

Now Advertisements

NOTICE TO ROSARIO SHIPPERS.

The undersigned, as Agents in Rosario for Messrs. Lamport and Zola's steamers, notify Shippers of Produce that they are now ready to receive Freight for the Steamship NEWTON.

ROSARIO, June 17, 1871. SAMUEL WHEELRIGHT & CO., ROSARIO.

Real Hollands.

SOLE IMPORTER, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN (ROTTERDAM).

Importador Solamente Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

We beg to inform the Public that we are the SOLE IMPORTERS of the above-mentioned Mark in the River Plate, and that some time since an IMITATION of REAL HOLLANDS has been brought into this market.

In order to prevent DECEPTION or IMITATION, we added our name to our Labels and BOXES as SOLE IMPORTERS of this superior and well-known GIN, at the same time we call the attention of the numerous consumers to the fact, that REAL HOLLANDS has nothing to do with the TRUE and LEGITIMATE GIN, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN'S REAL HOLLANDS, so favorably known in this market for the last TEN YEARS, and imported by Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

96-VENEZUELA-96 23 pp j20

OLDENBURGER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.) Capital 2,000,000 Prussian Dollars.

The undersigned are fully authorized to transact a general Fire Insurance Business in this country. The most liberal Terms offered.

L O H M A N A N D C O . 183-CALLE RIVADAVIA-183

CHOICE TEAS

A trial is invited. Souchong, Congou, and other marks, a list of the most favorite numbers. Sold in 1lb. 2lb. 5lb. 10lb. 20lb. 40lb. 50lb. 100lb. 200lb. 400lb. 800lb. 12 and 20lb. chests.

BOOTH & STEVENS, 193-CALLE FLORIDA-193

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

TOMORROW, for Rosario and San Nicolas at 10 a.m., the splendid American Steamer Edward Everett, takes passengers and cargo.

Thursday, for Rosario and San Nicolas, at 10 a.m., the new and magnificent steamer Republica, takes passengers, cargo and specie, with lighters gratis.

Sunday, for Rosario and San Nicolas, at 10 a.m., the new and magnificent steamer Ilopillica, takes passengers, cargo and specie, with lighters gratis.

Agents: EUBIO Y FOLEY, 81 y 83 Reconquista.

PARA MONTEVIDEO.

El muy ligero y comodo Vapor Nacional PORTENA saldra con destino a puerto arriba indicado el Jueves 22 del corriente. Recibe pasajeros, carga, encomiendas y dinero a flote.

E. D. RISO Y HNOS, Agentes. 994-Reconquista-994

JOSE DE CARASSA

Posee en conocimiento del publico que habiendo terminado la epidemia quedan restituidas en su casa las anteriores horas de despacho.

207 Im 120 B. Ayres, Junio 20 1871.

VISO

Se visan los autos de las hermanas habitaciones altas en la calle de Temple No. 23. Para tratar ocurrir a la misma casa.

156 3p j20

THE MISSES MAHON

WILL RE-OPEN their Day School at 29 Calle del Parque, on Monday the 3rd of July 1871.

ENGLISH SUITS

Good and Economical. ENGLISH BOOTS Strong and serviceable.

404-CALLE SAN MARTIN-404 205 6p j20

KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY'S Wellington Knife Polish and Boards, just received at the English Hardware Store, corner of Piedad and Reconquista.

202 6p j20

TENDERS.

A FEW just received at the English Hardware store, corner of Piedad and Reconquista.

201 4p 20

TO LET.-A nice Bed with fourfold window in the Altos, furnished or unfurnished in a small German family. Apply 89 Calle Mexico Corner of Bolivar.

185, 3p j20

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, classed in Latin, French, German, and Music, wishes to meet with One or Two Pupils. Apply to Rev. James Smith, Scotch Church, 21 Calle Florida.

240 6p j20

WANTS a situation; near town, a Man Cook. Apply 75 Calle Parque.

209 3p j20

WANTED, a situation as MAN COOK; has good recommendations. Apply at Calle 21 Mayo, 171.

176, 2p, j20.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to get a situation as Steward in an English house, can speak English. Apply W. G. B. at this office.

166, 2p, j20.

GENERAL COOK.-A First-rate Woman Cook wants a situation in an English Family. Apply Charcas No. 124. 199, 3p j20.

WANTED.-A Good Airy Bedroom, well furnished, near to a tramway. Situated in a quiet and healthy neighborhood. Terms, which must be moderate. 208 3p j20

LETTERS PER LAST MAIL. John Stan, Mrs. Joseph J. Mrs. Wm. J. Williams, Dr. Cooper, W. Martin, Mcham, J. Thomas, John Williams, Bernard Dolan, Henry Trudway, Miss Marsh, Dr. Cooper, M. D., W. Stowe, J. Nock, J. Kelly, Mrs. Burns, R. W. Stowe, C. Spooner, C. Delmege, Julia McCormack, W. Marsden, C. Ledger, Dr. Cooper, J. McGuire, James Norton, J. Marshall.

Wm. Daney, E. Harriott, B. R. Stowe, Dr. Cooper, M. D., J. Hanson, D. Murray, John Murray, John E. G. King, A. East, A. Brown, Mrs. Zolotare, James Norton, J. Marshall.

LETTERS. At the Office of the STANDARD for Messrs. Lamport, and Zola's Steamers, Plaza Lorea.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month 25c WEEKLY, per Month 10c

PAID EDITION, Single Copy... Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum), 11 m. c. Advertisements per line, 10 c. per day. Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, 10 c. Do. PERMANENT at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1870.

