

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in the most prompt and efficient manner...

MAUA BANK, 1-103 CALLE OANGALLO. INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTEVIDEO. 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers...

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPAKET COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steampacket NEVA, 2997 Tons, 600 horse power, Captain...

Passenger fares: Southampton, £55 and upward. Ditto Lisbon, £32. Ditto Rio de Janeiro, £120. Ditto Bahia, £120. Ditto Montevideo, £70. Ditto Santos, £70.

P.S.N.C. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND OALLAOJ. CALLING AT BORDEAUX, LISBON, RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, SANTA PAULA, VALPARAISO, ARIACA, and ISLAY.

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

MANAGING COMMITTEE. PRESIDENT: Don Enrique Ochoa. VICE-PRESIDENT: Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong. SECRETARY: Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong.

PAUL FRUGONI, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, General Accountant, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15.

JOHN FURBER, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, General Accountant, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15.

THE AND RIVER PLATE BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital £2,000,000. Reserves £1,500,000. Deposits of all kinds are received and interest allowed thereon...

RATES OF INTEREST. Private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. Current account, 2 per cent. per annum.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

LA POPULAR ARGENTINA. CAPITAL - 500,000 \$ts. DIRECTORS: Sr. Don Jaime Lavallol, Sr. Don Juan P. Mulhall, Sr. Don Juan J. Lanusse.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. INCOME, \$180,000.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. INCOME, \$180,000.

G. B. KENT & CO., 11 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON. PAINTING BRUSH MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN FURBER, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, General Accountant, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

Capital £2,000,000. Reserves £1,500,000. Deposits of all kinds are received and interest allowed thereon...

RATES OF INTEREST. Private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. Current account, 2 per cent. per annum.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

LA POPULAR ARGENTINA. CAPITAL - 500,000 \$ts. DIRECTORS: Sr. Don Jaime Lavallol, Sr. Don Juan P. Mulhall, Sr. Don Juan J. Lanusse.

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JOHN FURBER, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, General Accountant, 15-CALLE VICTORIA-15.

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, 4 per cent. per annum.

RATES OF INTEREST. Private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. Current account, 2 per cent. per annum.

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ARGENTINE BANK, 81, 83, and 85 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: BERNARDO YRIGOYEN. DIRECTOR-GENERAL: D. ANAROBASIS LANUS.

RATES OF INTEREST. Private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. Current account, 2 per cent. per annum.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

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CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE OANGALLO-127.

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows: In Account Current, 4 per cent. per annum. On a fixed term 30 days, 5 per cent.

RATES OF INTEREST. Private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum. Current account, 2 per cent. per annum.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea.

LA POPULAR ARGENTINA. CAPITAL - 500,000 \$ts. DIRECTORS: Sr. Don Jaime Lavallol, Sr. Don Juan P. Mulhall, Sr. Don Juan J. Lanusse.

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GLASS AND BROOKERY 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.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR, 61-CALLE FLORIDA-61. H. JOSEPH, Proprietor.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT ON PORTUGAL... THE NATIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND... LUMBER, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Cannon-street, LONDON.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871. REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The health of the city of Buenos Ayres is now fully restored. For the last week not a single case of yellow fever has occurred, and yesterday the Board of Health published an official declaration announcing the complete termination of this disease.

There is a settled conviction, on the part of the inhabitants, the legislators, and the rulers of the country, that the most sweeping sanitary reforms have to be carried out; and, no matter what may be said to the contrary, these measures, cost what they may, will be carried out.

The winter season has at last vigorously set in, and the weather for the past fortnight has been wet and cold. In the country districts everything prospers.

The saladeros on the Riachuelo are still closed by order of law. A petition has been sent into the Government by the saladeristas praying the immediate adoption of Mr. Coghlan's scheme, which we published when first presented.

The city tramways are now all doing a good business. The railways, owing to the great rains and heavy roads, are doing an increased traffic; and, in fact, all foreign companies and enterprises are prospering.

The general state of the interior Provinces is satisfactory. Entre Rios, lately the scene of a revolution that at times threatened to lead to the disruption of the Republic, is progressing satisfactorily, and the great natural advantages possessed by this favored province, will soon enable it to take a leading position among its sister Provinces.

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In the Province of Santa Fé the strong current of immigration that has been flowing there, and found a resting place in its fertile soil, is beginning to affect beneficially the general march of affairs.

