

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY JANUARY 9 1874

MAUA BANK

101 & 103 CALLE O'ANGALLO

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

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

— Loans are advanced on mercantile and other securities, approved by the Manager.

— Currents are opened with all the facilities and at the most favorable rates, and other parties who may prefer depositing their money in the Bank, are invited to do so.

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

— Such assistance is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

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

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE O'ANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE, & DEPOSITS

For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
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For balances in our favor . . . 5 per cent
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Royal Mail Steampacket Company

Twice a Month.

The Royal Mail Steamer "TIBER", 1800 Tons Register—350 Horse Power, Captain A. GILLES, will leave this Port for ANTOWERP, calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Southampton, on the 14th JANUARY 29th 1874.

Royal Mail Steampacket Company

Twice a Month.

The Royal Mail Steamer "BOYNE", 3,310 Tons, 500 Horse-power, Captain R. REES, will leave this Port on the 14th JANUARY 1874, for SOUTHAMPTON, calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, and Lisbon.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; to and from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, and Lisbon, available for six months; are granted to all Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of 25 per cent is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money is charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER

For further particulars please apply to the Company's Agents—

CHARLES W. BENT AND CO., Calle de Mayo 49, Buenos Ayres.

CHAS. A. DAVIS

Is duly empowered to divide properties among Heirs and Legatees, liquidate Societies and Estates in Bankruptcy, Judicially or otherwise, and to execute all the duties of Public Administrator, and to arbitrate in questions arising from Naval disasters.

Grand Hotel Baviere.

17, RUE DU CONSERVATOIRE, ET RUE RICHER, 11, PARIS.

Grand Hotel Baviere.

17, RUE DU CONSERVATOIRE, ET RUE RICHER, 11, PARIS.

London and River Plate Bank.

(LIMITED).

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso, and Cordoba.

Authorized Capital: £2,000,000 Sterling
Reserve Fund: £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital: £1,500,000

London and River Plate Bank.

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BANCO DE ITALIA

Rio de la Plata.

74 CALLE PIEDAD—74

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,500,000

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Banco Hipotecario.

Dabiendo ser pagada del 31 de Diciembre al 10 de Enero proximo, la renta vencida de las Cédulas

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Deutsch, Belgische La Plata Bank.

Cologn & Buenos Ayres

Authorized Capital: Prussian Silver 20,000,000
Subscribed Capital: Prussian Silver 10,000,000

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National Bank

28—CALLE RECONQUISTA—28

OFFICE HOURS—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CHARGES

For advances 12 p.c.

ACCOUNTS

Account current 4 p.c.
Deposits 7 p.c.
Savings Bank 6 p.c.
Bills for 60 days 8 p.c.

ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 SAN MARTIN

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

BERNARD YIGOUEN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

D. ANACARIS LANUS, DIRECTOR.

MORTGAGE BANK

OFFICE—711 CALLE SAN MARTIN

This Bank will open to the Public on the 1st day of January 1874, for the purpose of receiving real estate to be repaid at long dates.

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P.S.N.C. WEEKLY SAILINGS.

PAOIFICO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe.

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LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

For Europe.

Belgian Royal Mail Company

UNDER PATENT CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

RIVER PLATE LINE.

The following Steamers will leave London and Antwerp, and will be dispatched from Buenos Ayres to Europe and Buenos Ayres, viz:—

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ASSAULT THE ENEMY AT ONCE.—The battle for life is a maxim in war to assault the enemy before he is enabled to take any strength for his defence. It should be the same in medicine...

DONALDSON BROTHERS. CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS. BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE. COLLINA—2000... BLAIR.

To be followed by the S.S. RICHARD CODDEN, 1530 Tons, Capt. in R.N. EDY.

The fine new steamer "PENGUIN," Will sail for ANTWERP & GLASGOW, 12th of JANUARY.

Cargo will be received on board 49 hours after arrival at this Port, for Havre Liverpool and the Continent, at through rates...

DIARRHŒA MIXTURE. Invaluable for the immediate relief of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, ENGLISH CHOLERA or CHOLERINE.

Indian Anti-Choleric Mixture. An almost certain Cure for CHOLERA MORBUS. It taken immediately the symptoms set in.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE. Prepared from the Prescription of Dr. COLLIS BROWNNE.

Llewellyn L. Jones & Co. Chemists and Druggists, 60—CALLE FLORIDA—50

General Post Office. January 3rd, 1874. In an eagerness of closing the year of 1873...

COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE SEGURIDAD. L'Probidad. Por disposicion del Consejo de Administracion la acaudalada...

Bernardo de Trigoen, Presidente. Ventura O'Connell, Director General.

FOR SALE.—Two Splendid Cast Iron Kettles for Gardens or extra size for Country Villages with Lamp complete.

TWO LET.—A hand-somely furnished house for two persons, Montevideo 92.

SE ALQUILAN.—Se venden Planos. Se venden planos a precios baratos y se vende por la cuarta parte de su valor.

COMPANT.

PARTIES desirous of having their Books filled for the year 1874, take notice when they open in Spain or England...

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—A lady just arrived from Paris with a quantity of English and French dresses in the latest styles.

MAN COOK.—A German man is desirous of finding a situation as cook in a German, and accompanying his wife and children.

WANTED.—A respectable young person (English) a situation as secretary's family.

Apply to N. C. P. 9, Calle Pera (first floor).

Judicial Auction. 90 Manzanas.

of far from RODRIGUEZ STATION on the Western Railway, At Noon on THURSDAY, 15th Inst.

Italian and R. P. Bank. NOTICE.

The Directors, in conformity with Article 24 of the Statutes, have resolved to call the second Ordinary General Meeting for 8/3 on January 19th, 1874, at 11 p.m.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE GLOBE MARK.

SOLE AGENTS, Cernadas, Mackintosh & Co. 13—Piedras—136

LOADING FOR VALPARAISO. The German lugger "N. Struve."

Receives Cargo. The Vessel to sail on the 23rd JANUARY.

PASCAL. ESTE VAPOR Ingles concluyos en desarmar en los depositos de la Aduana Nueva.

TYCHO BRAHE. ESTE VAPOR Ingles concluyos en desarmar en los depositos de la Aduana Nueva.

The Standard. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

MR. FERNAU ON THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Bruges, 27th Nov. 1873. John L. Bowes, Esq., Messrs. Windler & Bowes, 20, Basinghall-street, E.C.

In the letter of my firm of 17th inst. I promised to give my impressions as to the position of the woolen industry in the United States...

When the now existing duties on woollens and wool came into operation in the Union, it was expected by the framers of the law and by the manufacturers that sheep-farming would acquire a considerable impulse...

Unfortunately for this patriotic design, the average climate and the peculiarities of the American soil hitherto husbanded (California is excluded in this estimation, and I omit mentioning such States as Virginia, Tennessee, Texas etc. etc., where sheep-husbandry might prosper greatly) and the preference that was to be expected would be given by an energetic and industrious race to corn and cotton-growing over sheep-farming had been overlooked...

Thus the sheep-farmer has it all his own way: the demand being greater than the supply, he commands the market, and in the price he asks and obtains he is only checked by the price at which foreign wool can be imported.

This state of things is not a transitory one; it is not likely to alter, as America is not as yet, nor seems to be destined to become a sheep-growing country in the sense that this is understood in Australia, the Cape, or the River Plate.

Wool, then, cannot be procured by the manufacturers at home at a lower price than foreign importations. As to these, present prices may be considered as normal ones, as they only represent the cost of production, with the addition of a scanty profit for the farmer; but should they, contrary to all expectations, be obtainable abroad at a large reduction, here again the American manufacturer derives scarcely any advantage from the fall, as the import duty is mainly established on the weight, and not "ad valorem," the effect being that the imported wool, whatever its primitive cost, will always stand at a high figure, duty paid, and that the price of the native raw material will be but little affected by such decline.

Admitting for "short" card woollen (which ultimately will be employed in the United States in preference to long woollen, the same as they are in Europe) a low cost price of 18 cents, gold, and a shrinkage of 65 per cent. on an average, the scoured wool, after adding 11 cents for duty, will cost 83 cents gold per lb., and judging from past experience, it is not to be expected that domestic wool, except Californian, will ever fall beyond said figure.

On the other hand the duty on imported woollens is for the European maker "only" equivalent to the higher price which the American manufacturer must pay for the raw material, taking into consideration the disadvantages under which the latter labours in the cost of production. It is thus evident that the American manufacturer, in order to prosper and maintain his ground against foreign competition, must work as well, have the same skill and taste, have at hand the same supply and variety of wools for different fabrics as to satisfy the ever-changing fashions; be enabled to turn to advantage all wastes and refuse, which now, skilfully mixed, play such an important part in lowering the cost of fabrics, and before all turn the current of prejudice of the consumer himself, who, as yet to a large extent, is inclined to give the preference to foreign importation at higher prices than he will pay for the fabrics of his countrymen.