The Standard.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

O'Gorman To STANDARD. Montevideo June 18.

Peace negotiations fallen through.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which may be aptly termed the Mexico of South America, is one of the countries most highly endowed by Nature, and most unfortunate by reason of its never-ending dissensions.

With an area much larger than England, a finer climate, more productive soil, and an unrivalled geographical position, there are only the two great requirements of peace and population to place the Banda Oriental foremost in the countries of this hemisphere.

The history of the Republic, meantime, from its beginning has been most disheartening, a constant series of civil wars, troubles, and dishonest practices. It is not worth while to recapitulate 20 years (from the fall of Rosas and Oribe) to wade through the sea of blood in that interval.

The English estancieros who settled in the country, bringing capital, intellect and industry to develop its resources kept aloof from the strife of Blancos and Colorados, hoping that the troubles would some day come to an end. Alas, they are all ruined!

The Siglo calculates that 18,000 people have left the country during the present troubles, and among the countrymen are not a few of our countrymen who have shaken the dust of their shoes and left the ill-fated land, with curses on their lips. And even of those who remained, how many have not been equally victimized by subscribing for municipal loans, steam railways and the like, all got up under the patronage of Government, and afterwards found a snare!

Demoralization of the worst kind has eaten away the ground-work of society. In the departments there is no police, no security for life or property; even the national school-masters are in many instances 12 months unpaid. In the city the financial condition is just as bad; new loans broached everyday, but nobody paid. The law-courts and prisons had better pass over without remark. The observance of the Sunday has been abolished by law.

And yet there are noble hearts in that unfortunate country, generous feelings not yet choked up by the political passions that pervade the political world around. Witness the splendid contributions sent us from Montevideo during the plague, at a time, too, when such generosity must have come from straitened resources.

Everyone who has at heart the welfare of the Banda Oriental has looked forward for some time with anxiety to the hope of an arrangement in the present lamentable struggle of Blancos and Colorados. A few days ago we heard of the intervention of Gen. Osorio, not as a Brazilian commissioner but in his own personal character; many had hopes that both parties would agree to come to terms, but the negotiation has completely fallen through.

A telegram just arrived informs us that General Osorio has completely failed, and the general impression is that President Battle and his ministers shewed no disposition to meet their adversaries half-way. A committee was named of Messrs. Inau, M. Martinez, Tomas Gomesora, and Dr. Ellauri, but now the whole affair is broken off.

Meantime it is stated that the Argentine Government has written to President Battle insisting on the necessity of making peace, since the character and reputation of the River Plate is seriously injured by the Montevidean troubles.

The Montevidean Government may find it easy to reject the offers of General Osorio's mediation, but sooner or later a demouement must take place.

What next?

THE LATE GEN. PAUNERO.

GRAND FUNERAL AT SAN CRISTOVAO (From an occasional Correspondent.) Rio Janeiro, June 9th.

Our esteemed friend General Paunero breathed his last at his residence at San Clemente on Wednesday morning at half past six, passing away when those who attended him and were at his bedside still had hopes of seeing him recover. He was attacked on the 1st inst. by his old complaint, asthma, but with a good deal of fever, which at last declared itself perniciosa, and suddenly killed him. The General dies poor, and leaves a wife (who is here in a lunatic asylum, and was on the eve of leaving it) and a widowed daughter, Leonardo, with three small children. The latter is penniless, and we expect to see the STANDARD and General Mitre appeal in favor of the poor widow.

The funeral took place yesterday morning from the palace of San Ori-

bevoal the whole of the Diplomatic Corps was in attendance. The Princess and Count D'Ala sent their Obsequies, and the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs (Viscount Rio Branco, General Jaguaribe, and Baron Correa) together with the Portuguese, Spanish, and other representatives, carried the coffin to the hearse. The military honors were paid by the 5th Battalion of the Line, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, under the orders of Col. Valporto.

The Reforma, alluding to the sad event, says:— "When the news became known it caused great consternation, for the worthy Argentine Minister was universally esteemed, and lived amongst us like an old friend and one of ourselves. In the assault on Corrientes, in May 1865, he fought for the Allied cause, in which Brazilians and Argentines shed their blood side by side for the emancipation of Paraguay. Subsequently he came among us as a representative of our ally, and never was a nation represented by a more noble or upright man. He had a heart without blemish, and a soul that harbored only magnanimous sentiments.

"In his youth he devoted his energies to the cause of liberty, and with his sword carved out for himself high rank and reputation, at last reaching the rank of brigadier-general; but he has gone down to the grave poor, and left his family no other inheritance than that of an honored name.

"We write these lines under a painful impression; we cannot pay full honor to the illustrious deceased, whose life was dedicated to the liberty and advancement of South America. We were not merely admirers of General Paunero, but among his most intimate friends, and, therefore, deeply sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

The Republic says:— "The death of General Paunero has caused a most painful impression. He was for some days ailing, but his friends had no serious apprehensions, and now the sad event throws us and his countrymen into mourning. His high personal qualities, courteous manner, upright character, and constant study to draw closer the relations between Buenos Ayres and this country, as well as his gallant services in the Paraguayan war, all conspired to render him a favorite among Brazilian circles, and for this reason numerous friends are to-day assembled in grief around his bier.

"In his own country he leaves imperishable traditions of a long life dedicated to the cause of freedom and civilization, and his countrymen are sure to cherish his name with veneration.

