy, but now three branches are in construction, from Jundiahy to Campinas, Itú, and Sorocaba, besides three projected lines, viz: Campinas to Rio Claro, Limeyra to Piracininga, and Rio Grande to Jacarahy. The port of Santos is now in steam communication with several European ports.

Sugar doubled in the six years between 1861-67, but has again receded, the crop of 1870 showing 264,000 sacks or 13 per cent. over 1869. There were 6,840 boxes exported, chiefly to the River Plate.

Tobacco, like sugar, is a fluctuating industry. In 1868 the value exported was two millions, which fell in 1869 to one million, but again recovered itself in 1870.

Reviewing the trade of Brazil in general, we find Great Britain supplies half the imports, France one-fourth, and the rest comes from Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Germany, U. States, and Portugal. Of the exports, the U. States take about half, and the rest is shared between France, Great Britain, River Plate, and Portugal.

The tonnage of Rio Janeiro is two and a quarter millions yearly, including 750,000 tons of coasting trade. These returns are 10 per cent. over 1869, and show that the trade has just doubled in six years—1864-70, the former being the year before the war broke out with Paraguay.

Money was abundant during the year, the Bank of Brazil maintaining its rate unaltered at 9 per cent. per annum. Exchange fluctuated from 19⅝ to 24½d. The amount passed on London was 10½ million sterling, being 10 per cent. over '69, and 20 per cent over '67. On France £1,140,000, being a decline of 60 per cent. from the previous year, and 52 per cent. from 1867. The Government passed 12½ million mil-reis, chiefly to attend to its 6 Foreign debts, of which two are 5 per cents, and four are 4½ per cents.

The total debt of Brazil may be summed up thus:—

		Millions.
Foreign	£12,796,400	129½
Home		279½
Paper-money		150
Treasury Bills		42½
Sundries		26½
		628

It is worthy of note that the value of the National Bonds or Apolices, which constitute the Home-debt, was not affected by the emission of forty-two and a-half millions in Treasury Bills during the year. The total debt represents nearly sixty-three millions sterling, or about £9 per head of the population: in England it is £25 per head, and in the Argentine Republic about £6½ per head.

The shipments of gold amounted to £8,260,000, including three and a-half millions sterling to the River Plate: the medium during the five previous years was twelve millions sterling, including three millions to the River Plate.

Our space will not admit of further details; the above are sufficient to show the magnitude of the trade, industry, and resources of the Empire.

THE SAN XAVIER COLONIES.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

Having observed in your money article of to-day a statement with regard to the lands belonging to Messrs. Thomson, Bonar and Co. in Santa Fé, and which is calculated to mislead not only the public but also intending settlers on the same and other lands in the Gran Chaco, I beg to furnish you with the real facts of the case as detailed to me by an eye witness, first, however, begging to observe that Messrs Thomson, Bonar & Co. have as yet no colonists on their lands, but only a small staff of workmen for carrying out the necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of said colonists and their wives.

Owing to the presence of several fully armed parties of Indians in the vicinity of the lands of Messrs. Thomson, Bonar and Co., the surveys and other works were brought to a complete stand still, it being dangerous for less than eight or ten men to work in any spot outside the dwelling-houses. The men and stores were therefore temporarily removed to the Californian colony, distant about fourteen leagues, where they could remain in safety till such time as the Indians were driven off. The Government is taking active steps for the suppression of the savages, and several have already been taken and shot. A force of fifty men has also been placed at the fort in San Xavier.

In a few days the engineer will join the workmen at the Californian colony and will at once proceed with them to the lands of Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co. in order to complete the surveys.

Your obedient servant,

PERCY HEURTLEY.

THE LATE JOSE MARTINEZ DE HOZ.

It is with profound regret that we record the demise of this esteemed gentleman, which took place recently at Cordoba, whither he had gone to recruit his health. His name has long been so favorably known in Buenos Ayres and throughout the Argentine Republic, in connection with many important and useful institutions, and as one of the leading merchants of our city, that both his own countrymen and the foreign residents of every nationality will deeply deplore his loss.

Mr. Martinez de Hoz came from an old and honored stock, his father having occupied a high position among the early merchants of Buenos Ayres, doing a large business with Cuba, and leaving several sons, of whom the gentleman now deceased was the eldest. There were few Argentines of a more enlightened and progressive character than the subject of these lines, and in the leisure hours which he could snatch from mercantile cares he devoted himself heart and soul to the general interests and welfare of the country. He may be aptly termed the founder of the Sociedad Rural, over which he presided for some years till forced by ill health to retire. His last act in a public character, if we are not mistaken, was to preside as chairman at a meeting of that body. The many useful measures brought about by the society are chronicled in the Anales Rurales, but among the most noteworthy were the reduction of export duties, the regulation of Customs in favor of washed wools, and several improvements in the administration of the rural departments.

In his private character as a landed proprietor—for the family of Martinez de Hoz possess large estancias in the south—the same spirit of enterprise and advancement was observable: he imported the finest breeds of horses, sheep, and horned cattle from England and Germany. He had also a school on his estancia for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood.

He may be said to have taken no part in politics, although he sat as Senator in the Legislature of Buenos Ayres. He warmly advocated a railway to Ensenada, and opposed the Madero port scheme. To him was in a great measure due the happy adjustment of the question between the Buenos Ayres Government and the Southern Railway on the proposed prolongations. He was a director in several public financial companies, and Treasurer to the Cordoba Exhibition Committee. He was one of the Commissioners who fixed on Santa Catalina for the new Agricultural School. He was largely interested in the Gas Company, and sat on the Board of Directors. As President of the Provincial Bank, during a critical period, he displayed sound experience and financial skill. He was an admirer of England and English institutions, and understood English, French, and other foreign tongues. His failing health dates from a year ago, and he died of consumption in about the 50th year of his age. He leaves a widow and three children, who will inherit a handsome competence, with the richer bequest of an honored name and an unsullied reputation. The first families in Buenos Ayres are thrown into mourning by the sad event. The remains are expected to arrive to-morrow from Cordoba.

ON 'CHANGE

February 4, 1871.

The La Place has brought out ten Americans for the California Colony, who are now in town waiting to be forwarded by the Government to the Chaco; it is to be hoped they will meet with no delay. It appears that there are 160 more coming out, but that the expense and delay attending transhipment at Rio are very serious inconveniences.

Respecting the new colony in the Chaco established by Messrs. Thompson, Bonar & Co. there are unfavorable advices, the colonists finding it impossible to make headway, their numbers being so small; the colony has for the present been broken up. It is to be regretted that the Government could not afford some assistance to maintain the colony, which was started at such great expense and risk

The new firm of Marshall and Kay is announced. Both parties are well and favourably known in this market, and the new firm will carry on the business of shipbuilders and boiler makers both at the Tigre and San Fernando.

It is stated that two parties are expected from Paraguay with a commission from the Government to negotiate a Paraguayan loan in this market for two million patacons.

Feb. 8, 1871.

National Bonds took a sudden rise to-day, and the market closed with an upward tendency. 50,0 0 cash at 66 For the end of February 20.000 sold at 66¾, and for the end of March 30.000 at 66½ 66¾. Prices for end of March would probably have gone up still more but that the Bond ring offered to sell freely at 66¾, which rather chilled the speculation, still the Bond market could not rule firmer. The news from Entre Rios is at last satisfactory. Gen. Arredondo has followed up Lopez Jordan so closely that most of the officers of Jordan's staff have been captured, and the Entre Riano war seems at last about to be satisfactorily wound up.

The £50,000 sterling which came by the packet has come to the National and not the Provincial Government, shipped by a London Banking-house, who offer the Government one million sterling at 6 per cent. It is said that in view of the probable negotiation of the Varela Loan and of the evident desire of capitalists to employ their money in the River Plate, the National Government will discontinue their exchange operations.

The Directors of the Southern Railway offer to lease or sell their tramway which now runs from the Plaza Constitucion to Parque station.

The Pacific steamer Germany is expected to-morrow with important advices.

Discounts are easy, money more freely offered long-dated bills in demand, signs of a fall in the rate of discount among outsiders.

By telegram per Douro we learn that the ss. Olbers arrived at Liverpool on the morning of 12th Jan.—all well—having left Montevideo on 10th December.