Whatever strides the Americans have made in the woollen industry—strides of which they have the right to boast—there is no denying that on equal terms with foreigners in the power and price of production the latter will have the preponderance; and no wonder that foreign imports, instead of gradually diminishing and even disappearing, as was contemplated, should have increased lately as largely as they are likely to increase in future under similar circumstances.

All then has turned against the American manufacturer—stagnation if not actual diminution of domestic wool to supply his mills, augmentation instead of diminution of the price of the same, large imports of woollen in competition with his own, and inability thanks to the tariff to profit, except a trifle, by any fall in foreign wools, a fall of which the foreign maker only and at once derives the profit.

In order to prove the correctness of my assertion that the American manufacturer cannot produce cheaper fabrics (I will only mention fancy clothing which bears more directly on my theme) than foreign importation, I shall give a comparative calculation on a reduced scale, based on a mill that works 1,200 lbs. of scoured wool daily and occupies 230 men, 300 women and 60 children.

These 5,000 lbs. of scoured wool, manufactured in Belgium, Germany or France and converted into fancy clothing (nouveauetés) will cost at present rates, \$4,742.10 gold, this sum being subdivided as follows—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Gold, Per cent, Total. Items include interest on capital, raw material, wages, taxes, etc.

These 5,000 lbs. of scoured wool, will produce approximately 3225 yards of fancy clothing. If now a loss in manufacturing is admitted of 10 per cent. the original weight will represent 4500 lb of a value of—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Gold, Per cent, Total. Items include interest on capital, raw material, wages, taxes, etc.

These goods introduced into the U. S. would cost—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Gold, Per cent, Total. Items include interest on capital, raw material, wages, taxes, etc.

These 5,000 lbs. of scoured wool, manufactured in the New England States and converted into fancy clothing (nouveauetés) will cost at present rates, with 5 per cent profit, gold \$3927, this sum being subdivided as follows—

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If these calculations are correct, as I think they are, there seems to be no doubt that the law which was intended to favor the American manufacturer has in practice not afforded him any protection whatever and that it would be but justice and sound policy that the Legislature should at once lower the duty on raw material to such a point that native industry may be enabled to compete with Europeans.

But all my foregoing remarks only apply to card wool and the fabrics made therefrom. I must establish a distinction for worsteds as this industry in the U. S. is likely to prosper in a general way for reasons opposed to those which make me believe that clothing-woollens are under circumstances too adverse to sustain a successful struggle.

Comb wool, in deed, is procurable in the Union at a figure which leaves a fair margin on foreign imported goods, as similar wools in Europe or in the countries of production are at far higher rates than carding ones. And here it is opportune to say that as most of American wools are appropriate to combing purposes, not in the way as combing, by means of very long wools, is understood in America, but as it is understood in the North of France, where thanks to the great perfection to which machinery is brought for the finer grades—wools of two inches and even less are easily worked, here it is opportune to say, I repeat, that the effect of the revision of the tariff in the U. S. in lowering the import duty on raw material would unavoidably be this:—three quarters of the American wool would in the course of time be advantageously employed for worsted purposes by the introduction of proper machinery, thus causing no prejudice to sheepfarmers for a figure nearly as high as the current one could then be paid for an article which being fit for "combing," is, contrary to all present principles in the woolen industry employed for carding, and the cloth mills would get their supply from foreign importations and from all carding wools (such as are the bulk of Californian) that the Union produces.

In such a revolution lies, in my opinion, the secret of the future prosperity of the woolen industry in the U. S. and such is the general line of policy I shall recommend to our mutual American friends. I have had occasion to see in some dry-goods stores the clothing-woollens now generally made in the Union. They are indeed admirably worked; it is almost impossible to distinguish them from foreign goods, but in one very essential point they differ completely and this is the feel.

I had thought then that this harshness was connected in some way with imperfection in scouring the wool or making the stuff, but now I have come to a different conclusion. The feel is hard because the wool is not right. To make a good fleece the Saxon fleece is required, a short staple, the shorter the better; such wool felts better and makes a better article.