"He was not a man of shining political talents, but possessed the natural sagacity of his race, joined to good sense and integrity, qualities that are now-a-days very rare. His death is an additional affliction to us, Brazilians, since the deplorable occurrence of the Brazilian Medical Commission, repulsed from Buenos Ayres, caused him such disgust and annoyance that it may be considered the remote origin of the illness which has brought him to the grave. The rebuff given to those sentiments of fraternal amity which he so assiduously cultivated, weighed upon his mind, notwithstanding the renewed expressions of esteem towards him from all classes of our citizens. This circumstance, mean-while, should serve as an additional reason for our grief for the deceased general, in which we heartily sympathize with the Argentine nation and his afflicted family."

SMALL POX.

(From the Times of 12th May.)

We commend the following article to the serious attention of the public and the authorities. Small-pox is rapidly on the increase in Buenos Aires, and it is high time for the Municipality to take preventive measures. The one great safeguard is vaccination, and we call on the Government and Municipal authorities to bestir themselves, and at once place it within the reach of, and even enforce it on all classes of the inhabitants of this metropolis. The danger is pressing:—

"The continued increase of mortality from Small-pox in the metropolis is a fact which reflects little credit on the Sanitary administration. During the last few weeks the deaths from this disease have been steadily rising, till they reached the fearful total of 228 in the return for last Saturday, being the highest weekly number that has been touched during the present epidemic, and almost three times as high as the largest number returned in London in any week of the several epidemics or outbreaks that occurred during the thirty-one years 1840-70. It has been calculated that during the latter half of the last century nearly one-tenth of the whole mortality in London was due to Small-pox, and this result used to be triumphantly contrasted with the extraordinary diminution in its present ravages consequent on Jenner's great discovery. It appears, however, that last week not only one-tenth, but almost one-fifth of the deaths in London were caused by Small-pox, and, moreover, that in Liverpool and Newcastle, as well as in London, the percentage of deaths from Small-pox greatly exceeded the ordinary percentage for England generally before the introduction of Vaccination. The case of Southamp- ton is still worse. There the Small-pox alone has produced a death rate during the last five weeks which, if maintained for a year, would nearly

double the annual mortality. The same may be said of the Battersea district, where of thirty-one deaths registered last week, fourteen are referred to Small-pox.

"Small-pox alone of all disorders which afflict man or beast is very nearly, if not absolutely, preventable. The statistics in favour of vaccination are perfectly overwhelming; they are supported by an immense preponderance of experience and authority in the medical profession; the counter-evidence hitherto alleged is of the vaguest character, and we shall be greatly surprised if any such evidence of real value be produced before the Vaccination Committee. The single fact stated by the physician of the Small-pox Hospital, and never challenged, that not one of the nurses in that institution had ever taken Small-pox, outweighs all the speculative arguments that have ever been used on the other side.

It is not pretended, of course, that Vaccination is an absolute safeguard to any individual; indeed, all that Jenner himself claimed for it was that a person efficiently vaccinated was as safe as he would be after having the Small-pox itself. There are no official data for determining how many of those who die from Small-pox have been vaccinated; still less how many have been efficiently vaccinated; but the Hospital records show that Vaccination, over and above its preventive efficacy, multiplies the chances of recovery seven-fold. It is, however, its preventive efficacy that constitutes its chief value to a community, as such; and this value is not to be measured by the number of individuals who are now fortified against infection. The point to be grasped and impressed upon the public mind is that, if Vaccination were universal, there would, humanly speaking, be no Small-pox at all. If the Government had power to seize and vaccinate to-morrow every living soul in London, we might expect a complete immunity against the disease, except so far as it might be re-imported, or kept alive by those who have already contracted it and may communicate it to a very small proportion of vaccinated persons. This was accomplished in Ireland, from which Small-pox had been all but expelled a year or two ago, though it has since found its way again into the island through Belfast. On the other hand, supposing 5 per cent. of the London population to be unvaccinated, we have among us 150,000 or 160,000 susceptible persons, liable to catch and capable of perpetuating the disease in the virulent and intense form which it has assumed during the present epidemic. No wonder that all other sanitary precautions are unavailing while there is no effective security for the Vaccination of the 2,000 children and upwards born every week in the metropolis.

We know of no excuse for this neglect of the one sovereign remedy which human skill has as yet discovered for the relief of human suffering. The existing law, if administered with vigour, is surely adequate to enforce primary Vaccination, yet it is notoriously the omission of primary Vaccination, which mainly contributes to propagate small-pox. No doubt some parents have a prejudice against Vaccination altogether, and the utmost pains have been taken by fanatical agitators to foster and diffuse this prejudice. There is good reason, however, that in nine cases out of ten it is too late, but apathy and carelessness. This is precisely the danger against which the compulsory Vaccination Act was directed, and we hold that it is the positive duty of the Poor-Law Department not to relax in its execution pending the report of the Vaccination Committee. This is not a matter in which the indifference, or even the objections, of the few can be allowed to prevail over the rights and interests of the many.

