

New Advertisements

La Estrella. COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS. La Junta General de Accionistas, de que trata el art. 24 de los estatutos de esta Compañia...

AVISO A LOS ACCIONISTAS DEL FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD. La Comision Directiva del Ferro-Carril del Sud participa a los accionistas de dicha Empresa...

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The Gironde's Mails.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Bank of England rate, 1/2. Prince of Wales dangerously ill. Agitation for Home Rule in Ireland. Tichborne bonds at 50; in demand. Imperialist party moving in France.

Disturbances on the island of Corsica. Imperialist journals suppressed by Government. Tumults in Belgium against the Government.

Conspiracy discovered in Russia. Great armaments. Mexico—Dreadful revolution. Juárez reported prisoner.

New York—Splendid fêtes for Grand Duke Alexis. Liverpool—Cotton 9, 11, and 16; Wools up. Sheepskins, decline of 1/2 and hides 1/2.

Havre—Wools firm. Hides up. Antwerp—Hides in less demand; looking down. Wools firm, and in B. Ayres lots a rise of 10 to 20 centimes over Ang. rates. Tallow in demand.

London—Paraguay Loan 8 per cent, launched by Robinson and Fleming, fallow merchants, at 80; already quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 premium. Argentine Bonds 9 1/2 to 9 3/4.

New York—Gold 111. Havre—Salted hides firm, and very saleable. Tallow dull. Wool in good demand at last auction rates.

Liverpool—Tallow in good demand. Slight decline in salted hides. Wool firm. Antwerp—Wool declined from Sept. rates. Tallow, slight rise.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

So much divergence of opinion prevails on this subject that we have purposely abstained from canvassing the questions now at issue till they had first been thoroughly ventilated, at the General Meeting. It seems, however, that the recent meeting had no positive result, and the incipient conflict of sentiments may lead to real hostilities unless temperate councils happily come in time to save the Hospital from becoming a bone of contention.

It is needless to say that we have all equally at heart the welfare and maintenance of a national institution of the kind, and the one great object in view is to render its sphere of usefulness as wide as possible consistent with a moderate expenditure.

In so critical a moment as the present it is wiser to overlook any shortcomings, and hold in view the immense utility, nay the absolute necessity, of maintaining the institution. That the British Residents are able and willing to do so, cannot be doubted when we call to mind the magnificent contributions of all classes from time to time.

The generosity of our small community has been abundantly shown in this particular, nor could we expect it to be otherwise, for the British Residents of Buenos Ayres are always open-handed whenever claims of public or private need are made upon them.

The question now at issue, of putting the Hospital on a new and improved footing, is one of a very delicate nature and calls for the most dispassionate consideration and enquiry. It has been, therefore, suggested that a mixed committee under the presidency of Mr. Barclay be nominated to examine and report on all the projects now submitted; the new committee to include Messrs. Neild and Hugh Brown, secretaries of the two existing committees, and two other members to be chosen from the general body of subscribers.

The new committee, be it remembered, would merely have the faculty of reporting on the schemes and suggesting their own, which a General Meeting of subscribers would have to take into consideration and resolve accordingly.

Such a proceeding would seem to conciliate in a great measure the conflicting views at present held, and for this reason we gladly make ourselves the interpreter of so friendly a suggestion.

DIFFICULTIES IN PARAGUAY.

RESIGNATION OF PRES. RIVAROLA. RETIREMENT OF THE ARGENTINE MINISTER. President Rivarola on the 14th inst. abdicated in favor of the Vice-President of Paraguay, and retired to his estancia at Barrero Grande, about 20 leagues from Asuncion, pending the decision of Congress as to the legality of his proceedings in dissolving the last Legislature. He declares in his speech at the opening of Congress that his sole aim was to save the country from civil war, and that he was obliged to imitate Cromwell by a coup d'etat since the Legislature had become a revolutionary Club; adding that he now gladly retires to his farm in the country while Congress will have to sit in judgment on his acts.

Mr. John B. Gill, President of Congress, in reply assured citizen Rivarola that the new Deputies were animated with the best wishes to strengthen the hand of the Executive. It is, therefore, likely that the self-impeachment of the President will end in a vote of thanks, more especially as the Chairman, Mr. Gill, is (if we rightly remember) the very gentleman whom the defunct Congress attempted to dismiss for alleged corrupt practices. But, whether the result be a restoration of the Paraguayan Cincinnatus, or a new Government under Mr. Gill or somebody else, we earnestly hope that order will not be disturbed in the name of the Constitution.