Many old manufacturers will not agree with me on this point. They will stick to the old-fashioned, strong bodied, long-stapled wools, but what results do they obtain? Besides paying 20 to 30 per cent. more for the raw material, they make goods inferior in appearance to those made with mestiza wool and that do not certainly fetch a higher price. Manufacturers that employ the River Plate and other short staples will bear me out in the opinion that I am right. My decided opinion then is that American wools will ultimately be employed for the combing purposes to which they are naturally adapted and that the clothing-mills after the revision of the tariff will have to work the Saxon wool-produce.

If these remarks transmitted to our friends (and the present depressed state of the industry in the U. S. is a favorable opportunity) should contribute, through the combined action of manufacturers, to obtain a revision of the tariff and thereby restore to them the prosperity which is now wavering, I shall have repaid to a certain extent the debt of gratitude which I am owing them for all the kindness and hospitality I have received in my late trip.

Believe me, to be your dear Mr. Bowes, Yours very truly, GEORGE FERNAU.

ARGENTINE POSTAL TREATY. (From the "Journal do Commercio.")

Palace at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 20th 1873.

Wc, Pedro Segundo by the grace of God and unanimous acclamation of the people Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, hereby confirm and notify the Postal treaty concluded on 21st July, 1870, between our Plenipotentiary and that of the President of the Argentine Republic, as follows—

John Maurice Wanderly, Baron de Cotepepe, Commander of the Rose, Senator, Grandee, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; and Brigadier General Wenceslaus Panero, Argentine Plenipotentiary, on behalf of H.E. the President of the Argentine Republic, have agreed on the following Postal Convention—

Art. 1st. There shall be a regular and mutual mail service, by land and water, between the postal administrations of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

Art. 2nd. All letters and papers on either side must be prepaid, and no charge of any kind is to be levied in the country of their destination.

Art. 3rd. The official correspondence between either Government and its Legations shall be post-free, and delivered without charge.

Art. 4th. The Brazilian and Argentine authorities will fix by mutual agreement, and in accord with existing regulations, not only the conditions for carrying mail-bags to and fro, or for forwarding mails passing through these to other countries, but also the rates of postage for letters carried between the two countries by means of the Royal Mail, Messageries Francaises, or other steamboat lines that require payment for carrying the mails.

Art. 5th. Registered letters shall pass as heretofore, the receipt of the party to whom addressed being sent back as proof.

Art. 6th. No gold, silver or other article subject to duty shall pass through the post.

Art. 7th. A code of regulations shall be drawn up by the postal authorities, in mutual accord, which may be at any time modified.

Art. 8th. This treaty shall begin to take force on whatever day the postal authorities of Brazil and the Argentine Republic may agree, and cannot be altered unless with 12 months' notice.

Art. 9th. This treaty shall be ratified at Rio Janeiro as soon as possible. Rio Janeiro, July 21st, 1870. Baron de Cotepepe. W. Panero.

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs and Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic have this day met and exchanged the ratifications of the above Postal Treaty of July 1870, with the only alteration in Art. 3, whereby the Legations are allowed to send their correspondence post-free, which favor we now hereby extend also to Consular Agents in both countries.

In testimony whereof we hereby put our hands and seals, this 18th of December 1873, at the Foreign Office, Rio Janeiro, one copy in Spanish, the other in Portuguese. Viscount de Caravellas. José M. Elias.

THE CUYABA QUESTION. (From the "Journal do Commercio.")

The difficulty caused by the detention of the Brazilian mail-steamers Cuyabá in the port of B. Ayres is now happily settled. The particulars will be found in the subjoined note of our Plenipotentiary, Baron de Araguay, to the Argentine Government. As yet no answer has been officially given by Dr. Tejdor, although he promised to do so, adding that while he released the Cuyabá he reserved the question of right.

Brazilian Legation, B. Ayres, Dec. 11th 1873, To Dr. Tejdor—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Most excellent Minister,

The mail-steamers Cuyabá, under the command of a Brevet Lieutenant of the Imperial navy, and subventioned by the Brazilian Government to carry the mails between Matto Grosso and our Legation in Paraguay, entered port yesterday at 9 a.m. from Asuncion and was bound by her itinerary to proceed on her voyage again at 5 p.m.

Soon after her arrival an officer from the Capitania presented himself on board, asked for the passenger list, which was shown to him, and demanded the delivery of one of the passengers, Manuel Florencio Rivarola, on the pretext that he was a political criminal of the Argentine Republic.