The amortization of the Buschenthal Bonds has been drawn. The following numbers will be retired at par:

12—75—98—359—438—449—490—588—708—740—791—814—833—881—917—933—966—943—1020—1031—1045—1201—1479—1735—2170—2337—2512—2562—2734—2803—2815.

The interest and amortization of the Municipal Bonds, due 1st January last, have not yet been paid; several holders complain bitterly, and are, we believe, about to present a petition to the Provincial Government on the matter.

The Committee of the Coliseum have decided to call a second general meeting.

The National Government under date of the 25th ult. has dismissed Messrs. Hadfield and Mackay from the post of Emigration Agents for the Republic in London, returning them thanks for their gratuitous services, and has named Mr. F. Torromé as their successor, at a salary of 200 pats. per month.

The steamer Patagonos sailed from this port on the 2nd inst., and made a very fair trip to Cape San Antonio, when she encountered a heavy sea, which caused her to roll very much; and about 7.30 p.m. part of the engine gave way and she was compelled to put about and return to port under sail, arriving here at 7 p.m last night, 3rd inst. The damage is but slight, and she will be ready for sea again to-morrow.

Respecting the action of the Municipality a regards the Parish of San Telmo, it is said that the Board has engaged large gangs of white-washers to whitewash every house, yard, and wall in that district.

Argentine Bank shares 50 at 12 premium.

There was no news of importance from Entre Rios to-day, although something satisfactory was expected. The news from Corrientes is of an alarming character, the city of Corrientes is deserted; owing to the numerous deaths by fever, the population took fright and fled the city.

The news from Montevideo was of its usual disagreeable tone. Custom-house shut, clerks under arms. Business at a stand-still. Blancos at Union and about to again besiege the place. Paper 11½. Home debt 34. no steamer leaves to-night for Buenos Ayres. Sales of 3000 cowhides at 64 and 20,000 do. at the saladero of Bientez at Concepcion at 43½ rls.

It was said on 'Change that the Royal mail steamer La Plata has been sold and that the new steamers Tagus and Mosello will be at once put on the line.

The Estrella Insurance Company has paid Sr. La Forgue, the proprietor of the graseria recently burnt down in the Plaza Once Setiembre 7200 pats. in liquidation of the loss.

The melancholy advices of Mr José Martinez de Hoz's death has caused widespread regret in commercial circles. Deceased occupied a very prominent position as an Argentine merchant and capitalist, and his loss will long be felt on the Bolsa.

The Olbers may thus be expected on the 18th inst. bringing telegraphic news up to 26th January, doubtless of great importance. Messrs. Lamport and Holt in thus ordering their steamers to touch at Lisbon afford another proof of their anxiety to consult the public and commercial convenience of the River Plate.

It was very freely said on 'Change to-day that there are the most favorable advices respecting the new Argentine loan in England; that Señor Dominguez, who has come out in the Douro, has expressed his conviction that there will be very little difficulty in negotiating the loan at a most favorable quotation. Furthermore, it is said that Sr. Dominguez has accepted the portfolio of Hacienda, which has given very general satisfaction, inasmuch as Sr. Dominguez is extremely popular in commercial circles, and enjoys the very fullest public confidence.

From Montevideo we note by telegram—Paper money 11¼ firm, silver 5¼; Mana Debt 85¾; Home Debt, to deliver in March, 34; Exchange 52 weak, though takers ask a quarter higher. Arrivals—Orion, from Valparaiso, and San Cosis, from Cadiz.

The Vampire, German barque, has been wrecked on the Falkland Islands; total loss.

The Bianca Portica has arrived in Montevideo from Genoa crowded with immigrants

The flourishing state of the Probidad Insurance Company may be judged from the following authentic figures of the business during the first eight months of its existence—

Total amount of marine insurance	$3,813,079 82	
Premiums on above		38,708 07
Total amount of fire insurance	2,963,068 33	
Premiums on above		18,863 61
Grand total	$6,776,148 15	57,571 68

Sovereigns continue at 2 per cent premium.

Ounces are only at ¼ per cent prem.

35 Argentine Bank shares sold at 12 per cent premium, buyers.

Hay and Maize continue to rise. Large shipments of both expected from Sta. Fe soon.

The next mail steamer of the Lamport and Holt line will be the Olbers, Captain Peel, leaving Liverpool on the 20th January. She comes consigned to Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co., who inform us that all these mail steamers will in future touch at Lisbon, during the present deranged state of postal communication with Portugal.

Feb. 10, 1871.

The Bond market ruled flatter to-day. Parties who bought recently are trying to realize, and hence the weakness. There were no sales cash. For February 28, 10,000 at 66½. For March 31st, 20,000 at 66¾. In the liquidation room there was nothing done.

Exchange fell to 49¾ to-day owing to some large takers entering the market. Bills were passed at 49¾ and 50d, but the rate has a downward tendency.

Money rules very easy, and discount brokers report some of the private banks discounting at the Provincial Bank rate, 7 per cent. per ann. Respecting the £50,000 which arrived by the Douro for the National Government, it seems the money was shipped by Don Eduardo Madero for account of MM. Vignal & Co., bankers, and a further shipment of £50,000 is expected per Germany, now overdue. On 'Change to-day some parties said that the gold which has arrived will be sent back, and not received by the Minister. but better informed parties are of opinion that, as the Government has a heavy 'vencimiento' falling due next week at a private bank, the money will be accepted and paid over. As regards the arrangement of the Brazilian loan, which fell due on the 12th January, 1871, it appears that the National Government, in consequence of the heavy disbursements on account of the Entre Riano war, asked for an extension of time for the payment, which the Brazilian Minister, with his usual courtesy, at once agreed fixing the 12th October for the payment thereof.

Advices from Entre Rios continue favourable, and there is a general expectancy to hear of Arredondo having at last terminated the struggle by the capture of Lopez Jordan. Gualeguaychú port is at last open to trade, and some large consignments of produce are looked for.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following—

A cargo of Chilian flour, ex Orion, at 7½.
10,000 American hides at 65¾.
400 bord. tallow, 19½.
No steamer leaves to-night.

There was nothing new to-day about the quarantine in Rosario. It appears to be established for 15 days, and there is an unwillingness to remove it. The Government party for the Exhibition it is said will not land at Rosario but some other port.

It was said on 'Change to-day that Mr. Coffin has been elected to represent the Buenos Ayres Exhibition Committee at Cordoba, at the Inauguration,

Large shipments of produce from La Paz are advised, chiefly hides. A good deal of this Entre Riano produce goes to Montevideo.

The Bienhechora Company is again busy buying National Bonds. The affairs of this company could not be more prosperous. The Popular Argentina, a mutual loan company which was started last year, has proved such a success that the company is now figuring as a lender in the market. A loan for one million of dollars by this company, on land near Belgrano, is spoken of. Owing to the greatly increased business of this young company, it is probable that the directors will shortly have large sums to invest at conventional interest.

M. Rodriguez, of the Central Uruguay Railway, Montevidean line, is at present in England trying to raise money on the road, but many of the shareholders here who have lost heavily in this miserably managed road are about to protest against any money being borrowed on the line, until first the shareholders' accounts are arranged.

Advices from San Juan respecting mining prospects are most favorable, and a very large yield of silver is expected this year from that province.

Governor Castro has per Hipparchus sent orders to England for two large dredges to clear the Riachuelo. A meeting was spoken of on 'Change as about to be called to consider the Riachuelo question.

The health of the town to-day showed improvement, nevertheless in some of the streets in the San Telmo parish everyone is moving, and at present all the furniture waggons in town are in active requisition.

During the absence of Don Pedro Lamas Mr. Rohl will act as Peruvian Consul.

The American barque Hellespont clears to-morrow for the States. She takes a full cargo and many passengers, amongst others Mr. Samuel Wheelwright's family from Rosario.