It is beginning to affect beneficially the general march of affairs. The Province of Santa Fé is now a hopeful state, and give

promise of great prosperity. A good deal of attention is beginning to be paid to the mining resources of the country, and several undertakings are spoken of to develop the hidden treasures of the mines of Rioja and Catamarca.

The works of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, are being pushed forward with great activity, and confident hopes are entertained that in the month of September next the whole line will be opened to public traffic.

Since the sailing of the last mail National securities continue to show buoyancy, though for the last few days the market has been somewhat flat. A good deal of speculation has been carried on during the month for settlement on Bonds, that is so easily procurable on Bonds, that the closing of the month's dealings is expected to be easy; in fact, most of the heaviest transactions are already arranged.

The rate of exchange on London for this month may be quoted at 50, at which most of the bills were passed, though some were done a little over and under this rate. There has been a heavier exchange business done for this month than for several months past. About £150,000 was passed.

The rate of discount in the open market shows a tendency to fall, and large amounts have been placed at from 9 to 12 per cent. The rate would fall at once but that the National Government continues to pay 10 per cent.

The wool market has shown great animation for the past fortnight, chiefly in consequence of the more favorable advices received by the recent mails from Europe. The total wool clip of the season shows a deficit of 20,000 bales on last year's returns. In 1870 the deficit was 16,000 bales. The following figures show the present aspect of the wool market:

Table with 2 columns: Description of wool types and their prices. Includes items like 'Total arrivals since 1st Nov.', 'Superfine', 'Second do.', 'Middling', 'Coarse', 'Lump', 'Wool', 'Jerked beef'.

There is a settled conviction, on the part of the inhabitants, the legislators, and the rulers of the country, that the most sweeping sanitary reforms have to be carried out; and, no matter what may be said to the contrary, these measures, cost what they may, will be carried out.

The report of the Leipzig Meat Export Co. at Fray Bentos has been published here, and has given great satisfaction. The best accounts from the factory represent the business as still progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The number of cattle slaughtered last year was 83,689.

Exchange on England 50, 50, 50, 50 on France 5.30, 5.35

BRITISH CLAIMS IN ENTRE RIOS

The important question of indemnity to the British subjects who have sustained injury by the recent rebellion in Entre Rios has given rise to the subjoined correspondence between Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Meantime we must call attention to the difference which exists between the case at issue and that of the British residents in France whose claim for compensation has been ignored by Earl Granville. As we stated the other day, in an article on this subject no Government is bound to guarantee central residents against a foreign power in time of war; but it is clearly laid down that the damages from rebels, or in a civil war, must be made good to foreign residents. We have never before heard of the point being questioned, here or elsewhere. His Excellency, Sr. Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington, in a recent report to his Government, lays much stress upon the case of Messrs. Ballenger and Clarke, whose claim upon the Mexican Government has been severely criticized by the eminent American statesman, Mr. Caleb Cushing.

There is, and the one before us; the circumstances appear to be that in 1850 Messrs. Ballenger and Clarke landed on the Mexican coast with 500 doubloons in gold in their baggage, for which they refused to pay the Customs duties, and a quarrel ensued, when the strangers drew their revolvers, beat back the officials, and escaped again to sea. Their claim for damages was tried by the Mexican courts and thrown out, but they brought by appeal to the United States authorities, and although both the claimants are now many years dead the affair is still a *lis pendens* before the American Foreign-office. Mr. Garcia imitates his London colleague, Mr. Ballenger, in attempting to overthrow the principle of foreign claims, which he insinuates are only found in weak nations, such as the Hispano-American Republics. He forgets the case of the Frenchman whose mill was burned in England 4 years ago by the Fenians and for which the British Government paid compensation without a murmur.

The correspondence to which we refer needs no further comment; it is as follows: British Legation, B. Ayres June 7th 1871. To His Ex. Dr. Carlos Tejeiro Minister.

I had recently the honor to submit to you a letter addressed to me by Messrs. Ogilvie and King, English establishments in Entre Rios, begging me to call your attention to the damage and injury caused them by the late civil war in that Province. I reminded Your Excellency that on a former occasion you had decided, in reply to my inquiries, as to whether the National Government was ready to assume the responsibility of British claims of this nature arising from civil war, that

volunteers would be necessary for the recognition of such claims. I then explained to you, as shown in Ogilvie's letter, that the parties injured in such cases could not be obliged to satisfy such conditions. I added that I had meantime received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to ascertain from you what proofs you required in support of the claims I may have to submit to you, and that I would take it as a favor if you would indicate in the present case the limits of the responsibility assumed by the Argentine Government towards British settlers from the National forces or the rebels.