The commander of the Cuyabá resisted, as was his duty, such a demand, declaring that he had no authority to permit the arrest or extradition of a passenger, who was moreover a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Paraguayan army with his passage paid by that Government to the port of Montevideo. In proof of his assertion he showed the stamped receipt by the agent at Asuncion.

Thereupon the Capitania official ordered that the vessel should not leave port till further orders, merely allowing the Commander to come ashore to advise me what had occurred and ask for instructions.

It was 11 a.m. when I was apprised of it, and as both Your Excellency and the President of the Republic were out of town I looked up his Excellency the Minister of War. I told him all the circumstances which prevented the Commander of a Brazilian mail-steamers from surrendering a passenger in transit, who had taken his passage in another country with his ticket paid for by the Government of that country. I added that if he was a political offender or criminal belonging to the Argentine Republic the Cabinet or B. Ayres could demand his extradition from the friendly Government of Montevideo, his place of destination.

I therefore requested His Excellency to give orders for the steamer to continue her voyage, so as to avoid unnecessary delay to the official correspondence of which she was bearer and to the passengers who were going to Montevideo to take steamer there for Rio Janeiro, including the Brazilian Consul General at Asuncion and his family.

His Excellency the Minister of War seemed to think that Florencio Rivarola had embarked on an Argentine vessel, and for this reason considered him as a political refugee. Meantime the receipt in His Excellency's hands proved the contrary, showing that his passage was paid by the Government of Paraguay. I added that the Commander assured me he had taken the

man aboard at Asuncion, as could be proved by all the passengers, but that we could not call in doubt the word of a Brevet officer of the Imperial navy.

His Excellency then promised me that, as 5 o'clock was the hour for her sailing he would take the requisite steps and advise me accordingly before that hour.

At half-past 5 o'clock His Excellency sent one of his officials to tell me that the Cuyabá could not leave port until the Commander gave up the passenger in question; that he had given his orders accordingly, and hoped I would direct the surrender of the individual.

My reply by the same official was, that this demand was not formal nor in due time, that the delay of the steamer and the damages therefrom would matter for a protest and reclamation. But, I added, if even the demand came in due form I could not accede to it as Manuel Florencio Rivarola was in my eyes, and in those of the Commander of the Cuyabá, a Lieutenant Colonel of the Paraguayan army, who was received aboard a Brazilian mail-steamers in the utmost good faith, his passage paid by the Government of that friendly country and possibly on its business. I declared, therefore, that I could not sit in judgment upon him, much less demean myself by delivering him over a prisoner and turning myself into an Argentine police-officer. I therefore insisted that His Excellency should liberate the steamer, and demand if he chose the extradition of Rivarola from the M. Videan Government.

The War-office official promised to bring me a prompt reply, but as he did not return up to 7 p.m. I asked the Brazilian Consul General to wait on the War Minister and learn his resolution, to urge afresh the reasons I had alleged and point out that neither His Excellency could ask nor I accede to the arrest of the passenger, and that it would be well to let the steamer, already too long delayed, proceed on her voyage.

The verbal reply sent me was, to make my mind easy, that everything would be right.

Having no tidings up to 11 a.m. today I sent my Secretary of Legation with the Consul-General to ask the Minister of War and Marine what decision he had come to respecting the Cuyabá, her mails and passengers.

His Excellency sent me answer that no resolution had yet been arrived at, and that meantime she could not leave port.

I then acquainted Your Excellency, without any commentary, of the exact state of affairs, the same as I am going to advise the Imperial Government, whose orders I await.

Meantime I protest and claim damages for the mail steamer Cuyabá and her passengers, improperly detained in this port by the Argentine authorities. And I also protest against the want of courtesy to me in the just and friendly efforts on my part to avoid a conflict. And I reserve for the Imperial Government the right to exact such reparation as it may consider proper on this head.

I avail myself of this occasion to remain Your Excellency's most obedient Baron de Araguay.

THE LATE LORD MAJORIBANKS (From the "Sooteman" 8th Oct. 1873)

The half-yearly meeting of the Commissions of Supply for the county of Berwick was held at Gretnale yesterday—the Earl of Lauderdale in the chair.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved— "That this meeting record its sense of the loss which this country has sustained by the lamented death of the late Lord Majoribanks of Ladykirk, and their grateful acknowledgments of the fidelity and impartiality with which his Lordship had discharged the duties which devolved upon him as Lord-Lieutenant, and it is to be regretted that his life was not spared to enjoy the honour which Her Majesty had been pleased to bestow upon him. That the chairman be requested to transmit an extract of the minute to Lady Majoribanks, as an expression on their part of their sincere condolence with her Ladyship in the affliction with which she has been visited."