Mr. Haigh's excellent review for River Plate wools for the year 1870 gives the following:

For four years have all parties connected with the wool trade been struggling against declining prices; and as each branch of the trade is indissolubly connected with the rest, a long continued declension of prices denotes general adversity. To those who are entirely dependent upon growing wool it means impoverishment if not ruin; to manufacturers it is a certain sign of ill-requited pay for labour and capital, and above all does it signify poverty and frequently pauperism of the working classes—for the working classes are indubitably the chief consumers of all manufactured goods. All are linked together in one chain, and when once the chain gets entangled or dislocated, all suffer. The trade of all nations may be said to depend essentially on the prosperity of the working classes. At the early part of the year just terminated, 1870, it was confidently predicted that we were entering upon a period of more rapid improvement, for the labourers of the country were being gradually absorbed into employment; and this feature continued and strengthened until the month of July when the war between France and Germany so unexpectedly and so inopportunely broke out and stopped our advancing career. But to show the solid basis on which the trade of this country was founded, a few weeks were sufficient to recover its previous tone and extent; and although the price of wool, Colonial, is still 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower than the early part of July and perhaps at least 2d lower than it might have been, still this results from what everybody can clearly understand—the war; the war having vastly diminished the ordinary demand of the Continental manufacturers. In the event of England steering clear of all complications which is most probable, her manufacturing trade will doubtless continue to flourish not only from its own inherent impulse already received, but further also, we say it with pain and not pleasure, from the derangement and adversity of our neighbours; on the whole, however, the effects of the war must be depression of prices—either by preventing them rising above the present range, or by rising so much as they otherwise would have done, or possibly, with a long continuance of it, forcing them still lower; for it is impossible that so many thousands can have been slain, and so many millions impoverished without materially diminishing the requirements for clothing.

To enter into a detailed report of the course of prices of River Plate and Colonial wools for the year, would be tedious without being instructive, suffice it to say that from the commencement of the year there was a general feeling of hopeful ness amongst buyers, and prices exhibited a hardening tendency without developing any clearly quotable advance until the day the war was announced; this occurred as the third series of Colonial wool sales were going on in London, and although there were advertised for these sales some 274,000 bales—by far the largest quantity ever known, prices opened at the full rates of the previous series and gradually hardened and the ardour of competition was kept up unabated for a full month prior to this dread announcement, and no doubt would have continued until the end of the sales, thus evidencing the magnitude and persistency of the demand. Its effect, however, was immediate—Continental buyers ceased operating and many of them went home. The sales being thus left entirely to the English buyers, who were necessarily in a state of trepidation, prices at once declined greatly and irregularly; but an arrangement having been made by the importers to withdraw 50,000 bales and delay the commencement of the following sales, they gradually assumed a degree of steadiness at a decline of 2d to 3d. per lb. After an interval of three months the October sales of Colonial wools opened on a parity say, of the closing prices of July, at which they were maintained for about ten days; but as the buyers from the Continent were mostly absent, and the English buyers as they supplied their most pressing wants became timid, prices relapsed in some cases 1½d. per lb.; subsequently however, they hardened and ultimately closed a little higher than at the commencement of the sales. The fall in the prices of Colonial wools on the year may be set down generally at 1½d to 2d. per lb. The imports of Australian wools for 1870 show an increase of 43,654 bales, but of Capes there is a decrease of 10,2994 bales. The accounts from Australia lead to the supposition that a similar increase may be expected this year 1871, though the floods experienced there may retard their shipment.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza sent us the result of the prices obtained to-day at the Plaza for produce.

Wool.

Mescla and mestiza with more or less carretilla dirty etc. at 43 to 53.

Entered this morning 63 carts.

Dryhides.

Matadero and Campo lots 145 to 151. pesada. Firm.

Sheepskins.

Matadero de la estacion, no arrivals. Pelados 28 to 36.

Horse-hides.

Good ones, de cuenta, 43 to 47.

Horse-hair.

Long, from the South, 160 to 180.

Grease and Tallow.

Bord. in shipping order 14½ rls silver.
In casco de campo $38 to 42.

Cereals from the South.

Wheat according to class	170 to 200
New barley	85 to 106.
Maize	210 to 225

Flour in the mills 35 to 38 per ar.

Feb. 11th, 1871.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacones	25
National Bonds	66

The Bond market ruled firm to-day, and prices improved slightly. Sr. Dominguez was sworn in to-day at the Government House as Minister of Hacienda.

National Bonds opened at 66½ for the end of the month, and closed at 66½—75,700 sold.

For Saturday	10,000 at 66	
" March 31	20,000 .. 66⅝	
Total sold	105,700.	

For cash there was nothing done; the market rules quiet. but firm.

About £45,000 passed in Exchange on England at 49¾-49⅞.

Money rules easy, and discount brokers report that first class paper can be done at 7 per cent without going to the Provincial Bank.

It is said that next week the National Government will pay very heavy 'vencimientos' falling due at one of our private banks, and this will also tend to making money more abundant.

There is a very loud complaint about Municipal Bonds and the interest not having been paid yet. It appears there are buyers at 90, but with guarentee from seller that the interest and amortization will be paid next week.

The wool business for the fortnight shows a slight improvement on the previous month. The quantity in deposit is estimated at 500, 000 arr. Prices have improved some $2 m|c for light mixed; fine wools are the same.

The bears appear to have got hold of the Transandino Telegraph shares; prices fell to-day to 5 per cent., and it was even said down to 2 per cent. premium.

The sudden fall in maize was much spoken of; prices have fallen from 235 to 180, and if this fall is maintained, several speculators in the plazas will lose heavily.

In Montevideo there have been some large contracts for jerked beef. The Tomkinson saladero has contracted for the whole faena.

Some parties are trying in Montevideo to start a telegraph Co. for the purpose of uniting Montevideo with Rio Grande, as yet none of the shares have been subscribed for.

The announcement that all questions between the San Fernando Wharf Co. and the Northern Railway are settled has given satisfaction. The steamer Everett leaves the wharf in the morning and the coaches of the Northern Railway Co. will run along the branch down to the wharf. As yet we have not learned the particulars of the arrangement, but understand that it has been concluded between Mr. Crabtree on the part of the Railway, and the Directors of the wharf Co. thus rendering unnecessary any further publication of letters, &c. to set the matter right before the public. It is possible that owing to the Cordoba Exhibition, the passenger traffic between this port and Rosario, may be sufficient to support all the steamers now started on that line but for the regular Rosario trade the present, number of steamers is altogether too much.

A committee of inspection has been named by Government to report upon the steamer Valo of Doon offered to Government, we have not as yet heard the report, but the steamer is admirably suited for the rivers, and could be made a very useful and serviceable boat for the Argentine Squadron.

Messrs. Bonnemason & Heydecker have posted the fine English steamer Jupiter, now loading for Antwerp for the 20th inst. The fare to Antwerp is extremely moderate, 130 pats. and the Jupiter has excellent accommodation.

The fine American sailing ship Archer will leave here on Wednesday. This is a very excellent opportunity for passengers for the States; the Archer has splendid cabin accommodation.

The traffic returns of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. for the month of January really show a surprising result.

	Passengers.	Dols.
Barracas Line	165,865	496,595
Callao "	31,285	62,570
Cinco Esquinas	47,928	95,855
	245,078	$655,021 m|c

Say over $21,100 m|c. per day.

The was no steamer from Montevideo to-days to the great annoyance of merchants and others, and not only is communication with Montevideo disturbed, but Rosario is also cut off. The steamer Lujan returned this morning with all the passengers she took up, owing to a vigorous quarantine of 15 days having been imposed there on all vessels from Buenos Ayres. It was said on 'Change to-day that owing to this, no steamer will leave for Rosario to-morrow.

The American barque Silas Fish entered to-day with assorted cargo from Antwerp.

Advices from Entre Rios were received to-day of a highly important character. Lopez Jordan has not fled to Brazil, but his power is completely broken. Concordia and the other river towns are crowded with his men, who have deserted and fled his banner. A little push on the part of Arredondo would at once bring the war to a satisfactory wind up. The news is looked for by every mail from Entre Rios.

We understand that in the booty taken by Baibiene at the battle of Naembe, amongst other things, was Jordan's army chest with *four thousand ounces*. In the list of articles published as taken we have not seen any mention of this; the amount is so large that it proves what a business this Lopez Jordan was carrying on in selling hides and other produce, as it is only to be supposed that this was the source from which these funds were derived.

Advices from Montevideo to-day were limited to telegrams. It appears that the Blancos are in force not far from the city, and that the American Minister, Mr. Stevens, has made the most praiseworthy attempts to bring about peace, but the negotiations have unfortunately fallen through.

The announcement of Sr. Domingnez having accepted the National Hacienda portfolio has had a favorable effect on the market. Mr. Dominguez stands well in this market, and is known to be a careful, prudent man. His name is regarded as a guarantee that the finances of the nation will be carefully husbanded.