Meantime an unpleasant difficulty has occurred between the Argentine Plenipotentiary and the Asuncion Cabinet, and the case is so peculiar that it is hard to say on which side the merits lie, if any. It seems the Argentine Secretary of Legation, Don Norberto Quirino Costa, applied for permission to visit Don Candido Barreiro (formerly Paraguayan Envoy at Paris), actually under arrest for political causes. On entering the prisoner's cell, Dr. Quirino Costa was surprised to find that the jailer would not withdraw, whereupon the former retired in high dudgeon. Dr. Quintana took up the matter as a diplomatic officer, and wrote to Minister Ortiz, demanding explanations. The Paraguayan Minister promised to make enquiries, but alleged that Dr. Quirino Costa had acted indelicately in not having first solicited from Government permission to see Barreiro. This brought a rejoinder from Dr. Quintana, who stated that the requisite permission had been obtained from the Police, which he considered the proper authority. Minister Ortiz replied that not even Barreiro's wife or mother was allowed to see him but in presence of the jailer; and if Dr. Quirino Costa sought a special favor in a case of the kind, he ought to have applied to the Department of Foreign Affairs; as, however, no offence had been either intended or committed, no further explanations are due, except to assure the Argentine Minister that the Paraguayan Government entertains the best sentiments towards him and his countrymen.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Paris, Nov. 2.

Since the Franco-German treaty has got mixed up with Bill affairs, it is not surprising it has been involved in difficulties. One measure of the Ministers has failed—that of expecting to raise the wind by increasing the rates of postage—a result that everyone but the framers of it predicted. A return to old prices is inevitable, and not one moment too soon, as the present condition of things is what 'no fellow can understand.' The only rule to adopt is, to pay whatever the obliging post-office clerks demand, and 'hope the best for your correspondence.'

The President is closely occupied concerting measures for the Assembly to consider in December, as if he had not enough to do. Pio Xono has made him a Canon of St. John de Latran. M. Thiers was much affected by the death of his life-long friend, the Home Minister. He really passed one whole day crying with the members of the deceased's family. He was to have attended the races at Longchamps, but countermanded the arrangements; his absence did not affect the book-makers, however.

M. Lambrecht was an engineer, and about 53 years of age; tall, pale, thin, and rather grave. He belonged to that class of politicians who are neither wished for nor sought after, but accepted. Among his political opponents he had only friends. He expired in the arms of his wife, while his valet ran for a doctor and a clergyman, as requested by himself; for he was a devout Catholic, the kindest and most liberal of men. No journalist can ever forget his urbanity, or even his humor. Several times he wished to resign, but M. Thiers restrained him. "I shall die in harness, then," said he. "Certainly," replied the President, "if you smoke as you do." The President dislikes the fragrant weed. In fact, excessive smoking killed M. Lambrecht. Never was he to be encountered without an cigar in his mouth; and this for a man who for two years had been expectorating blood. His death has been like "the evening of a beautiful day."

An unfinished despatch—his last—was in reference to the removal of the disabilities which press on the Algerine Jews. He leaves a wife and nine children; and his obsequies at Versailles showed by those in attendance how he was esteemed. It is not a philosopher France has lost in her present crisis, but a 'loutre,' fallen in the circus in full combat. He merits to be presented with the 'glaires,' in adding the dead are happy.

All the house linen, china, glass, toilet-ware, and some 'old clothes' besides, belonging to the ex-imperial family, continue to be knocked down to the highest bidder. It is said some jupons and corsets belonging to the Empress only brought 'as much as if they belonged to one of her dressing-maids. The authorities might have 'bought in' these very private articles of the imperial wardrobe. However, all it seems must go to the hammer—those terrible Bismarck instalments of 500 millions must be met 'coute que coute,' so on Friday upwards of 50,000 uniforms, taken from dead and living Communists, will be sold off. These uniforms are very varied, and since the materials composing them were 'requisitioned,' both from public and private stores, 'great bargains' may be expected.