If there are people who prefer the prospects of the nation being periodically decimated, like tribes of savages, by small-pox to a very slight risk of blood poisoning, they should form a commonwealth by themselves on anti-vaccination principles, and nobody would be at all likely to molest them. What is intolerable is that one ignorant or reckless family should be enabled to spread loathsome contagion through a whole neighbourhood, and that with the means of protection in our hands we should be drifting back into the condition from which Jenner rescued us. No multiplication of Small-pox Hospitals will reach the source of the evil, however; it may help to mitigate its effects: there is one thing, and one thing only, to be done, and that is to enforce the Poor Law authorities of weakness in not having done it already. It is to appoint an adequate number of officers to enforce the Act, to proceed rigorously against defaulters, but, in the meantime, to adopt every known safeguard against any possible mischief that may attend unskillful Vaccination.

DRAINAGE AT RIO.

The following is the report of a Commission which inspected some time ago the districts of the city of Rio drained on the deodorization principle. Our authorities, if they have any intention of making Buenos Ayres a habitable place, will find in this paper some valuable hints for their guidance:—

"The drainage of the city of Rio de Janeiro is executed under a concession from the Imperial Government of

the Brazil for a term of 90 years, and carried into effect by an English company finding a capital of £380,000, and receiving from the Government 60 millions per house per annum for every house in the city. The distribution and collection of this tax are effected by the Government, which receives in addition an annual payment from the municipality for effecting the rain-water drainage.

The city contains 16,000 houses, and about 400,000 inhabitants, and for the purposes of drainage is divided into three districts, each having a separate outlet, and at those points are erected deodorizing establishments, each fitted up with two powerful steam-engines, working simple but beautiful machinery for pumping the sewage and mixing it, by revolving agitators, with the chemical agents, lime, sulphate of alumina, and charcoal. It then flows in a perfectly deodorized state into a long tank, where the solid matter is precipitated to the bottom by the agency of the chemicals, previously amalgamated with it, and the top water after being filtered by its own gravity through charcoal and gravel, flows into the sea in a perfectly innocuous state.

In order to prevent interruption in working there are two long precipitating tanks used alternately, so that whilst one is working in the other top water is let off through appropriate sluices, and the solid deposit is dried by means of the surplus heat from the boiler furnaces, which is conveyed by flues under these tanks to a chimney at the end. One district of the city is completely drained, and the city is working order since 1st February, 1864. Every house has one or two water-closets, according to its size, and a yard grate all trapped by water so that no small cans pass into the houses from the drains.

The sewage, immediately it is produced in each house, is conveyed by underground pipe-drains to the main sewers in the streets, and through 14 miles of these the whole of the sewage of 2,500 houses is conveyed to one spot near the shore. In this district this outlet point is at the beautiful and picturesque suburb of 'Gloria,' inhabited by the wealthier inhabitants of the city. The impropriety of choosing such a situation for all the filth of the district naturally suggests itself; but on visiting this establishment such a notion is at once dispelled, for whilst the buildings are an ornament to the neighbourhood, the work of deodorisation and disinfection is so perfectly and uniformly performed, and with such ease, that there is not the least offensive smell, but, on the contrary, the previous state of the shore at this place is stated to have been so offensive that during the period of yellow fever the disease commenced and raged here. There is a marked difference perceptible in the air of this district in which the system is in operation as compared with that of the other districts also visited by the commission in which the drainage is not finished; in the latter the foul matters are kept in tubs in the houses in a decomposing state sometimes for days, and carried through the streets at evening by negroes, and deposited on the beach.

This disgusting arrangement, besides being dangerous in the highest degree to the public health, is also very costly. Special large sewers are constructed to carry off extraordinary falls of rain such as sometimes occur in this country. There are also ample and well-devised appliances for cleaning the sewers by suddenly passing large quantities of water through them. Means of access to the sewers and ventilation are also introduced. The works now in progress in the remaining districts were commenced on 1st October, 1864, and there have been since completed upwards of 10 miles of very large sewers partly through running sand containing prodigious quantities of water which is pumped up by numerous steam engines during the progress of the works, partly through solid granite the open trenches in which are blasted at a great depth for the construction of the sewers, and partly by tunnels blasted through the granite mountains.

The examination of these works by the commission made strikingly apparent an important benefit to the city contemplated by the engineer in his design, viz. drawing from the subsoil the water level which it had been hitherto loaded nearly up to the surface, and the water level in the soil is of course lowered in proportion to the intended depth of the sewer, and the diseases hitherto attributed to the humidity of the air and the dampness of the floors of houses and stores in the crowded city will cease. The contractors are the well-known Messrs. Brassey and Ogilvie, of London, and these important works are executed under the immediate inspection of the company's engineer, Mr. Edward Gotto, of 35 Great George street, Westminster, who made all the studies for this work."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received a telegraphic despatch on Sunday evening from our 'Special' in Montevideo, Mr. Stand by O'Gorman, with the very unwelcome intelligence that the peace negotiations lately promoted by General Osorio had completely fallen through. This intelligence produced an unpleasant sensation in all circles yesterday, the more so as it was freely said that the anti-peace proclivities of the Commissioners named by the Oriental Government were well-known beforehand. It is believed that the Argentine Go-

vernment has been friendly remonstrance to the Oriental Government on the protraction of the civil war, pointing out that much force the injury such a useless and destructive strife will do to the credit and renown of the Plate Republics in Europe. In thus setting this Government has fulfilled a duty imposed alike by its dignity, interests and the dictates of humanity. As things now stand, however, the end seems as far off as at any time since the contemptible tussle began.