The receipts of the Custom House on the 7th inst. amounted to sixty thousand patacons, equal to one and a-half million patacons per month, or eighteen millions per annum.

The American barque Sadie, from New York, brings four cases containing 400 copies of the Civil Code.

The following respecting the working of the Mint in Chile may be found interesting—

During 1870 the officers of the Mint purchased gold and silver bullion to the amount of $1,653,925,39, as follows:—Gold, $883,623.07; silver, $830,302,32. The coinage during the same period was as follows: Gold $10 coins, $768,390; do. $5 coins, $63,415; silver 5 cents do., $27,011.80; do., 10 cents do., $19,165.70, do. 20 cents do., $198,457.20; do, 50 cents do., $135,296; and do. $1 do., $556,090—total $1,767,825.70.

DEPARTURES.

Per S.S. Hipparchus:

For Liverpool—Mrs E T Simpson, Messrs Wm. Rushton, John H Willmott, John H Genn, Albert Austen, Robert Foulis, Stephen Joyce, Donald Stephens Wm. Stephens, Alex. Kennedy, two servants of Mr J W Denham.

For Rio—Messrs Julio Langlois, W P Ryland, — Camphausen, Antonio Blanco, Ventura Castelo, Pedro Dominguez, F de Vinienzo, Juan Ponsa, Mrs Rosa L Diedrick, Miss Louisa Diedrick, Mr Benjamin Diedrick, Miss Rosa Diedrick, Miss Eliza Diedrick, Miss Christiana Diedrick, and family of six children and one female servant.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 25, at 268 [illegible] Martin, the wife of Mr. John Gillespie, of a daughter

At the Quinta Socorro, the wife of Manue Estrada, Esq., of a son.

January 28, at 28 Calle de la Independencia, Mrs. John Turner, of a daughter.

February 6, at Calle Esmeralda, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dooner, of Fortin de Areco, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

December 23, 1870, in Asuncion, Mr. Gustav Schmitz, for many years a resident in the River Plate, of yellow fever.

January 19, aged 25 years, Catherine Tuite, a native of the county Westmeath. R.I.P.

January 19, at No. 80 Calle Santa Fe, Eduardo son of Henry Tay, aged 7 months 11 days.

January 30, Matthew Parnham Russell, aged 56 years. Deceased was a native of Cumberland, and for many years a resident estanciero of this country.

Feb. 1, Sarah Ann, infant daughter of Elizabeth and John Gillespie.

February 3, 1871, at [illegible] Walter Arnold, infant son of Arnold [illegible]