He was sure that they would cordially agree to the motion. Although there were many of them who did not agree with his Lordship in politics, yet there was no one who would dissent from the motion.

Mr. Milne Home seconded the motion. The terms of the motion were very well expressed, with which he entirely agreed. From a paper which he held in his hand he was glad to learn that the estimation in which Lord Majoribanks was held was not confined to this county or this country, but extended to South America, where his name was well-known and his services recognised. After reading two or three sentences from a Buenos Ayres paper, speaking in high terms of the services which Lord Majoribanks had rendered to the Argentine Republic, Mr. Milne Home said that Lord Majoribanks had a large amount of money invested in the Argentine Republic, but he took an interest in the country far beyond that of drawing his dividends, and numbers of young men had gone out to that country under his auspices, and had done well.

Mr. Milne Home then read the following letter, which had been received from the President of the Republic by Lady Majoribanks—

"Buenos Ayres, August 25, 1873. "Madame,—It is with great sorrow that I have read the intelligence of the death of Lord Majoribanks, your

worthy husband, and I beg to express to your ladyship that the loss you have sustained in England has also caused in America a deep impression, and one that will not easily wear off in the hearts of the many Argentine friends that join your ladyship in your mourning.

"Called by the election of my fellow-citizens to exert my utmost efforts for the welfare of my country, I could not but feel for and sympathise most sincerely with the man who on so many occasions and so warmly advocated the interest of the Argentine Republic, and who has besides given so many proofs of his being our true and loyal friend.

"Allow me once more to manifest to your ladyship the heartfelt sorrow with which we accompany you in your mourning, begging you at the same time to accept the expressions of deep regard and estimation of your most obedient and respectful servant, "D. F. Sarmiento."

"To Lady Majoribanks. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The news business was uncommonly slack yesterday morning. Nothing new, nothing in the papers, just as little out of them and people still adding to their annoyances, but in a quiet way we can learn the cholera is not spreading but declining. Montevideo and Rosario are now hermetically closed against vessels from Buenos Ayres. One 'fulminante' case is reported from the first named port, but the latter has as yet escaped, though it is said that quite a lot of people from this city have run the quarantine blockade down there.

Mr. Goulstone, of preserved beef celebrity, has returned from England in the Lusitania. His reception in London was most cordial by all those interested in meat preserving, and he is sanguine of eventual success.

A rather suspicious discovery was made on Wednesday on the piece of waste land at the corner of Calles Cordoba and Junin. There is a "pozo" in the middle of it, and near this one of the neighbors discovered a bunch of hair, evidently from a woman's head. The Commissary's 'escrivanito' came, looked at the hair, and saying "It is nothing," walked off with a nod Lord Burleigh might have envied. The neighbors were not satisfied with the nod, however, and procuring drags, let them down the well, and drew up a black dress. This led to renewed suspicions that a crime has been committed, and it might be as well if the police would see to the matter at once.

To-day is the first anniversary of the death of Napoleon the Third. This day a year gone, the great figure of the middle of this century left the stage. France may never forget the closing misfortunes of his reign; but she will retrieve them, and ever remember that but for the enlightened policy of the dead Emperor, she would never have been able to discharge the huge indemnity she has so quickly paid to Germany.

The advices per Boyne announce that the state of the Emperor of Germany is anything but satisfactory. His Majesty can only be moved about in a Bath chair. The German Chambers have approved the Bill making Civil Marriage Compulsory. The Archbishop of Posen refuses to vacate his see at the bidding of the German Government, which is determined to force him, and the religious question is every day becoming more serious. Emigration from all parts of the U. Kingdom to North America, Australia and Canada is greatly on the increase, and the home papers view the Exodus with much uneasiness. The Pope has issued a severe Encyclical. The Wine Trade Review announces an enormous rise in the price of Champagne, which will this year be fully double its ordinary price. This will be sad news for London, Paris, Saint Petersburg and New York, where all the genuine Champagne made is consumed. It would make much difference to Buenos Ayres, where a drop of the real thing has never been known to penetrate, nor ever will.

We call the attention of our camp friends to an excellent article on Wool in our leading columns.