We publish in another column an article on Small-Pox, extracted from our great contemporary the Times. We cannot strongly enough recommend it to our readers and the Government. It is perfectly applicable to the present situation of Buenos Ayres. Our native colleagues are displaying their usual apathy in presence of a danger, which, if taken in hands now may be nipped in the bud, but if neglected may surpass the yellow fever in destructive effect. The plain duty of the authorities is at once to provide increased facilities for the vaccination of all the poorer classes, and as soon as possible a bill should be passed by the Legislature making it compulsory on all. Buenos Ayres is now such a focus of infection that no excess of precaution against epidemics can be expected to prove perfectly available till drainage and sewage works are completed. Vaccination, however, is such a simple and thoroughly effective preventive that nothing can excuse the non-provision of it for the poor; it is always within instant reach of the rich.

A London paper publishes the following:—"At the Southwark Police Court Mr. Frederick Hemmings, Consul-General of the Republic of Venezuela, was summoned before Mr. Partridge for publishing false and defamatory libels on Lieutenant-Colonel Strange, Director of the Scientific Department of Her Majesty's India Office, Belvedere Road, Lambeth. Mr. Besley spoke at great length in support of the statement; and the result of the inquiry was that the defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted."

The city presented a positively gay aspect on Sunday. The churches were very numerous attended, and in the afternoon the gay equipages of the "upper ten" were to be seen dashing through the streets on their way to Palermo or Belgrano, while the various railway trains were well patronized by pleasure seekers of minor degree. The weather, from a sanitary point of view, was perfect, and continued so yesterday. All now look on the plague as extinct.

The last mail brought dates from Cuba to the 27th of April. Although this long lasting revolution is in very bad case, and the demoralization amongst the insurgents said to be daily increasing, the movement is not yet stamped down; the Vice-President of the rebel Chamber of Representatives was lately killed in one of the numerous skirmishes which daily take place.

The Blancos are again quite close to Montevideo. On Friday night there was a skirmish near the Union, in which both parties kept 'blazing away' at each other in the darkness for a considerable time; however, nothing but alarm and a waste of powder came of it.

The Municipality has sent to the Provincial Government an account of the money spent by it during the epidemic, and exclusively in connection with it. The whole amount is a trifle under six millions of paper dollars, by no means an extravagant figure considering all the terrible circumstances that called for its expenditure.

All the orphan children who were sent to the Santa Catalina quinta at the Lomas during the prevalence of the epidemic, came back to town on Saturday. On the departure of the little ones from the Lomas Mesdames Quiroga, Casalins and Green, who live in the neighbourhood, kindly sent their carriages to take them to the station, and generally looked after the comfort of the young travellers, who all reached town safe and well.

Yellow Fever is said to have broken out in the country districts of Corrientes. It has lately appeared at San Roque.

Tamberlick, the great tenor, recently left Madrid on a professional tour through Mexico. The ladies of Madrid showered wreaths of forget-me-nots and all sorts of sentimental things on the fortunate tenor, who, as well as we remember, must now be well up to his 'second youth.'

It was generally believed yesterday that the report of yellow fever having broken out at Rio was false; the latest private letters from Rio say nothing about it.

Respecting the movements of Barnum, the great North American showman, we received the following by the last mail:—"The notorious Barnum, who has once more taken to the 'show' business, has just sent over to England by the steamer 'City of Brussels,' which arrived at Liverpool on May 2, a number of human curiosities, who will doubtless excite a great sensation in London during the ensuing busy season. The show includes a giant and giantess, both nearly eight feet in height, but the chief curiosity is a rival of the Siamese twins, in the person of two negro girls about nineteen years of age, who have been physically joined back to back from birth. They have been visited by a number of gentlemen in Liverpool, who found them wondrously united creatures to be clear, intelligent, and accomplished. They are not only pleasing in appear-

ance, but also in their manner."

The French steamer Picardie will sail this afternoon. Passengers will be taken on board by a small steamer at 1 o'clock.

There were no deaths from yellow fever on Saturday and the number of new cases is rapidly dwindling away; people are now more anxious about the small pox than any other disease.

A private letter from Paris informs us that the financial position of the Commune is in a very unsatisfactory state. Its daily expenses amount to 700,000, or 800,000, and its receipts to 500,000, or 600,000. Loans and requisitions do not suffice to meet the deficit, and debts are accordingly being incurred at a rapid rate.

A small handy craft, named Explorador, has just been built on the Thames for exploring the Amazon River. She draws 2 feet 4 inches aft., and 8 inches forward; her length is 38 feet, with 7 feet beam; the total weight is only 5 tons. She can be taken to pieces for division into easy packages. She took her trial trip on May 1, on the Thames, when there was a select party on board, including the Bolivian Minister. The Explorador has been built for the National Bolivian Navigation Company of New York, and will make one of the most interesting series of explorations ever undertaken in South America. Her speed is 8 knots, and the boilers are adapted for wood.

The last mails from the West Coast announce that the charitable work of collecting subscriptions for the sufferers from yellow fever in Buenos Ayres still goes on energetically in Chile. At Santiago, Copiapo, and even up the Andes large collections have been made, and will be forwarded by the next steamer. All the foreign communities have contributed handsomely.

The Rosario Custom House, according to returns just issued, produced in the year 1870, 159,517 hard dollars more than in the previous year.

The Government of Mendoza will head the list of subscriptions from that province for the poor of Buenos Ayres with the munificent sum of 1000 Bolivian dollars.

The last advices from Mendoza announce that the passes of the Cordillera are closed with snow, nevertheless the price of cattle in Mendoza is said to be unusually high for the season.

The Rosario papers complain of the growing irregularity of postal communication with the Interior. The Interoceanos Diligence Company now carries free all business letters for the provinces, which is a great boon for the commercial community.