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.			
Brig	Lord Clarendon	273	Weight	Nov.	22	Bell & Son.
Barque	Clydesvale	473	Williams	—	25	Green Le Rossignol & Co.
Do.	Victoria	458	James	—	29	Deetjen and Co.
Do.	J. M. Morales	513	McGhall	—	29	Casares and Sons.
Do.	Indian Chief	340	Friend	—	29	Pini Roncoroni & Co.
Do.	Kathleen	597	Mockler	Dec.	3	Hale and Co.
Do.	Prowess	379	Hibbert	—	5	Devotto bros.
Do.	Morana	373	Cook	—	5	Lumb brothers.
Do.	Silver Cloud	574	Carr	—	6	Gas Co.
Brig	Lizzie and Kate	219	Rogers	—	10	Madero.
Barque	Panama	590	McLean	—	11	Hale and Co.
Barque	Kinrara	687	McKenzie	—	16	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	James Primrose	374	McKay	—	17	Do.
Do.	Augustina	297	M. Bornies	—	17	Order.
Brig	Kewadien	268	C. Gould	—	20	Hale and Co.
Barque	Oriental	280	Jarvis	—	22	Arning.
Do.	Mysterious Star	387	Herskell	—	22	Madero.
Barque	Tinto	413	Coupland	—	22	Order.
Ship	Teogo	1296	Moran	—	23	Hale and Co.
Barque	Christina	549	Jones	—	23	Gowland.
Do.	Palace	338	Jones	—	23	Order.
Barque	Mangosteen	351	Edwards	—	24	Hale and Co.
Brig	Derby	2.7	Ross	—	24	Roldan.
Brigantine	Ringdove	162	McKeller	—	24	Lumb bros.
Barque	Mauldslie	837	Gale	Jan.	[illegible]	Hale and Co.
Do.	Hiawatha	491	Jenkins	—	2	Order.
Do.	Boomerang	379	Crichton	—	3	Hale and Co.
Do.	Fortuna	330	Trachy	—	3	Darbyshire Jordan.
Do.	Corredora	363	Griffiths	—	...	Hale and Co.
Do.	Balmoral	681	Stinson	—	...	Drysdale & Co.
Do.	Union	399	Connor	—	...	Gas Co.
Brig	Bebthorp	192	Hoodridge	—	...	Darbyshire Jordan.
Brigantine	Chanoupe	193	Gregory	—	...	Devotto bros.
Barque	Glenountley	466	Large	—	13	Best bros.
Frigate	Speculator	747	McMullin	—	13	Moller and Co.
Barque	Eastern State	731	Helpin	—	16	Hale and Co.
Do.	Warrior	618	Irving	—	16	Bell and Son.
Do.	Rivoli	406	Palletier	—	16	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	Cuervero	239	Kelif	—	16	Haycroft and Co.
Lugger	Cohun	285	Leach	—	15	Sievers and Meyers.
Barque	Walsh	309	Herbert	—	16	Arning and Hutz.
Do.	Lindo	334	Green	—	19	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Ella	322	Fulton	—	10	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Mina	249	E. Holder	—	19	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Merced	183	Mackie	—	21	
Barque	Rothesay	663	Holl	—	23	Hale & Co.
Do.	Abergeldee	629	Munro	—	23	Green and Co.
Lugger	Creole	168	Jaube	—	23	Haycroft.
Barque	Excelsior	491	Nelson	—	24	Bemberg and Co.
Do.	Matilde Hilgard	588	Lovitt	—	25	Hale and Co.
Do.	Lochie	432	Wade	—	28	Zimmermann and Co.
Brigantine	Almata	281	Christophel	—	26	Do.
Do.	Fedetta	450	Young	—	31	Hale and Co.
Barque	Queen of the Bay	591	Walc	Feb.	2	Smiles and Co.
Do.	Norman	358	Johnston	—	2	Muir and Co.
Do.	M. Woods	550	Thurnott	—	4	Gas Co.
Do.	John Ritson	259	Cuiven	—	5	Bell and Son.
Do.	Gipsy	456	Cremor	—	5	Arning and Hutz.
Brig	Thomas Edwards	165	Cruschies	—	5	Paats and Co.
Barque	Precussor	404	Allen	—	6	Order.
Brigantine	Eaglet			—	11	Mantels & Co.
			AMERICAN.			
Barque	Anna L. Taylor	286	Doane	Nov.	22	Pini Roncoroni & Co.
Brigantine	Mary A. Davis	383	Tucker	Dec.	17	Hale and Co.
Barque	Helicopont	466	Crowell	—	18	Ropes.
Do.	Archer	480	Tibbetts	—	19	Do.
Ship	Mary Goodell	761	Sweetzer	—	...	Do.
Brigantine	Emma F. Hall	360	Phinny	—	...	J. Shaw.
Barque	Serene	550	Oliver	—	21	Hale and Co.
Barque	Sadie	516	Sinclair	—	23	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	G. M. Tucker	519	Tucker	Jan.	25	Hale and Co.
Ship	Nevada	786	Ginkey	—	26	Lassalle and Co.
Brigantine	Clara J. Adams	466	McFadden	Feb.	3	J. Shaw.
Barque	Silas Fish	707	Brand	—	11	Order.
			GERMAN.			
Brig	Maria	179	Scautte	July	7	Perer.
Brigantine	Bertha	300	Vrubne	—	13	Breuer bros.
Barque	Willig & Emmy	472	Medenwald	—	28	Lassalle and Son.
Brig	Alma	198	Pfalzgraf	Aug.	3	Vedere.
Brigantine	Alwine	210	Scnaue	—	5	
Do.	Amor	220	Patz	—	8	
Ship	Gustavo and Maria	310	Johannsen	—	8	
Barque	Der Sud	420	Malchow	—	9	Green & Co.
Barque	Edward Pens	363	G. Kipp	—	10	Corti Riva and Co.
Lugger	Pfeil	236	Pernoul	—	10	Moller and Co.
Brigantine	Catherine	234	Avends	—	15	Arning and Hutz.
Do.	Johann	176	Eisenbart	—	16	Order.
Brig	Emanuel	258	Schumacher	—	18	Moore Punch and Tudor.
Barque	Paul F Pogge	361	Ohle	—	31	Green & Co.
Brigantine	Sophie & Lucia	231	Hansen	—	31	Madero.
Do.	Catherina	114	Lucht	—	31	Peres.
Barque	Fides	314	Schultz	Sept.	7	Green & Co.
Lugger	Mandarin	320	Ackermann	—	11	Freyer, brothers.
Brigantine	Wangorland	218	Walker	—	12	Order.
Brigantine	Bertha y Pauline	177	Gamme	—	13	Gonouilhon & Co.
Brigantine	Jupiter	200	Folsch	—	14	Rivetto and Co.
Do.	August	180	Meyn	—	15	Mantels and Pfeiffer.
Do.	Presto	200	Eggers	—	19	J. Shaw.
Do.	Parthenope	179	Nodop	—	19	Order.
Do.	Theodore			—	22	
Brigantine	Professor Kantzler	264	Eggers	Oct.	3	Arning & Hutz.
Barque	Minna	256	Stunkel	—	16	Labarthe and Co.
Do.	B. C. Peters	287	Volmer	—	19	Order.
Do.	Consul Platen	330	Dorchlag	—	25	Hale and Co.
Brig	Ludgerus	210	Sampe	Nov.	22	Order.
Brigantine	Maria	90	Meyer	—	27	Castro bros.
Brigantine	Bellona	146	Kroger	—	30	Castro bros.
Brig	Gustav Fretwurst	340	Fretwurst	Dec.	5	Ingwersen.
Brigantine	Margaretha	120	Tawbi	—	33	Ledesma bros.
Barque	Olbers	350	Dase	Jan.	23	Order.
Brigantine	Joachim Hunvich	120	Stehr	—	25	Hale and Co.
Brig	B. H. Steenked	210	Hashagon	—	30	Zimmermann & Co.
Brigantine	Maria	135	Weblen	Feb.	4	Castro bros.
			FRENCH.			
Ship	Sinbad	859	Board	Aug.	8	Pequin and Co.
Do.	Racine	469	Canneva	Sept.	15	Arnaud and Co.
Do.	Angelique	846	Routa	—	15	Lavocat.
Do.	Buffon	690	Hulny	—	26	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Hamburg	437	Moreau	Oct.	30	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Henriette	469	Loturier	Nov.	21	Lassale and Son.
Ship	La Heve	658	Burel	—	22	Ladvocat & Co.
Barque	Edvire	313	Fromentin	—	23	Freyer bros.
Brig	Pere Lalande	232	Lalande	—	23	Bax, bros.
Ship	Orixa	937	Carrieri	Dec.	2	Arnaud & Co.
Barque	Limousin	440	Kergossun	—	8	Bemberg and Co.
Do.	Amelie	325	Caron	—	10	Gas Co.
Lugger	Reform	411	Volange	—	12	Bonnemason and Co.
Brig	Bonne Amelie	210	Darbonnens	—	18	Etchegaray & Co.
Barque	Riviere d'Abord	476	Richards	—	20	Meyer.
Brig	Dartagnan	239	Pays	—	22	Arnaud & Co.
Barque	Gresham	291	Metre	—	23	Madero.
Do.	St. Louis	456	Corduan	—	24	Bonnemason & Co.
Ship	Valparaiso	769	Girated	—	26	Bemberg and Co.
Brig	Francois Marie	260	Lainy	—	28	Arnaud & Co.
Do.	Henri Andre	262	Lequillon	—	29	Meyer und Co.
Barque	Stabat Mater	410	Benoist	Jan.	4	Order.
Barque	St George	211	Bernard	—	17	Order.
Ship	La Plata	444	Masson	—	19	Valdez and Co.
Barque	Marie et Louse	427	Morcuas	—	20	Barrau and Co.
Do.	Turgot	491	Lafitte	—	21	Bonnemason & Co.
Barque	Claire	306	Roussol	—	25	Carbone and Co.
Do.	Leonce Lacoste	392	Mestayer	Feb.	2	Bax bros.
Ship	Bossuet	622	Grenier	—	2	Bonnemason and Heydeker
Brigantine	Berthe et Jeanne	280	Le Dall	—	3	Etchegaray and Co.
Ship	Sanvic	701	Flambert	—	5	Bemberg and Co.
Do.	Abd el Kador	715	Brustagouri	—	5	Dussart bros.
Barque	Vauban	783	Crampon	—	6	Bonnemason and Co.
			ITALIAN.			
Barque	Geacinto Caprile	574	Cichero	Sept.	13	Caprile & Co.
Do.	Fenice	593	Solari	Oct.	5	Viale bros.
Barque	Nanta	473	Chechezola	Nov.	18	Order.
Barque	Zoagli	290	Bafico	—	29	Viale bros.
Do.	Catterina Madre	845	Ravenna	Dec.	1	Gaggiero.
Do.	Nueva Carlotta	526	Delcanto	—	3	Piaggio bros.
Lugger	Pres. Sarmiento	631	Ricci	—	3	Getting & Co.
Barque	Francisco Ferraro	454	Montano	—	4	Delfino.
Do.	Solari	369	Solari	—	4	Green & Co.
Do.	Volturno	321	Ferraro	—	4	Delfino.
Do.	Ascensione	595	Capurro	—	5	Delfino.
Do.	Firenza	618	Caffareno	—	5	Pigretti and Co.
Do.	Ana Pprodi	1008	Tasseno	—	5	Delfino.
Brig	Eleno Drago	319	Drago	—	6	Tavarello.
Lugger	Costante	558	Vicini	—	6	Viale bros.
Barque	Rorereto	314	Ohighizola	—	10	Viale bros.
Do.	Cosino Enrico	535	Lombardo	—	11	Delfino.
Brig	Pecdomio	306	Casseuelli	—	19	Pietranera.
Barque	Tre Fratelli	498	Paola	—	20	Delfino.
Brig	Giuseppe Mucio	562	Maggio	—	20	Order.
Barque	Luigia and Rosa	502	Cheappe	—	21	Puech.
Do.	Gemma Paroni	909	Tassino	—	21	Carsanillo.
Brig	Hiade	400	Vassallo	—	23	Order.
Do.	Rapillo	296	Casace	—	24	Delfino.
Barque	Antonia	440	Risso	—	27	Order.
Do.	Vespucci	499	Serra	—	28	Gaggeiro.
Lugger	Elena	662	Compodonico	—	29	Sivori & Schiaffino.
Brig	Carmine	363	Cafiero	—	30	Luders & Co.
Schooner	Angela Margherita	33	Schiaffino	—	31	Ambrosetti.
Barque	Prin. Am. de Savoja	529	Montalda	Jan.	4	Delfino.
Barque	Maria Guiseppe	518	Re	—	4	Delfino.
Do.	Catarina Solari	346	Merello	—	17	Viale bros.
Do.	Aro Guiseppe	795	Gamba	—	19	Piaggio.
Do.	Vincenzo Guianello			—	20	Delfino.
Do.	Veloce	604	Ferraro	—	21	Do.
Do.	Teresa Rocca	743	Bossi	—	22	Rocca.
Barque	Avo	431	Vallarino	—	25	Bates Stokes and Co.
Brig	Santena	345	Chechizzola	Feb.	2	Pigretti and Co.
Do.	Guiletta	255	Castellano	—	6	Scotto.
			SPANISH.			
Barque	A. V.	292	Garcia	Oct.	24	Do.
Barque	Balear	404	Mascaro	—	27	Llavallol and Sons.
Brigantine	Pepilla	162	Banarich	—	39	Llavallol and Sons
Barque	Anastacia	384	Pulluro	Dec.	1	Lopez & Co.
Brig	Pirro	162	Pablo Blond	—	1	Zubaran and Co.
Polacca	Feliz	170	Pla	—	3	Serna Pla & Co.
Brigantine	Juanito	213	Olivari	—	3	Serna Pla & Co.
Brig	Sorpresa	210	Fontanilla	—	6	Ochoa and Co.
Do.	Bartolome	220	Mudoz	—	10	Llavallol and Sons.
Do.	Tros Doroteas	257	Riera	—	10	Serna Pla & Co.
Polacca	Viagero	160	Ourell	—	10	Ochoa & Co.
Polacra	Amable Teresa	166	Julia	—	10	Ochoa and Co.
Brigantine	Safo	180	Arimon	—	10	Ochoa and Co.
Barque	Fortuna	273	Berdaguer	—	15	Llavallol & Sons.
Brigantine	Albertina	160	Maristany	—	16	Serna & Co.
Brig	Joven Miguel	282	Maristany	—	20	Rigal & Ruiz.
Brig	Virgen del Carmen	135	Orta	—	20	Llavallol and Son.
Do.	Arrogante Emilio	244	Abril	—	22	Ochoa and Co.
Brig	Paquito	229	Ocevedo	Jan.	3	Serna Pla and Co.
Barque	Nueva Bornoquen	420	Salo	—	18	Regal.
Brigantine	Joven Gabriel	161	Ruiz de Fuentes	—	19	Braga and Co.
Barque	Paloma de Cantabria	407	Santos	—	20	Lopez & Co.
Brig	Lorenzo	249	Mir	—	20	Order.
Barque	Ana	250	Albina	—	23	Ochoa & Co.
Brigantine	Indio	170	Pages	—	23	Ochoa and Co.
Barque	Rufino	405	Abad	Feb.	2	Lopez and Co.
Brig	Fortuna	262	Llonas	—	3	Rigal and Ruiz.
			DUTCH			
Schooner	Telemachus	134	Hizewinkle	Dec.	7	Berro Braga and Co.
Brig	Libra	236	Koster	—	21	Paats and Co.
Do.	Jantena Maria	188	Kupper	—	22	Etchegaray and Co.
Brigantine	Albert Homan	150	Scholten	Jan.	1	Breuer bros.
Do.	Jun & Anton	190	Scherpbier	—	5	Green Co.
Brig-Schooner	Maria	180	Pik	—	10	Ledesma bros.
Brig	Maria	179	Reckmann	—	11	Perez & Co.
Brigantine	Speculant	188	Nyland	—	19	Paats and Co.
Do.	Jeannette	216	Haismann	—	23	Berro Braga & Co.
Do.	De Vrede	200	Nickens	—	25	Madero.
			SWEDISH			
Barque	Frida	377	Landergron	Nov.	6	Order.
Barque	Zacharias	328	Rosblom	Dec.	4	Moore and Tudor.
Schooner	River Plate	80	Svensen	—	16	Order.
Barque	J B Olsen			Jan.	17	Benn and Co.
Brig	Tyrus	230	Hallgren	—	20	Arning & Co.
Do.	Pepito	239	Pahlson	—	23	Pimo and Co.
Brig	Martha	165	Ekelund	Feb.	1	Moller and Co.
Do.	Express	291	Bodin	—	3	Madero.
Do.	Skane	169	Crowberg	—	4	Pini Roncoroni.
			NORWEGIAN.			
Barque	Freyer	345	Johnsen	Nov.	1	Hale and Co.
Brig	Capriciosa	216	Juul	—	23	Macias & Co.
Barque	Nord Amerika	475	Johnsen	Dec.	3	Madero.
Do.	Dannebrog	456	Jorgensen	—	9	Shaw.
Barque	Anna	467	Aahelm	—	21	Carbon and Co.
Barque	Bona Fide	474	Olsen	—	22	Vedere.
Barque	Byfoged Lindahl	287	Bottmer	—	28	Warnholtz & Co.
Barque	Reform	812	Fergusen	Jan.	15	Bemberg and Co.
Do.	Evening Star	650	Speich	—	23	Do.
Brig	Flamingo	269	Berthelsen	—	23	Zimmerman and Co.
Brig	Vaerenger	286	Knudsen	—	26	Warnholtz & Co.
Barque	Otteren	550	Forgusen	Feb.	3	Lasalle and Son.
Do.	Concordia	344	Johannesen	—	10	Order.
			DANISH.			
Barque	Flora	278	Pasol	Jan.	20	Luders and Co.
			ARGENTINE.			
Barque	Isabel	395	Moody	—	...	Hale and Co.
			RUSSIAN.			
Barque	Rapide	539	Peterson	Jan.	21	Arnaud and Co.
Barque	Leinetar	571	Blohm	Feb.	4	Deetjen and Co.