The official doctor of Piedad parish was called to attend a sick man the other night, but would not go till the following morning, as the poor man who went for him could not afford to honour him with a carriage. This is a pretty sort of fellow to get 10,000 mps per month of the public money; the profession ought to be proud of him. The Mercurio gives full particulars of this affair.

We have mails from the West Coast. There is nothing new. The religious question is working up to white heat and is as likely as not to cause a mild scurrilage before long.

An epilogue has written to the Brighton Aquarium for a few new-laid eggs of the Octopus, as he wishes to try their flavor.

A Missouri woman won a house and lot at a raffle, and then she had to buy a wife to keep her adorers from wearing out the steps.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a lady, in search of a dwelling. "It ought to be," the painter has just given it two coats," was the reply.

A Georgia man being asked if he thought a certain politician in the State would steal, replied—"Steal! Why, by Jove, if he was paralysed and hamstrung, I wouldn't trust him myself in the middle of the Desert of Sahara, with the biggest anchor of the Great Eastern. Steal! I should think he would."

The Mount people are in an alarming state of funk at the supposition that cholera has broken out at Salto.

The latest and nicest thing out is an electric matchbox. It is about the size of a snuff box and contains an electric battery which will strike an inextinguishable light in all winds and weathers.

The closing scene at the Bazine trial is said to have been most moving. The members of the court one after another handed in their slips of paper with the word "Death" written on them.

Our esteemed contemporary Punch has the following:—"New Meat Market. 'River Plate Meat is the newest addition proposed to our food supply."

We have a truly pitiable tale of an Englishman employed on the estancia of Mr. Arthur, in the district of Ensenada.

On Sunday last a Belgrano tram car crammed to the door had an awful escape of immortal snash when crossing the railway.

The National Bank discontinued very freely to-day, and the Provincial Bank discontinued 8 million yesterday against 12 million cash.

Mr. Bolli's quinta on the Santa Fe road, which had been hired by Government for a Lazzaretto, was burned to the ground a few nights since.

The city apothecaries are doing an enormous trade. We know a leading and fashionable firm of druggists who took £1000 in hard cash in one day last week.

The city markets present quite an unusual appearance from the total absence of fruit in the stalls.

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The National Government has accepted the resignation of the Emigration Board, and placed the whole business in the hands of Mr. Wilcken.

The transport work entered Buenos Aires yesterday from Paraguay bringing the revoluntarios and Pilar being taken by the revoluntarios under Caballero.

There was much said on 'Change to-day about another party who has failed to close up the month's liquidation, notwithstanding that the amount of the deficit is but £10,000 mps.

The price of 82 exdividend for National Bonds is noteworthy, and claims general attention which it is the first fruits of the new policy which it would gradually transfer our securities to the world.

The Statesmen of the United States have long recognized the advantages of throwing open their securities to the competition of the world.

The same observations extend to the Codosas at present yielding 9 1/2 per cent. interest with drawings at year.

The news from Europe about salted hides is said to be most unpleasant. Some parties look forward to 60 next mail. Tallo, they say, looks better.

It is to be hoped, however, that the cholera, or whatever it really is, will not spread. An epidemic in the rural districts would be terrible, as little or no medical assistance could be procured.

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Table with columns for 'ON CHANGE' and 'January 8th, 1874'. Includes items like Ounces, Doves, Nats, Bonds, etc.

Table titled 'PRODUCE MARKET' with columns for 'Very little wool in' and 'Wool'. Lists various grades and prices.

Table titled 'METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION' with columns for 'Buenos Aires', 'Therm', 'Bar', 'Wind', etc.

Table titled 'Swiss Rifle Club' with columns for 'The Members of the S club', 'The Board of Directors', etc.

Table titled 'Skating Club' with columns for 'The Board of Directors', 'The Yearly General Meeting', etc.

Table titled 'Northern Railway NOTICE' with columns for 'The undersigned is sorry to inform', 'Public Notice', etc.

Table titled 'For Valparaiso' with columns for 'Will sail about', 'FRANCES', etc.

Table titled 'Murray's Chlorodyne' with columns for 'Prepared according to the original recipe', 'TESTIMONIAL', etc.

Table titled 'BOTTLES, (Ginger Beer, Ale, Spirits, &c.)' with columns for 'Filters, Chemical Stone-ware', 'Pottery Ware', etc.

Table titled 'NORTH AMERICAN Office Furniture' with columns for 'STANDING DESKS, PEDESTAL DESKS', 'PLAIN TABLES', etc.