The Cordoba papers mention that tracts on religious subjects are now being sold in the streets of that city by boys in masks. The pamphlets are directed against what the writers call fanaticism. This way of propagating religious doctrine ought to be at once suppressed by the Cordoba Municipality, or it may lead to some unseemly disturbance.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Malaver, Provincial Minister of Government, is now quite recovered from the indisposition he was suffering from last week.

The Southern Cemetery will be planted all over as thickly as possible with trees of swift growth, so as to convert it in a few years into a wood. Messrs. Temperley and Roldan are the special commissioners appointed by the Municipality to superintend the carrying out of this measure.

There were no deaths from the plague on Sunday.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce another fearful waterspout storm at Victoria West, a village in the Diamond districts. The whole village was swept away, sixty persons drowned, and property to the value of £30,000 sterling destroyed. Commercial advices report business dull, and all the early wool clip shipped.

The New Yorkers are about to build a Crystal Palace, which is intended to outdo Sydenham. It will cost a million and a quarter sterling and cover twenty-three acres.

We take the following from our late exchanges:—"Why should the ladies be so sensitive on the question of age after they have ceased to be young? None of them live to the age of Methuselah and Deuteronomy and them, otherwise it might be accounted for—as, while 16 is a nice, delicate sort of age, and 40 is endurable when accompanied with the additional 'fair, and fat,' yet all will admit that the idea of acknowledging 28 is too gross."

The last advices from the W. Coast announce great election excitement in all parts. On the 22nd of last month a deluge of rain fell in Santiago, doing considerable damage. The cattle plague continues on the increase in the various departments.

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SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Co.

101-Cangallo-103

BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

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

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

opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from nine to five every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

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

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

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

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

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

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

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

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

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

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

P. P. MAUA & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follows:
BONITA—GALATHA—LACYDON—ARIADNE.
This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd. From Buenos Ayres on the 17th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London. Passengers, Freight, and Special Mail to be booked at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

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

Passage money to Falmouth £45; to Antwerp, £55; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight of Special cargo half per cent payable here.

The LACYDON sails on the 17th instant. The next Steamer expected is the ARIADNE. For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents, Shipbrokers, WOODGATE BROTHERS, 42 Calle San Martin.

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This Company will dispatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, which will load for Antwerp and Liverpool.

The first Steamer to leave Liverpool, on 10th of MAY will be the **ORIENTAL**, Quite new, 1260 Tons Register, classed 15 years in Liverpool Book, Captain H. P. CONCEE.

Agents in Montevideo—LEITCH, BARNETT and CO. Agents in Rosario—J. THOMPSON and CO. Agents in Buenos Ayres—J. C. SHAW and CO.

Brokers in Buenos Ayres; WOODGATE, Brothers, 42 Calle San Martin.

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

"ASTARTE."—"MARINA."

Will be shortly followed by the ANTAIFE. These Steamers are fitted with modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewards. For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin.

FOR SALE, By order of an absentee lot, the following articles:—Two good Editions of Homer's Iliad in Greek. A Virgil, in Latin, with a fine Latin translation attached, two volumes complete. A Latin Grammar. Greek and Latin Dictionary, and various Religious, Poetical, and Literary Works.

There are also some Clothes, etc., viz.—Two Linen Coats, a Pair of Riding Breeches, two Pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Muslinette, &c., all of which would be most useful to any one in the camp.

The Articles can be seen by applying to J. A. R., at the Office of the Standard, 177 1/2 p. 113.

MANUEL PEREZ DEL CERRO.

Contador Publico de Numero.

Ha reabierdo su Escritorio de contabilidad en general, en la Calle de Victoria No. 191 (altos), donde ofrece su servicio de contabilidad, y se ocupará tambien de jecciones ante el Tribunal de Comercio, Tribunales Federales y Gobierno Nacional y Provincial, así como de arbitramientos.

Del mismo modo se encargará de la transaccion y arreglo final de testamentarias de cualquier otra especie, desde su principio, bajo la direccion del Abogado que indiquen los interesados, cuando sea necesario de la redaccion de testamento y su entrega a aquellos tengan preferencia de eleccion.

Todos estos trabajos los ejecutará, bien celebrando el ajuste previo de honorarios, o bien a medida y desentramado, ó bien sujetandolos a la regulacion de quien corresponda, segun elijan los interesados.

Contando con dos Copistas, que trabajaran de dia y de noche, la liquidacion de los negocios se hara rapida, cuando su perfeccion y exactitud lo permitan.

Hace saber a sus clientes que conserva y conserva en su Archivo especial, las originales de todos sus trabajos, para que en todo tiempo puedan servir en el caso de extravio de expedientes.

Buenos Ayres, Junio 16 de 1871, 177 1/2 p. 113.

MCKEON'S SULPHURO-CARBOLIC ACID DIP.

An anti-poisonous preparation for applying to Sheep.

This preparation, of which the good effects are so well known and highly appreciated by the Sheep-farmers in Australia, has been proved recently in this country with the most beneficial results, as will be seen by the following testimonial from the manager of one of the most important Establishments in this Province:—

"In October 1870, immediately after Shearing, I dipped all our rams, which, at the time, were in low condition and generally scabby. It also dipped in February, 1871, all the pure Flock, and found in both instances that the result was to my satisfaction.

The improvement in condition, particularly of the scabby dipping, was very marked. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend this Dip to all Flock Masters.