Buenos Ayres, February 13, 1871.

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,

43—CALLE DEFENSA—43

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,

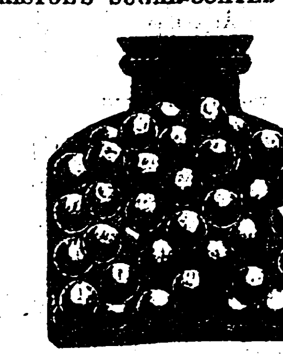
AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

198,xp,m20

ARE YOU SICK!

Read the following plain truths, and be induced, for the sake of health, to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which ou have iried many remediees, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you; it is

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin and a sweet, pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is, by the use of

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases, of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.

They will speedily collect every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general family use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated, by the use of iron, mercury, or any other mineral,

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

should be used in conjunction with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined, searching, and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
And
SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

97—Calle Defensa—97

—o—

GUINESS'S STOUT AND PALE ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.

—o—

JUST RECEIVED,

Deviled Ham, American Soda Biscuits, and the celebrated "Brown Dick" Virginia Tobaco,

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

—o—

97—Calle Defensa—97

JOHN WALKER.

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.

On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
171—xp,n17

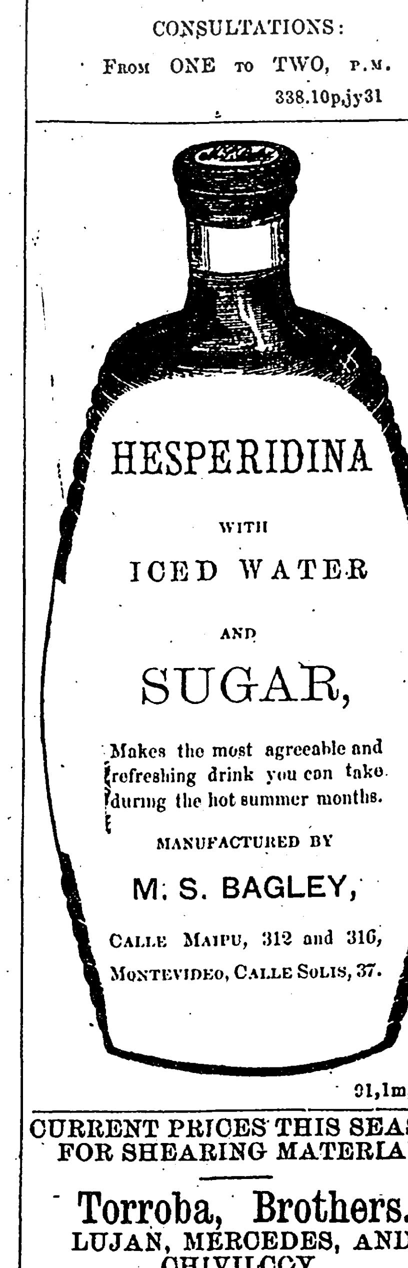
Dr. MACDONALD,

159—FLORIDA—159

CONSULTATIONS:

FROM ONE TO TWO, P.M.

338.10p,jy31



91,1m,j10

CURRENT PRICES THIS SEASON FOR SHEARING MATERIAL

Torroba, Brothers.

LUJAN, MERCEDES, AND CHIVILCOY.

Sheep Shears "Balls," Rodgers and Son Published	$225
Do,	220
Twine, four Threads	4
Do three	3½

Stockholm Tar, Sharpening Stones, &c., at Reduced Prices.

We have just received a large assortment of the best Havannah Sugar, which we are prepared to retail at town prices. | d&w,sept

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On the 2d of FEBRUARY, and on SUNDAYS during FEBRUARY, an EXTRA TRAIN will leave the Tigre at 8.45 p.m., for the Retiro and 25 de Mayo, calling at all the Stations.

HENY CRABTREE,
General Manager.

Retiro, January 31, 1871. 340,1m,f1

WOOD'S Reapers & Mowers

FARMERS' CERTIFICATES.