It must be confessed the question has been eclipsed by that involving the removal of the city garbage. The new contractors will kill the romantic profession of rag-picker, as they will have the right to all the kitchen offal. It is to be hoped not a restaurant keeper will be allowed to contract, but since milliners underook to supply the furnished citizens with tons of potatoes, one is prepared for a general forgetfulness of the maxim 'ne sutor ultra crepidam.' It looks ominous that a company is being started to open eating establishments, where meals can be had for something like a song, and simultaneous with this act of humanity, that the chief veterinary surgeon of the city announces glandered horses may be eaten with impunity; as the latest triumph of hippophagy. The flesh of distempered cattle and mealy pigs only hurt the imagination—it is not the worst for being 'high' like venison. Everything is rising in price. The shoe blacks have run up their charges 100 per cent. The oyster merchants demand an increase of their's 10 per cent, and the retailers of Paris decline to send orders. The bivalves can remain longer in bed.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Partly owing to the confused method of the Minister Agote, partly to the hasty manner in which we glanced over his Report, we have fallen into a serious error which we hasten to correct. It seems by the showing of the *Prensa* that the income of the Province of Buenos Ayres last year was only 41 millions currency, the other 140 millions being made up of the Dominguez loan (75 millions), the 20 millions advanced by the Provincial Bank during the Yellow Fever, the sale of Public Lands &c. making the revenue improperly appear as 181 millions.

Meantime we think that the 174 millions, proceeding from Public Lands should be added to the direct revenue of 41 millions, thus bringing it up to a figure, in round numbers, of 60 millions, or £1 sterling per head of the population. This is by no means an excessive figure, for our municipal taxes in Buenos Ayres average only 48 fs. per head; in Paris the local taxation used to average over £2 a head, in New York and other American cities the ratio is double that figure.

But when to these local taxes in Buenos Ayres we add the capitation of the Nat. revenue (fully £1 a head), it will be seen that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are by no means so lightly taxed as the *Prensa* appears to believe. Supposing 31 shillings the ratio per head of the population all over the Republic, compared with the National revenue, it may be fairly estimated that every inhabitant in Buenos Ayres (the centre of the great producing and consuming interests) contributes double as much to the revenue as the people of Salta or Cordoba.

Notwithstanding all this we are decidedly of opinion that the wealthy proprietors of Buenos Ayres ought to be heavier taxed than at present, by making them pay an Income-tax for the improvement of the city, and every league of camp in the country should be subjected to a fresh impost for the maintenance of a suitable Police-force to protect life and property.

For the satisfaction of our reader we reproduce the section of Minister Agote's report under the heading 'Revenues, expenditure and debt of the Province.'

The revenue (rentas) collected in 1870 amounted to \$181,556,693 currency, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Taxation by law... 41,113,914; Nat. Govt. ... 16,011,545; Public lands, &c. ... 5,035,336; Provincial Bank ... 20,001,599; Municipal funds ... 1,171,079; Balance from 1869 ... 1,550,917; Various accounts ... 96,294,852; Total ... 181,556,693.

The expenditure was \$179,750,185 mls., viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Government offices ... 51,297,161; Nat. Govt. ... 8,183,416; Balance from 1869 ... 962,716; Various accounts ... 116,196,659; Total ... 179,750,185.

There is not a word about the Dominguez loan in the whole chapter, and we believe 99 people out of a hundred would have come to the conclusion we did, namely, that the revenue of the Prov. Government was 181 1/2 millions and the expenditure 179 1/2. As if to leave no doubt on the matter the Minister expressly declares a surplus of 2 millions receipts over expenditure.

This is, however, the peculiar way our statesmen have of drawing up their reports: the one before us covers 1100 pages crown octavo.

An armistice between the contending factions in Banda Oriental is said to have been agreed on yesterday. This is, no doubt, a step towards a peaceful solution, but many persons believe it merely a compromise to gain time till the elections, though the bases of a permanent peace are said to have been accepted by both sides.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French mail steamer Gironde arrived at Montevideo yesterday. The only important news brings the dangerous illness of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had an attack of typhus fever, and the launching of the Paraguayan loan of one million stg., at 80. River Plate produce continues in a very satisfactory position in the European markets.