If I am not mistaken I understand the British subjects for damages caused by the Government troops must be put on the same footing as those of native Argentines, and submitted to the examination, for the claims to be examined and verified by the military authorities of the place, previous to indemnification, thus limiting my intervention in favor of British subjects to a simple appeal in case justice be denied them.

That as regards the injuries done by the rebel forces the Argentine Government resolved to reject all claims, since the Argentine Government cannot be responsible for injuries sustained by British subjects in a civil war, or for any property taken from them by the rebels, this being, as you add, a principle of international law clearly admitted by Her Majesty's Government. Before, therefore, commencing to put your determination in the matter, I beg of you to confirm the interpretation I have put upon your verbal communication.

I remain, &c. H. G. McDONNELL. Foreign Affairs office, B. Ayres June 13th 1871. Hugh G. McDonnell Esq. H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires.

that there was no room for compromise, and that if Russia were to accept the role of arbitrator it would be equal to recognizing doubts respecting claims which had not a shadow of grounds. And furthermore, supporting Prince Schwarzenberg's views, Count Schellero, in the name of the Russian Government, alleged fully to the opinion of the Vienna Cabinet in these terms:—According to the principles of International Law, as understood by the Russian Government, it cannot be admitted that a monarch, engaged by his treaty obligations, is obliged to indemnify foreigners who may have thereby suffered loss or injury of any kind. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs did not hesitate to affirm that even the London Cabinet admitted that the matter in hand was one of the gravest questions for the independence of Continental States, and that the Queen's Government would therefore desist from its pretensions. For if it were otherwise, he added, the presence of British subjects in any foreign country would be a real scourge, and serve as an instrument for the revolutionaries of all countries to create difficulties.

Public opinion is of course divided as to the best means of employing the 4 million sovereigns which are coming out in instalments by each steamer from England, pending the outlay of the money in those great works which must cover an interval of at least 7 to 10 years. Strange to say the point seems never to have occurred to anyone before the loan was actually negotiated; perhaps because many believed that the Jason of this Argonautic Expedition (Don Mariano Varela) would suffer shipwreck in his pursuit of the Golden Pledge. "What do you with it" is now the question. The idea of the Premier, Velez Sarsfield, meets with general approval among the foreign and mercantile communities, namely, to establish a Caja de Credito which will advance moneys at 7 per cent. on the security of National Bonds at or about the current market rate.

The opposition (and under this heading must now be included all those who wish to see the money scattered broadcast among the Republic) propose the establishment of Branch-banks in all the towns of the Interior. It may be fairly assumed that Dr. Sarsfield is not imbued with any prejudice against the Provinces (since he is himself a Cordobes), but he does not hesitate to say that if the gold be sent up for distribution among the Provinces it will be very difficult for the Government to lay hands on it again when required as the works progress. This belief is shared by a large number of people in Buenos Ayres, whose opinion ought to be of great weight, seeing that Buenos Ayres will of course pay 9-tenths of the taxes to cover the interest of the loan in question.

It will be, doubtless, easy for the politicians of the Interior to raise a clamor against the whole of the money being deposited in Buenos Ayres, but they must remember that this city is the "strong box" of the Republic, and that, so far from keeping most of the money for the benefit of this city or Province, we are generously giving the whole of it (except one small item) for the construction of those vast works in the Interior that are intended to develop the resources of those Provinces whose riches have hitherto lain dormant and unproductive.

The 30-million loan will not only be expended for the benefit of the Upper Provinces, but most of it will be actually laid out there in payment of wages, salaries, &c. extending over a period of thousands of newly "paysons" who have hitherto dragged on a kind of vegetable existence, without aim or object, varied only by an occasional revolution or military impressment. It will introduce a strong civilizing element, viz. the example of the working man, and will show the people of the Interior that a Civil Engineer, with his theodolite, is a greater man than was even the Chacho in the Llanos. It will open a new field for young Argentines of the provinces, other than law or politics, by making them surveyors, engineers, clerks, book-keepers, overseers, contractors, purveyors, &c., enlisting them in the staff, or among the rank and file, of an army of workmen, whose deeds will be more lasting, more profitable, and less bloody, than the achievements of Belgrano or San Martin.