It meets all the requirements of a thoroughly good and efficacious Dip, and being entirely free from Mineral Poisons, does not injure the health of the animal nor the staple.

The simplicity of its preparation for use, its efficacy and its cheapness render it a most valuable acquisition to all Establishments in this country.

Estancia del Espiritillo, June 5th, 1871. Signed P. V. A. REID. Held in front of 5 and 10 gallons, each. Sole Importers, Messrs. J. C. Shaw & Co., Calle Bolivar, Buenos Ayres, and Calle Sarandi, Montevideo, who will give further particulars and price list on application. 180 sm, 42w

NORWEGIAN BEER

BEST QUALITY—BOTTLED BY DOZ. MANTER & PFEIFFER, No. 191 and 21 Calle Chacabuco, 150 p. 113

Ferro Carril del Oeste.

RAMAL A LOBOS.

ESTACIONES	1a. clase	2a. clase	3a. clase
Montevideo	11	11	11
San Carlos	11	11	11
San Juan	11	11	11
San Pedro	11	11	11
San Mateo	11	11	11
San Blas	11	11	11
San Juan	11	11	11
San Carlos	11	11	11
Montevideo	11	11	11

The trains will allow a stop of 25 minutes at Merlo for passengers going by the Lobos branch, and to get their tickets there. Baggage, however, can be cleared from the Parque station direct to Lobos.

Passengers are requested to have small change when applying for tickets. Dogs must go in the 2nd class.

No drunken men admitted. Return tickets are good for three days. Children between 3 and 7 half price.

BY ORDER. B. Ayres, May 28.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR

61—CALLE FLORIDA—61

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

In great variety, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61 CALLE FLORIDA.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, Always well-assorted, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TOILET SETS, Lavatories, Coal Vases, Door Mats, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

TABLE COVERS, Rugs, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Cloth Baskets, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIFE BOARDS, Bread Baskets, Tea Caddies, Work-boxes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

WRITING DESKS, Blotters, Cabinets, Inkstands, Card-boxes, Jewel Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PEN HOLDERS, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Letter Racks, Paper Racks, Sewing Wax, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

PRESENTS, Of every description, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

EXTRACTS, Oils, Violet Powder, and scaps of every make, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MEMBERSHIP PIPES, Cigar and Cigarette-holders, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, Turkish Pipes, Brier, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

THE SMOKER'S DELIGHTS, Cop's named Cigarettes, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

KNIVES, Forks, Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Corkscrews, Scissors, Pocket Knives, &c., at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

FOR THE HOMEWARD-BOUND, The Deck Arm-chair, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

20,000 ARTICLES, Too numerous to mention, at the English Bazaar, 61 Calle Florida.

Note the address, THE ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61—CALLE FLORIDA—61 H. JOSEPH, Proprietor.

REMA TE

FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST

De la Finca Calle de Suipacha 232 y 234, perteneciente a la testamentaria de Don Nieves Achaval de Nuñez. De Orden de los interesados y con autorizacion del Sr. Juez de 1a Instancia, Dr. Don Miguel Garcia Fernandez.

El Lunes 17 de Julio a la una en punto del dia se ha de rematar sin falta alguna, a la masa lista postura y dinero de contado, con sujecion a la aprobacion judicial.

La expresada finca cuyo terreno se compone de 14 varas y 2/3 del frente al Estero por 70 varas de fondo al Oeste, con dos pequeños martillos uno en pró y otro en contra, a media de fondo por cuya razón la venta se efectuara ad corpus y por lo que este dentro de nuevo.

NOTA.—Las ventas de esta clase se indispensable la puntualidad de los interesados. Los en credero duenden ocurrir a inspeccionarla hasta el dia del remate, 168 1m. j16

ENGLISH AND GERMAN AUCTIONEERS.

A. BULLRICH & CO. SELL BY AUCTION

Estancia, Houses, Land, Sheep, House Furniture, Ships, Carriages, Building Sites, &c. Advances made on all Property given for Sale, and all Sales guaranteed.

AUCTION MART, 118—SAN MARTIN—118

N.B. Particular attention paid to all Properties in country districts

Latest Papers in Town

PER STEAMSHIP "MAGELLAN"

ON SALE At this Office only.

REV. MR. ASHE'S PAMPHLET.

On Sale at MAURER'S, HIBBERTS, AND OFFICE OF THE "STANDARD."

HEALTH RESTORED

BY THE USE OF BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as Costiveness, for which they are a perfect specific; Headache relieved and cured by one dose; Indigestion always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. Bad Breath cannot exist when the stomach is cleaned by BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Purely Vegetable.

For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and excretory Organs, are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of Podophyllin and Leptandrin.

The only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really Antibilious.

To the presence of which invaluable resins the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. That best blood purifier, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT. The Immigration Committee can find immediate employment for forty-two hands, for the town of San Andres de Giles.

1 Female Domestic Servant, 1 Journeyman Shoemaker, and for Asail— 4 Journeyman Carpenters, 3 General Labourers, 2 Shepherds, 2 Gardeners, 1 Head Gardener, 1 French or Bague Servant, 3 Married couples without children for an estancia. Good wages paid.

For particulars apply at the Secretary's Office, Recoleta 32, or at the Immigrants' Home, Calle Corrientes.

Wm. WILKINSON, Secretary. -Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1871.