While the fashionable world continues to leave the city daily for their summer quarters, their places are being filled by most unwelcome strangers. The locusts are coming to town in swarms, at least they were most in the centre of the city on Thursday, unless the rain yesterday morning banished them. Several gardens and small quintas in the neighbourhood of Plaza Lorea have been eaten bare with or less in every part of the city, and at Belgrano, Flores and Palermo they are increasing.

It is said that the Foreign Club will shortly be removed from Calle San Martin to fine premises in Calle Fern. Opinions here on the famous Tichborne case have taken a decided turn in favour of the portly claimant since the last mails came to hand. The recent evidence certainly seems very strong in his favor, and almost irrefutable; but 'audi alteram partem' is still the safest motto in judging this truly extraordinary case. Sir Roger's popularity in London grows with his apparently improved chances, and everything, from a mutton chop at the clubs to a necktie, is cooked or called 'à la Tichborne.' An enterprising upholsterer in Yorkshire has improved the occasion and his business by advertising—'The celebrated Tichborne Bedstead! Warranted to withstand the flop of 26 stone! Turmeau and Rogers, beat that if you can! Bagley where art thou!

We regret to have to record the demise of Don Melchor Bellansteigui, who died at the Hotel Oriental, Montevideo, on the 20th inst., from an attack of apoplexy. This gentleman was widely and favourably known both here and in the sister city, and his death will be mourned by an extensive circle of friends and relations in both places.

Parties intending to pass the Christmas holidays at Belgrano, and who may not have any domestic ties, should invite themselves to dine with 'mine host' Watson on the 25th. As usual on this festival he has spared no pains to supply all the traditional accessories of the table so dear to all loyal British stomachs. But his ambition has this year soared above the mere wish to pander to the devouring propensities of British nature; he seeks to cater for the nobler aspirations of the 'soul. His customers will find there, in a first-rate English billiard-table, unlimited facilities for elevating their minds to the moral pinnacle of a game of pool.

The Montevidean authorities are considering a project presented by private speculators some days ago, and which proposes to dredge and deepen the harbour at that place, so as to admit ships drawing 20 feet of water.

The police here are looking for a fair Montevidean dame guilty of robbery and 'inconsistency,' having lately fled hither from the conjugal roof in the sister city, with a lot of her husband's cash and a lover amongst the baggage.

The most scandalous revelations regarding the frontier service continue to transpire daily. The Deputy Inspector of Militia has fired a bombshell into the War Office by reporting that shocking demoralization prevails amongst the officers commanding on the frontiers, amongst whom jobbery is rife. No names have yet been mentioned, but sweeping charges of making the National Guards work on their estates gratis, starving them, obliging them to serve as substitutes, and various other outrages are made against the Commanders on the Southern frontier. This sort of thing is now so widespread in the service, and so intimately connected with the Indian raids, that the President must at once take the bull by the horns, and see justice done, or there will be an outbreak of public indignation. Natives and foreigners are alike interested in the vital question of reforming the frontier service. If the National Guards are wronged and ill-treated they naturally desert, and leave the life and property of foreigners and natives alike to the mercy of the savages. Reform is urgent. We live in continual dread of seeing Camulil and his braves walk into Standard Court some fine morning, and we have no fancy to face such subscribers.

Dr. Crosi has recently arrived from Italy with samples of preserved meat, which will be opened officially in a day or two. The Doctor has presented letters of recommendation from the Italian Cabinet to the Argentine Government.

A Montevidean paper says that the Comte de Montfort, Commander of the French gunboat *Velocite*, lately entertained at dinner on board his vessel, Dr. Devos, Italian Vice-Consul, the Directors and Inspectors of the Popular-Argentine, and the Manager of the *Progreso de Paysandu* Co.

The attempts made to collect money in Cordoba for the Oran sufferers ended in a miserable failure. Theatrical representations, literary conferences, church collections, all failed to raise a stiver, but as a set off the Cordobeses prayed like men and brothers, women and sisters, for the unfortunate victims.

IN FAVOUR OF THE EXPROPRIATION OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD, OWING TO ITS WRETHEDLY BAD MANAGEMENT, &c.

As they have had their own way for a long time, no one taking the trouble of contradicting them, I think it is high time that some person should stand up, and put the case fairly before the public. For a number of years after the opening of the Northern Railroad, owing to its bad construction and also management, the government, and also the public, had great reasons for complaining; one having to pay a heavy yearly subsidy, and the other never could depend on the arrival and departure of the trains in time. But such is not the case now; owing to the untiring zeal and energy of Mr. Crabtree, the manager, the Northern can rank itself one of the best managed and properly conducted railways in the country.