But we are rambling from our subject. It is already decreed that the Public money is to be expended in this way. Works we allude to, meantime it is absolutely necessary that the money be put out in such a manner as that the National Government can at any moment dispose of it with the same facility as a merchant draws a cheque upon his bank. There seems to be no method so safe, feasible, and advantageous as the proposed Caja de Credito. It will, of course, enhance the value of National Bonds, but this is only another reason in its favor. It will render the money-market so easy that interest will fall to a minimum, another advantage in a young country where the gold shover has been so long to Buenos Ayres; the free circulation of money will soon be felt in the remotest provinces of the Interior.

And here we may observe that the Caja de Credito now offers of National Bonds of the Home Debt, but also extends the same favor to the Buenos Aires stock, the Provincial bonds of Buenos Ayres &c. In this way more than half the amount of the new Loan will speedily find safe and reliable investment, and the rest can be devoted towards discounting Customs and Treasury bills, putting out what is over among the various banks in this city.

THE DOMINGUEZ AND VARELA LOANS. LETTER OF D. LUIS DOMINGUEZ. A discussion has arisen in the Tribuna as to whether the loan negotiated by D. Luis Dominguez for the Province of Buenos Ayres, or the one recently made by D. Mariano Varela for the National Government, may be considered the more successful. The question is a moot one and only a question of time, which might be better spent in devising the best means of investing the four millions of sovereigns of the new loan. Meeting at the house of D. Luis Dominguez on May 2nd, 1870, to his Ambassador in England, declaring that in his opinion

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conclusion of all others. Vessels lay at anchor at a long way in this port, and it would really be very hard, if a sailor fell sick on board, that he could not be sent to the British Hospital. Mr. Parish dwelt at much length on the subject.

Mr. H. A. Green explained that in the passing of these resolutions nothing was to be inferred that there was anything personal in the matter; the resolutions were proposed to meet the wishes of numerous subscribers, who sought further information respecting their rights as subscribers and the privileges of the institution.

Mr. Frederick Moore rose, and in a very kind and able manner explained the real drift of these resolutions, which met his highest approval. He did not offer an opinion as to whether the majority of the subscribers were right or wrong in their complaints, but he approved of the proposal to name a committee to enquire into these subjects, and considered that he had the honor to express his view on this matter, since he perceived that his name figured on the proposed new committee, which post he declined.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried by a large majority. Mr. Frederick Moore proposed the following gentlemen to compose the new Board of Directors—

- Mr. E. Naylor.
Mr. W. K. Beadle.
Mr. Hugh Brown.
Mr. John Smith.
Mr. James Campbell.
Mr. James Mackintosh.
Mr. James Macgregor.
Mr. Murray proposed that every subscriber should be at liberty to make a list of the names of the subscribers, and that the list should be put to the meeting, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. H. Green seconded Mr. Moore's motion, which was then put and carried. Mr. Ure Mackintosh moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing Board. He knew the very arduous duties these gentlemen had been called upon to discharge, attentions abundant to his business to attend to that of the Hospital, and he thought these gentlemen discharged those duties well, and he therefore moved a vote of thanks to them for their services.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale seconded the motion. Rev. Mr. Smith (Secty. pro tempore) rose, and in graceful terms spoke of the very high efficiency of the outgoing Board. He had known many boards, and he had never known one so successful as this. He thought it was a great credit to the Hospital, and he was happy to have this opportunity of testifying to the valued services of all these gentlemen.

Mr. Green returned thanks on behalf of the Board. If the Committee had or occasions erred, they did so unintentionally. They all did their best, and he was happy to say that he believed the British Hospital every-where.

The Chairman asked, was there any objection at the present meeting to look ahead, or make any provision for the future, so that, if, unhappily, this place should be again visited with yellow fever, or other epidemics, the Hospital would be better prepared to meet the emergency? Mr. Ure Mackintosh thought the subject one of much importance, it appeared that some English female yellow fever patients were taken in at the Irish Hospital, as no yellow fever cases were admitted at the British Hospital. At the French Hospital yellow fever patients were also admitted.

After some conversation on this matter, Mr. U. Mackintosh put the following resolution, which was duly seconded and carried—

THE LATE GEN. PAUNERO. GRAND FUNERAL AT SAN CRISTOBAL. (From an occasional Correspondent.) Rio Janeiro, June 10th.