IN THE TOWN OF CHIVILCOY,
Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic

We, the undersigned residents of this neighborhood, having been invited to Mr. Frederick Solares's Quinta, by Messrs. Gregorio Villafañe, and John Drysdale, to witness the trial of one of Messrs. W. A. Wood's Mowers, of New York, and after a two hours' trial, mowing Alfalfa, we, the undersigned, consider it our duty to certify, that the above-mentioned Machine works perfectly well, economises labor, and that its mechanism is both simple and easily understood by any one who has been accustomed to agricultural labor, and to certify the above-mentioned, we sign this document on this, the 3d day of November, 1870.

Federico Soares—Pres. de Municipalidad
Juan M. Dias—Municipal.
Eduardo Bonites id
Carlos Luna—Empleado Municipal.
Juan J. Susviela—Gerente del Banco.
Luis Salvadores—Tesorero del Banco.
Mateo Fernandez—Tenedor de libros.
Eugenio C. Dias—Gefe de estacion F.C.O
Juan Victorica—Empleado F.C.O.
Pedro Guman—Comerciante.
Estevan Oyeda id
Ambrosio Moreno id
Victor Pecho id
N. Luengo id
Sat. Merento id
N. Bueri—Quintero.
J. Ferrua id
Victor Barrancas—Labrador.
Pablo Muna—Artesan.
José Canalé id

The Machines on Sale, at
THOMAS DRYSDALE & CO.,
64—Calle Moreno—64
And at
Dn. GREGORIO VILLAFANE,
Mercedes and Chivilco.
184,xp,n17

MONTHLY STEAMERS
FROM
RIO DE JANEIRO
TO
NEW YORK.

LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

S.S. FLAMSTEED,
1376 Tons,
KIDD, Master,
Will be despatched from Rio for
NEW YORK,
About the 10th of FEBRUARY,

Taking Cabin and Steerage passengers
For further particulars apply to GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO., 62 Calle de la Reconquista.

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

103—CALLE CORRIENTES—103
451 xp j12

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
196,xp,a23

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

RHINE WINES.

—o—

BOOTH & STEVENS

Beg to call the attention of connoisseurs to their large and well-selected Stock of the above Wines. These Wines are guaranteed to be of the purest and most excellent quality, and by competent judges are acknowledged the richest and rarest of this class in Buenos Ayres:—

Sparkling Rhine Wines (Sparkling Hock.)
do. (Sparkling Moselle.)
Chateau Johannisberger Cabinet—(from the cellars of Prince Metternich.)
Marcobrunner Cabinet. 1862.
Steinberger Cabinet, 1862.
Rauenthalerberg Rieslin, 1865.
Scharlachberger, 1862.
Hochheimer, 1862.

BOOTH and STEVENS,

193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF
Buenos Ayres.

The Offices of the Bank have been temporarily removed to

No. 67 Calle Piedad

Buenos Ayres, January 10th, 1871.
140 1m 13

PROGRESS.

LAS MENSAGERIAS DEL PUERTO

Now consists of five steamers, all constructed for, and specially adapted to the harbor work, such as the landing of passengers, parcels, and baggage, and for towage and special trips in the harbor, or to Colonia, Tigro, the Islands, or, in fact, to any more distant point.

It will be the Manager's special endeavour to give entire satisfaction to those who may employ the steamers, and, as he can scarcely believe any one will hesitate between sail and steam, when the tariff is about the same, he may reasonably expect a good portion of the harbor work.

One of the steamers will leave the Mole daily at 7 a.m., and one will remain in the Outer Roads, for the accommodation of Ship Captains arriving.

The Steamers will always be ready by Day or Night, and the terms are about the same as the whaleboat tariff.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, No. 60 Paseo Julio, by day. No. 100 Juncal, by night.

Passage off........ $20
Return 25
Attendance on arrival and sailing.... $150

Shipmasters are requested not to pay more, as anything beyond this is an overcharge, on the part of the patrons of the steamers.

Any particulars as to the working of the steamers, may be had by applying to the Directors No. 60 Paseo Jullo, on the first floor.

440,14p,jy31

HOTEL SAN ISIDRO,
[IN SAN ISIDRO.]

Conducted
BY HENRY VIGNOLLES.

This Establishment is situated in one of the prettiest towns of the coast, and surrounded by magnificent groves, reaching to the water's edge. From the 'barrancas' may be obtained a splendid view of the majestic River Plate and the beautiful islands of the Parana.

At this Hotel visitors will find every accommodation. Cuisine in English and French stylo. Wines of the best quality, and Furnished Rooms for Families and Single Gentlemen.

Pleasure Parties supplied with everything requisite, on the shortest notice.

Carriages always at hand, and every facility afforded for boating excursions.

Mr. VIGNOLLES having had many years experience in his Hotel in Buenos Ayres, Chacabuco 103, feels confident that nothing will be wanting in his new Establishment to make visitors feel perfectly at home.

322,1m,jy29

BOOTH AND STEVENS.

193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½

Have just received a large quantity of
BORDEAUX,
Price $55 per Dozen.

It is a pure and highly agreeable TABLE WINE, superior to the 'VIN ORDINAIRE' sold in England at Twelve Shillings per dozen;

It can also be obtained by the QUART or GALLON,

205,15p,jy25

REMATES

POR
ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CIA.

De muebles, bronces, adornos &c., en la casa habitacion del Sr. Don Leonardo Dierieeks (de Bruselas) por haberse ausentado del pais. Calle Garantias No. 116.

El Jueves 16 del corriente à las 11 en punto de la mañana remataremos à la mas alta postura y dinero de contado todo el elegante y artistico menaje de esta casa, cuyo pormenor es el siguiente:—

SALON—Un armario jacarandà con espejo, 1 riquisimo piano de Pleyel de sobresalientes voces (costó 12,000 ps.) 2 cómodas de jacarandà piedra marmol, 1 mesita jacarandà con piedra marmol, 1 costurero de jacarandà, 1 mesa consola de jacarandà con piedra marmol, 1 confidente forro damasco color caña y paños de crochet, 1 sillon de amaca forro de morroquin, 1 escritorio mesa de Bouhl para Señora, 1 gran espejo de chimenea marco dorado, 3 cortinados, 1 carbonera preciosa, alfombrado de tripe, 1 juego de chaquete &c.

BRONCES DE LA INDIA—2 esplendidos floreros de lejitimo bronce de una vara de alto, con pies de ébano tallado, 1 gran pieza de centro de bronce del Japon con pies de ébano tallado (perfumador) 2 jarras de bronce del Japon, muy lindas y otras piezas de bronce de la misma procedencia.

BRONCES DE PARIS—2 espléndidas fuentes redondas bronce lejítimo de un gusto y merito especial, 1 amazona a caballo, pieza de esquisito trabajo y gusto, 2 perros de caza copias natural, 1 gato de bronce plateado, 1 niño jugando con un perro, (lindo grupo) 1 becasina y 1 paloma sobre mármol (apreta papeles), 1 fosforera de bronce y algunas otras monadas todo garantido bronce, algunos de estos grupos de la renombrada casa de Barbedienne.

Todos estos bronces tantos los del Japon y de Paris son como para satisfacer al mas deficel amateur.

PORCELANAS DEL JAPON—2 grandes figuras de media vara de alto, 2 otras id id un poco mas chicas, 2 id id mas bajas, 2 id id pequeñas muy finas, 2 floreros de cobre esmaltados en porcelana, varias tazas de la China.

ADORNOS—2 grandes leones de marmol verde, 2 niños en terra-cotta, otro id id (trabajos artisticos), 2 canastas de cristal de Bohemia y bronce dorado, floreros id id, candeleros de bronce dorados, 1 reloj de sobre mesa, bronce dorado y marmol, palmatorias de bronce, adornos de carey y bronce, 1 juego de ajedrez de la India, de lo mas rico que ha venido al pais, cajas para guantes y pañuelos, espejitos de mano, 1 espejo con cajon, 1 costurero bolsa, otro con caja, 1 estuche, todo de lejitimo cuero de Rusia, abanicos de la India, libros de salon, e infinidad de objetos de adorno mucho gusto largos de detallar.