Why don't the *Prensa* and other native journals say in where lies the fault? The tariff is just as low as the Southern, the trains arrive and depart in the proper time, there is plenty of rolling stock, cargo is promptly despatched, the servants are obliging, from the station-masters to the peons, and the passengers never complain, because they really have no occasion, and 'enfin' what a first-class railroad should be like. Now let us enquire who are those that are abusing the Northern Railroad, and their reasons for so doing? That can be answered very easily. Señor Norberto de Riestra let the cat out of the bag this morning when saying, 'I only hope that before long the state will buy up all the railways in Buenos Ayres, and thus afford a new and useful school for young natives, instead of making them doctors and lawyers as hitherto.' With every respect to Señor Riestra, the *Prensa*, and others who are fond of lavishing abuse on the Northern, I ask why don't you go about in a straightforward manner, and say we want your railroad, we want to buy it, we want to put Argentines in all the principal situations; also a great number of government officials living on that route, and who thereby would get free passes.

Do you think you are better able to manage and work a railway than men who have served their best years on the first railways in England, Scotland and Ireland?

Look to clean your city, your port improvements, and keep back the Indians, who I think soon will appropriate the Tigre Station of the Northern, if they are not looked after before you make the Northern a training school for young Argentines.

How is it you are so fond of inviting English capital and energy to this country, and look at the beggarly way you try to treat us afterwards. Look at Frayle Muerto, I need not repeat the story of demands of Englishmen ruined. Look at your shabby work with the Central Argentine. Look at your shutting up the Tigre, the other day, where two splendid establishments for building and repairing steamers were constructed, one by Stevens and Vonwiler, the other by Marshall and Kay, at the cost of some thousands of pounds. You have nearly ruined those two firms by such arbitrary measures, prohibiting boats to come in to be repaired, after encouraging them to build them, and promising them all protection, thereby driving a useful industry to Colonia or Montevideo. Shall I tell you why the river was shut up? Yes! because Dr. Tejedor and other Government officials have palatial residences close by, and the noise coming from this useful branch of industry disturbed in some manner the repose they looked for in a suburban retreat.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

CORDOBA.

Gold Quartz-Crushing in the Department of Cruz del Eje.

In the second communication on this subject, a belief was expressed that the practice of roasting the ore had been discontinued. Such is not the case; the practice is continued; but though the system greatly facilitates the breakage of the quartz to the dimensions fit to throw into the battery, it increases the loss of the precious metal, which naturally occurs at every manipulation of the quartz. This loss begins from the time of the extraction of the quartz from the vein. The lumps of quartz are removed from the shaft, thrown in heaps at the surface, loaded on mules; very often broken again to accommodate them to the mules' panniers, suffer abrasions during the transit to their destination, are again thrown down in heaps when unloading, again removed to be placed in the kiln, from the kiln to the spalling-board, thence finally shovelled into the battery.

Of course, a collection is made of the fragments which remain, but all precautions cannot prevent the loss of the precious metal.

To give an idea of the loss, which might arise to an alarming extent, from roasting the quartz, it may be stated that a Frenchman obtained a pennyweight of gold from a handkerchief filled with the debris of a kiln. This probably occurred before the floor of the kiln was the surface of the earth, everything cannot remuneratively be saved.

TILE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A WORD TO ARGENTINES. Dec. 21, 1871.

To the Editors of the STANDARD: Gentlemen: I have been greatly amused lately by reading in the columns of the *Prensa* and other native journals, articles

THE STANDARD.

Subscription to the Standard. Single Copy... 20; 12 Copies... 2 1/2; 6 Months... 12; 1 Year... 24. Sent by mail from Office, in advance. Postage (per annum)... 21. Advertisements... 10 per line per day. 41 mcs. W. W. KELLY, one insertion, 65. No. 10, Broad Street, New York. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

Special Telegram for 'The Standard.'

Montevideo, Dec. 22nd. 2 P.M.

Paraguay Loan of a million sterling lent by Robinson and Fleming at 80. Quoted at a premium.

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