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, remaining, and suddenly killed him. The General died poor, and leaves a wife (who is here in a lunatic asylum, and was on the eve of leaving it) and a widowed daughter, Leonora, 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 Omer, in the whole of the Diplomatic Corps was in attendance. The Princess and Count D'Alb sent their Chamberlains, and the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs (Viscount Rio Branco, General Jaguibe, and Baron Correa) together with the Portuguese, Spanish, and other representatives, carried the coffin to the bearers. 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 Reform, 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 he lost his arm and leg, and his family lost side by side for the emancipation of Paraguay. Subsequently he came among us as the 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 his sword carved out for himself high rank and reputation, at last reaching the rank of brigadier-general; but he gave up arms to the grave, 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 a man of 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 and admirers assembled in grief around his bed. "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 his Brazilian friends, since the direct influence of the Brazilian Medical Commission, applied from Buenos Ayres, caused him such disgust and annoyance that he can be considered the remote origin of the illness which has brought him to the grave. The rebuff given to these sentiments of fraternal sympathy 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 as it would seem, was an additional reason for our grief for the deceased, general, in which we heartily sympathize with the Argentine nation and his afflicted family."

THE NEW LOAN. WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY.

Our semi-official colleague, the Tribuna, gives the following statement as to the intentions of the Government respecting the immediate employment of the £5,000,000 which cause so much anxiety and inquietude to all classes of our politicians.

As soon as Dr. Velez Sarfield, the Premier, arrived from his studies at Arcifreles, after his "villaggio," he had a conference with President Sarmiento and the Finance Minister as to the best thing to do with the money, and declared his entire disapproval of the views propounded by the morning papers.

"He said it was impossible for the Provincial Bank to receive the money even below its rate of 5 per cent., as it will find some difficulty to dispose of the £600,000 that the Government is now going to issue. Moreover, as the railway and other works progress, the Government will have need of heavy sums, which it would be difficult to draw out of the market, for experience shows that the Bank often finds it very hard to get in 10 per cent from its debtors.

MONTEVIDEO. Thursday.

The peace negotiations of the day have entirely fallen through, as the Tribuna says that Gen. Orozco started yesterday for Aparicio's headquarters to lay before the Blanco chief the terms to which President Batlle is disposed to accede, and to request the Blanco commissioners to come in to Las Piedras to confer with those of the Government.

A great fraud has been committed by the late Gen. Berro, who forged a bill purporting to be signed by Admiral Lobos, commander of the Spanish station, negotiating some through the agency of a broker named Antonio Pino. The amount was 18,000 hard dollars, and Berro gave out that he had committed suicide; but it is now ascertained that he escaped to Chile yesterday in the steamer Hector, which sailed for Valparaiso. Pino has been arrested, and produced a check, which he admitted that he was forged by Berro to Pino, and that he delivered to Berro at the Hotel de Paris. When the police went to the hotel they found a ballet dancer in Berro's room, who confessed that she (Berro) had been there with a bag of gold, but that he had gone away with the money. It seems Berro had been previously employed by Admiral Lobo.

Yesterday were interred the remains of Benito Nunez, the oldest printer in the city, who died at the age of a pressman 40 years ago, before Hoe or steam presses were thought of. It is rumored here that General Vedia, brother-in-law to General Mitre will be named Minister to Rio, to succeed Paunero.

Mr. John Robertson, Uruguayan Consul at St. Johns New Brunswick, has been to-day nominated Consul General for this Republic in Canada.

The New Concordia Colony, beyond Bragado, has begun well and will probably be succeeded by other similar enterprises. The Premier, Dr. Sarfield, has given an order on Messrs. Roldan for whatever agricultural implements and machinery may be requisite for the colony. General Castro has also promised funds for constructing a church and schools. We understand that an agitation in favor of the saladeros being allowed to resume working on their present site is being promoted at Barracas, and that a petition to the Provincial Chamber of Deputies, signed by the residents of that quarter, we have but to repeat our previously expressed opinion that the saladeros, by poisoning the waters of the Riachuelo with their refuse, are a constant and deadly menace to the health of the population of this city, and should on no account be allowed to resume their operations until the improvements dictated by science and experience are introduced in their working.

The project proposed by Sr. John Magellan some years ago, to carry a canal through the neck of land between the Buecos Ayres and Rio de la Plata, seems the only feasible remedy short of the removal of these indispensable establishments to another site, but the construction of such a drain requires time, and some very distinguished engineers have doubts as to how it will work. The question is a pressing one, and should receive immediate attention from Government, as the distress caused in Barracas by the closing of the saladeros is rapidly on the increase, and outrages committed by starving operatives have been too frequent to mention. It is a significant fact that all the ducks and hens in the neighbourhood of Barracas have almost disappeared.

The National Government has given power to the Cordoba Exhibition Commissioners to "frank" all their correspondence to any part of the Republic, provided, of course, that the letters are on business solely connected with the Exhibition.