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J. & E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24 OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE, Is manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free. ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

THE NEW TOWN OF ZAPIOLA, Continuation of the Sale. The Lots which fell to the owners of the Land in the great Drawing on Sunday, 14th December, will be put up again on SUNDAY, February 22nd 1874.

MACHADO, FERRER & CO., CALLE VICTORIA 71. Besides the valuable Chacra Lands there will also be a fine House and Garden, valued at \$150,000 m/c., all given away to the lucky Purchaser of a Town Lot.

Table with columns for Prize Numbers and Names of the Winners. Includes names like Miguel M. de Vera, J. M. de Vera, etc.

WILLIAM MORROW & CO'S CIRCULAR ROOF, FOR GREAT ECONOMY AND WIDE SPACE. The drawing represents the durable, cheap, and handsome Roof for felt, zinc, or corrugated iron.

THE COLONIA DOCK, THIS "DOCK" IS IN FINE WORKING ORDER. Vessels hauled in 25 minutes. For particulars inquire of RUBIO & FOLEY, AGENTS, 40 CALLE CANGALLO.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN SAILMAKER, Accounts, Old Books closed and New ones opened by an English Accountant conversant with Spanish and who possesses the very highest recommendations.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & CO. 101-Calle Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the city of Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep an account in this bank.

AL BUEN JARDINERO. 78-CALLE OHACABUCO-78 STORE-HOUSE OF SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, SEEDS OF AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS. SEEDS "Great variety of Flowers."

Compania de Tramways La Popular Argentina. DE LA OUIDAD DE B. AIRES. (LIMITADA). Se avisa al publico que desde el 1º de Enero 1874 se aumentara el precio de cada cinco minutos alternativamente de las Plazas 25 de Mayo y Victoria.

Ca. Tramways DE LA CIUDAD BUENOS AYRES, (Limitada). Son Precedidos por la Compania de Tramway de la Ciudad de Buenos Ayres los siguientes Boletos vendidos durante el mes de Diciembre.

Wm. Paats & Co. Cognac Charchy & Co. Superior to any other brand introduced into this market. Real Hollands Herman van Houten, finest Mark of Gin.

R. & A. Schulte, IMPORTERS, 131 & 133 Calle Piedad. SPECIALTIES, German Beer of the well-known "Eagle" mark of superior quality.

La Popular Argentina Grand drawing of prizes For the year 1873. The following are the numbers drawn: 1 premio de 2,000 \$f. 20 premios de 50 \$f. 21 premios de 20 \$f. 450 premios de \$10 ftes.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, \$500,000. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, \$500,000. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, \$500,000. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, \$500,000.

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GREAT LAND SALE BY EBEBKE & CO. A FINE ESTANCIA Only Twenty Squares from a Station on the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Thursday, January 22, 1874.

English Flooring Tiles, NEAT DESIGNS. English and German Flagstones. ITALIAN WALNUT. Mahogany Ash Poplar. CHERRYWOOD AND OAK CARPENTER'S CLEAR PINE.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

BOOTHS AND SHOES. CHEAP AND DURABLE. DEFENSA 19, (Mr. Fleming's Old Premises.) Always on hand a choice supply of English and French boots of the best quality.

Country House. FOR SALE, a splendid HOUSE, quite new, with five rooms, kitchen, etc. situated on the best of the best English manufacture, and only to be found at this establishment.

REMATE FOR Wehely Gimenez y Cia. DE La Tienda Inglesa 15-CALLE DEFENSA-15. EL JUEVES 8, VIERNES 9 DEL CORR.

VENTA COLOSAL GRAN REMATE DE TERRENOS. GRAN FIESTA DE CAERNE CON OUBRO, etc. PUEBLO "LOS INGLESSES".

El Lunes, 19 de Enero, 1874. Sobre el mismo Terreno se Rematará por DON JOSE E. RAMOS. Magníficos Lotes, compuestos de Chaclas, Quintas, Solares.

ALERTA ESPEULADORES! EL NEGOCIO JEFE DEL SIGLO. por ser Seguro, y Local Reunido Todas las Recomendaciones Comerciales.

FOR SALE TO RENT. In the prettiest and most elevated part of the ZAVIDERA. A fine Quinta With eight rooms, marble steps &c.

NOTICE. THE undersigned notifies the Public, that under this date he has given Power of Attorney to Mr. Otto Dieckhoff, for Commercial purposes.