DORMITORIO—1 cama camera de fierro charolado con colgaduras, otra id id para una persona, 6 magnificas mantas de double cara [nuevas], 1 mesa de centro de jacaranda maciso, 1 labatorio piedra marmol y espejo, cortinado, una silla americana respaldar de cuero, 1 mesa de arrimo de caoba y piedra marmol, 1 mesa de toilette y lavatorio forrado en damasco azul con deposito de agua y cajones, perchas, servicio de agua de laton, alfombrado, &c.

COMEDOR—1 mesa redonda de jacaranda, 1 carpeta de hulo. unica en el pais, 1 armario de jecaranda con vidrieras, 1 id id de caoba, 2 etagiro de jacaranda, 1 ottomana forro damasco punzo y 3 almohadones, 1 mesa papio mache, sillones de paja de la India, 1 magnifico reloj pared cuerda para 15 dias, cuadros al oleo, 5 dorados, cristaleria, porcelana, servicio de chintoplo, tapafundas, id cubiertos de plata francesa garantida, asientos para copas de plata, id id licorera, lunches bandejas del Japon, candeleros y faroles diversos y infinidad de utiles de esta reparticion.

OTRO CUARTO—Con varios armarios y muebles del uso de una familia, 3 aranas para gas. 4 porta-botellas de fierro con 1260 botellas de vino frances, etc.

COCINA—Bateria de cocina de fierro, laton y cobres y otros utiles.

PATIO—Una variadisima coleccion de plantas en macetas y tinas [como 500] algunas muy raras un gran cajon con plantas (postatil) dos barriles para agua forrados en zinc con canillas de bronce, 1 bañadero con aparato para bano de lluvia, bancos de fierro, bomba de incendio para jardin, sillas de fierro, herramiento de jardin y mil objetos largos de detallar.

Nota.—Hay dos tramways que pasan por la boca calle de Garantias, uno que sale de la esquina de la Catedral y otro de la Calle Cuyo.

114,4p,f10

POR
BALBIN Y PLOWES.

Por cuenta de Seguros.

En el Molino del Oeste.

El Miercoles 15 del corriente a las 11 en punto de la mañana y dinero de contado, se remataràn 231 Baricas Harina de Norte America.

EN EL DEPOSITO DE LOS ANDES.

El mismo dia a la 1 de la tarde en el deposito de los Andes 170 Baricas Harina supra y extra, fresca y recien introducida de Norte America, averiadas por agua salada

La Harina estara a la vista de los interesados el dia del remate.

100 6p f10

POR
BULLRICH & CO,
Judicial
De una casa Calle de Uruguay
No. 124.

El Martes 14 de Febrero a las 6 en punto de la tarde se rematara a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez y perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. Don Bernabé Saens Valient.

Una casa Calle de Uruguay num. 124, edificada en terreno de 8 1½ varas de frente al Este con 23 1¼ varas de fondo al Oeste; el edificio se compone de 6 piezas de azotea techos de madera duras y embaldozados, cocina, aljibo y demas oficinas.

La casa esta construida con materiales superiores, situada en un barrio muy central y lindo, es en fin una monada y ofrece un brillante interes al comprador.

113,2p,f11

BULLRICH & CA.
JUDICIAL.
De una Casa Calle de Potosi,
Núm. 378.

El Miercoles, 15 de Febrero, à las 6 de la tarde en punto, se rematarà a la mas alta postusa y dinero de contado por orden del Sr. Juez 1ª instancia Dr. D. Miguel Garcia Fernandez y perteneciente à la testamenteria del Sr. D. Bernabé Saeñz Valiento.

Una Casa situada en la Calle de Potosi, núm. 378, edificada en terreno de 12½ varas de frente al Norte por 30½ varas de Fondo al Sud, el edificio se compone de 6 piezas de Azotea, pisos de mosaico, cocina pozo de balde, y demàs oficinas.

Las tasaciones importante en todos sus ramos la cantidad de ps. 274,776 m|c. no admitiéndose oferta por menos de ps. 183,184 m|c. que son las 2|3 partes de su tasacion.

NOTA—Los interesados en su compra deberàn imponerse de las tasaciones y titulos en la escribania del Sr. D. Enrique Martinez, Victoria Número 180 donde estàn de manifiesto por mas informes à nuestro escritorio, Calle San Martin, Número 118.

79 7p f9

POR BULLRICH & CO.

JUDICIAL.
De una linda casa Calle de
Uruguay No. 248.

El Jueves 16 de Febrero a las 6 de la tarde en punto se rematara a la mas a.ta postura y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia, Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez, perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. D. Bernabe Saens Baliente.

Una casa situada Calle del Uruguay No. 248, una de las mas anchas de Buenos Ayres, edificada en terreno de 13 vs. de frente al Este por 35 de fondo al Oeste; el edificio se compone de seis piezas de azotea y baldosa, cinco de las piezas con piso de tabla, cocina, poso de balde y demas oficinas.

Importan las tasaciones en todos sus ramos la suma de $276,645 m|c., no admitiendose oferta que baje de 184,438 m|c., que importan las ⅔ partes de su tasacion:

Los interesados en su compra podran imponerse de las tasaciones y titulos en la oficina del Sr. Enrique Martines, Victoria 108, donde estan a manifiesto. Por mas pormenores a nuestro escritorio, San Martin No. 118.

75—8p f9

Fine Fruit.

Those wishing delicious Fresh Fruit, can leave their orders at the Store of the undersigned. Please send baskets fully directed stating quantity required.

The following List of Fruit can be obtained on one day's notice, at the rate of $14 per hundred.

Green Gages,
Purple Plums—Imperial.
Peaches.
Pears—La Duchesse Angoulome.
Grapes—Muscatel White and Black.
Nectarins.

All the above are from Grafted Stocks, and picked the same day of delivery.

C. TURMEAU and CO.,
22 San Martin,
AND
77—CALLE RIVADAVIA—77
Flores. 89,6p,f9

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear MAY 1st, 1871.

Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendice of Paraguay, &c.

400 PAGES—Crown 8vo.,
With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.
PRICE $50

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XX. Falkland Islands.................

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ADOLFO BULLRICH & CO.

Will sell by auction on Sunday, 12th inst., at 6 p.m., a splendid plot of ground with comfortable dwelling-house. Dimensions—ground 13⅓ x32½, fronting west. The house is of brick, four rooms, garden well stocked with fruit-trees, and vinery. Two large up-stair houses might be built, giving in rents a good return for the capital invested. Even in its present state it might be rented with ease at 1600 m|c. The Cuyo and Cangallo tramways pass at each end of the cuadra, making it altogether a most desirable residence for persons whose business brings them daily to the centre. Apply on the premises, Calle Uruguay 77 and 79, or at the Auction Mart, San Martin 118.

ADOLFO BULLRICH & CO.

Have orders from the owner about leaving for the camp to sell by auction on Friday, 10th, at noon, the splendid suite of household furniture of the house Calle Maipu 271 37 6p f5

ADOLFO BULLRICH & CO.

Will sell by auction ON SUNDAY 12th inst. at 6 p.m. two squares of ground in the picturesque town of Belgrano, divided as follows—

2 (corner) 25x25 yards front on Calle Ituzaingo
1 to 6 16x50
7 (corner) 25x25
8 to 10 " 25x25 on calle Castelli
11 to 15 16x50 Tucuman
16 to 18 25x25 Moreno

2nd Square.

10 to 36 divided into equal lots with same fronts and depths as foregoing.

It is needless to waste time and space on the merits of this most favored and favorite suburb. Building lots here are always valuable, but what will be their worth when the tramway passes by the door every moment.

Full particulars and titles to be had at our auction mart, San Martin 118.

24 xp f5.

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FOR
EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS
AND
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178—CALLE FLORIDA—178
BUENOS AYRES.

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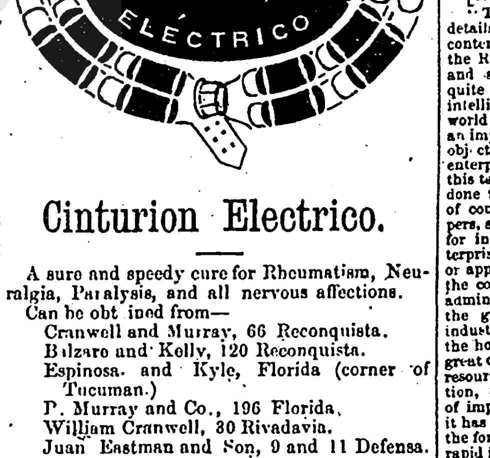

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