The Southern Railway Company has commenced laying down its new line of rails between Barracas and the Central Station.

ON 'CHANGE. Money was felt much easier to-day, and large sums were offered on Bonds at 9 per cent., taking the rate of 10 per cent. The Minister of the Interior to invest the surplus funds of the Government in National Bonds at their market price found himself over on the front of the market. The Government State Bank is replete with advantages, and it is to be presumed that similar contracts will be offered to most of the other provinces. When we state that the present rate of exchange for a draft in Catamarca, payable in Cordoba is six per cent. premium, some idea will be formed of the disorganized state of banking in the interior.

It is stated on the Bolas that the monthly statement of the Provincial Bank is peculiarly favorable, the Bank holds in specie close on 700,000 pesos, and the National Government has its credit in the Provincial Bank on 1,000,000 pesos. The Government will now pay 6 per cent. per annum.

The steamer Oriental has brought out a large consignment of material for the National Railway Company, which are now discharging in the Dock. Mr. Forrest, contractor, has opened his offices in Calle Bore-quita No. 87, and will soon begin the works.

Es-President Mitre, Dr. Acosarri Lanza, Mr. A. Lopez, Dr. E. B. Silva, and several other influential members of this community, will leave in a few days for Montevideo, to inaugurate the works of the National Bank. An effort will be made which will be a great success, and will bring about the much desired peace.

The Montevideo Chambers passed a law on the 16th for a new loan of four millions (20,000,000) of pesos, the sum of the debt of the National Government. It is to be guaranteed by a new tax of 4 per cent. ad valorem on imported goods. It remains to be seen if anyone will take up the loan in the present condition of the Banda Oriental.

The coasting traffic of the rivers at present comprises, among other things, large consignments of wool, hides, and skins, and also some trade of some importance before the P. guanyan war.

The Montevideo saladeros expect to do a larger business owing to the closing of those at Barracas. An exporting house made a contract at the Curro on Saturday for 1800 to 2700 salt hides at 67 1/2 on board.

At a recent auction of land in Flores very good prices were obtained. The land faces the property of Sr. Carabassa, and is a lot of 2 square miles. Some of the lots sold at 1,500 pesos for 1000. The price of the square averaged 175,000 mrs.

The article in the Mercader on the subject of the proposed 'caja de credito,' and the negotiation of the loan, was the subject of much conversation on 'Change to-day. Although many points urged by that paper are good, yet the proposal of curtailing the whole proceeds of the Varela Loan through the province, by means of National Banks, meets not only with little favor, but firm opposition with the great hostility on the part of the whole commercial community, and no falling in spite of the fact that the National Bank is a body of the Municipality directed by the epidemic officials stated to sum up 5,970,010 paper dollars.

March 20th was a day of 'Change to-day by the removal of a discovery of a gigantic fraud at the Custom-house. The amount is said to be 60,000 pesos, goods on which amount about 100,000 pesos. The fraud was in the form of a 'change to-day. The affair has caused great excitement in commercial circles.

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VEHICLES IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, CAPTAIN, ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE. Lists various ships and their schedules.

REMATOS

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la Casa habitación del Sr. Carlos A. de España, encambrado de negociación de T. M. de Hoy de España. Calle Independencia No. 195, frente al Templo de la Concepción.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS

Advertisement for Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, featuring an image of the pill bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE, 66-Calle San Martín-60. Sewing Machines, Notice, TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS, ROYAL MAIL SEAMPAKET COMPANY.

WE HAVE TO GO

Advertisement for a property or business, mentioning 'A FEW just received at the English Hardware Store'.

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has made the following reductions in prices of passages from Montevideo:

W.P. Wood

Large advertisement for W.P. Wood's Chlorodyne, including a detailed table of prices for various quantities and locations.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current...

THE RIVER PARANA STEAM SHIP COMPANY. This Company will dispatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario...

OLDENBERGER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 2,000,000 Prussian Dollars. The undersigned are only authorized to transact a general Fire Insurance Business in this country...

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

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY has made the following reductions in prices of passages from Montevideo:

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

BLUE POSTS. 1611-CALLE CANGALLO-1611. A Splendid Smith's Patent Breech-Loading Rifle. With 200 Rounds of Cartridge.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will dispatch their Steamship "SOUTH AMERICA".

Hennessy's Brandy. The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with Messrs. JAMES HENNESSY and Co., to receive regular and constant supplies of Cognac...

BRITISH HOSPITAL. The Hospital being considered for the year 1871, will now be open according to the existing Rules and Regulations of this Institution.