THE LUNG PROTECTOR

PERFECTED CHEST PROTECTOR. A grant improvement on all others. A sure preventive of Coughs and Colds.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL

30 RIVADAVIA 30

Chilblains CURED IN ONE NIGHT, By the use of DR. GREVE'S BALSAM.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL

30 RIVADAVIA 30

RE-OPENED. THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 66—Calle San Martin—60

Opposite the Provincial Bank. The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer, especially for this Establishment. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

39 CALLE DEFENSA 39

Messrs. Gebbie & McKinlay, Beg to call attention to their STOCK of WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, Consisting of HOME-MADE SUITS, CRIMESANSHERTS, &c.

REASONABLE PRICES.

James Hennessy and Co. 9,452 214,886 Martell 8,340 113,664 Hennessy 2,668 8,541 J. & F. Dubouché & Co. 456 1,337 Jules Robin and Co. 326 6,247 Sundries 13,024 198,042

Total 34,316 547,740 For the year ending 31st December, 1869 Hennessy exported to Great Britain 10,513 Panchons and 288,768 Cases, being more than a third part of the total exports for the same destination.

In Great Britain, in Australia, and in India Hennessy's Brandy commands the preference, and fetches a higher price than any other Brand.

As a protection against falsifications, our name is attached to Messrs. Hennessy's Trade Label. GEORGE BROWNELL and CO., 11—Maipú-street—11 BUENOS AYRES, and CALLE RINCON, Montevideo.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The Hospital being considered free from Yellow Fever, patients will now be admitted according to the existing Rules and Regulations of this Institution.

By Order, ALEX. MCGHIE, Hon. Secretary, 22 p. 113

Cigarettes

PERLESS. CIGARETTES Bouquet. CIGARETTES In Boxes. CIGARETTES In Boxes. CIGARETTES In Boxes.

On Sale at BOOTH and STEVENS, No. 193, Florida, 19 p. 113

TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Central Committee of Immigration hereby notifies all immigrants that they will pay their passage to any town in the interior. For tickets apply to the Manager of the Immigration Agency, No. 9 Calle Corrientes. G. WILKINSON, Secretary.

THE POPULAR ARGENTINA

Savings Bank Society.

AUTHORISED AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES.

213—Calle Piedad—213

Government Delegate, Don HILARION MEDRANO. General Manager, Don PEDRO S. LAMAR.

CAPITAL—500,000 Pesetas.

RECIPROCAL SECTION. Shares of 10 Pesetas, or \$260 currency each. Divisible in fractions of 2 Pesetas or 850 currency, each.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

DRAWING ON 30th OF JUNE, 1871.

The Drawing of the Dividends, corresponding to the first six months of the present year, will take place on the 30th of JUNE next.

Owing to the fact that the business of the Society has increased largely, and has been availed advantageously since the 1st of January of this year, the

DIVIDENDS to be drawn for at the conclusion of the present Half-year will be far more considerable than those of the last Drawing.

In the Drawing of the 30th of December ult., one of the Shares, worth 10 Pesetas, drew the sum of 1,000 Pesetas, which was the highest premium, since the amount of the profits of the first six months of the Society's existence amounted to 3,000 Pesetas, the balance of 2,000 Pesetas being divided into five dividends of 100 Pesetas, 10 of 60 Pesetas, and 40 of 20 Pesetas each.

In the present DRAWING the highest dividends will be far greater than in the last, and will be increasing at every succeeding DIVIDEND.

The holder of a Share of 10 Pesetas, equal to 250 dollars currency, not only secures this sum, which will be returned to him at the expiration of five years, but he will moreover, by means of this slender amount, which, from its smallness was unproductive and easily wasted, on objects of no importance, acquire a right to share in the profits that are drawn for every six months, the largest of which, that in December 1870 was 1,000 Pesetas, being likely to increase to 10,000, 20,000, and 30,000 PATACONS.

Any shareholder, who at the end of the five years, instead of withdrawing his capital, prefers to renew his share and continue to take his chance of being favored by fortune with some of the dividends drawn per Half-year, has the privilege of doing so.

As is well-known the capital of the shares, as well as the profits thereby accruing, are deposited, in accordance with the Statutes of the Society, in the Provincial Exchequer, in the shape of Mortgage Securities, under the surveillance of the

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE,

thus giving the most absolute guarantee to the operations of the Society.

Any Shareholder having 100 Pesetas or more in Shares, and preferring to receive an interest of 10 per cent for his money, instead of taking his chance of Drawing a Dividend, may at any time exchange his shares at par for a Bond of the Society, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable quarterly.

THE DRAWING will be conducted with all due formality, and presided over by a Delegate Inspector, appointed by Government, and in the presence of the Board of Directors, the Manager, and a Public Notary.

Shares may be obtained, and all further particulars will be given at the Central Office, 213 CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

Which is open every Week Day from Ten to Four, and on Feast Days from Ten to Twelve, 168 1m. j. 28

REASONABLE PRICES.

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GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Station	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train
Montevideo	7:30	11:30	3:30	7:30	11:30
San Carlos	8:00	12:00	4:00	8:00	12:00
San Juan	8:30	12:30	4:30	8:30	12:30
San Pedro	9:00	13:00	5:00	9:00	13:00
San Mateo	9:30	13:30	5:30	9:30	13:30
San Blas	10:00	14:00	6:00	10:00	14:00
San Juan	10:30	14:30	6:30	10:30	14:30
San Carlos	11:00	15:00	7:00	11:00	15:00
Montevideo	11:30	15:30	7:30	11:30	15:30