The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R. M. S. TAMAR

No. 5,339 — BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880 — 19TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

London, Buenos Ayres

Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital........ £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital........ 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund............ 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Lisbon, Oporto

Bayonne, Bordeaux, Havre, Marseilles, Paris, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg

Genoa (payable in Gold), Florence (payable in Gold), Leghorn, do, Milan, do, Naples, do, Padua, Palermo, do, Rome, do, Torino, do, Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy)

Baltimore

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Corunna, Madrid, Santander, San Sebastian, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Vigo, Zaragoza

And on many towns of Galicia and the Asturias

Las Palmas (Canary Islands,), Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. do, Pernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos

Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia, Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo

JOHN TODD

e xp

London & R. Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD

(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, 'till further notice:

ALLOWED.

MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current } 3 per cent

Do do.subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent

On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD

90 days fixed " „ „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cent

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.

JOHN TODD, Manager.

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes

A Vapeur

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples

The Steamship

SAVOIE

Captain GUIRAUD,

Will sail

On the 18th of March.

20 per Cent. REDUCTION in First and Second-class Return Tickets.

15 per Cent. REDUCTION on Third-class Return Tickets.

1st CLASS .... $150 Oro.
2d „ .... 120 „
3d „ .... 60 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

For freight and Passage apply to

P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignatairos,
2 RECONQUISTA 236.

GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,

Calling at

Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.

Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

The steamer

ARGENTINA,

Captain C. BOIE,

2,700 Tons and 500 Horse-power,

Sailing

On the 10th of MARCH,

Names of the Steamers—

VALPARAISO, ARGENTINA:, MONTEVIDEO, RIO, BUENOS AYRES, BAHIA.

HAMBURG, PARANAGUA, SANTOS.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie. These Steamers receive cargo for

BREMEN

And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY. Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.

LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia 259

Dr John O'Donoghue

Surgeon Dentist

(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Muringe.)

256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256

MONTEVIDEO.

e 310 xp jy

Ricardo Nolting

PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR

OFICINA:

Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)

DOMICILIO:

Calle Piedad No. 930.

376 dber 31, 1880

Banco de Italia Y Rio de la Plata.

98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo......... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva............ „ 63.758.39

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente...... 3 p% anua.
Id id en oro............... 1 p% id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas.................. Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda corr. 9 p.% anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE

LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,

Y Todas las principales ciudades de

ITALIA.

COMO ASI SOBRE:

PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VAL PARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.

Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.

S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

e xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.

157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal....................
„ „ 60 dias de.......... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de.......... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal............ 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado........................ 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO

ESPAÑA

Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.

Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO

10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital........ £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000

20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.

HENRY A. GREEN,
175 Reconquista.

e 345 xp

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company

CAPITAL £2,000,000

AGENTS IN THE RIVER PLATE

MOORE AND TUDOR

95 Calle Maypu, Buenos Ayres,

Fire Risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

Whole Life, partial and survivorship, policies issued and annuities granted on equitable terms, with extended range of residence.

xp

Finest Assortment

OF

ABDOMINAL, RIDING and other BELTS
Electro-Medical Machines
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
Subcutaneous Syringes
ANGULAR ARM SPLINTS
Common Wood Arm Splints
CLINE'S WOOD SPLINTS FOR LEGS

And a complete assortment of other Surgical Instruments and Medical Appliances

AT

E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
147—CALLE VICTORIA—147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)

e 234 m24

Complete Assortment

OF

BATHING & TOILET SPONGES
SMELLING BOTTLES of the Finest Shapes
TOOTH, NAIL & HAIR BRUSHES
TURKISH GLOVES & BATH STRAPS.

And a Fine Assortment of TOILET ACCESSORIES & PERFUMERY of the Choicest Kinds

AT

E. E. CRANWELL
Chemist and Druggist
145—CALLE VICTORIA—147
(Between Chacabuco and Piedras)

e 235 m24

James T Ramsay,

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

CHARGEURS REUNIS

French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, PAMPA, PORTEÑA | VILLE DE RIO, VILLE DE BAHIA, VILLE DE SANTOS, HENRI IV. | BELGRANO, RIVADAVIA, SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

PAMPA,
3,500 Tons, Captain VASSE,
To sail on 7th MARCH,
FOR
HAVRE,

RIVADAVIA,
3,000 Tons, Captain BILLARD,
To sail on the 27th MARCH,
FOR
HAVRE.

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.

The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.

For freight, passages etc.

Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent

Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.—In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

Bank of Ireland.

DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.

Established in 1809

Subscribed Capital...... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Fire Department........ 1,097,248
Life Department........ 3,006,752
£6,104,000

Net Fire Premiums received in 1877........................ £ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877........ 636,646
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877............ 3,879,614

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES

Bates, Stokes and Co.

79—MAYPU—79

e 39 xp

American Bank Note Company

NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.

The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.

Agents in Buenos Aires

S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.

e 1 xp

Northern Assurance Co

LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1836,

Capital £3,000,000

AGENTS

M FORRESTER & Co.

185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.

234 je 30 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.

IN LONDON

Established 1800

CAPITAL £1,600,000

Agents for the River Plate

Mantels & Pfeiffer

Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.

e 61 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros

FLORIDA 128, (altos)

Seguros maritimos y contra incendios

LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)

Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p% anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)

El Director General

D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros

CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS

ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES

Autorizada por Patente Real

EN 1720

Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:

MOLLER & Co.

77—Corrientes—77

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos sin necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central en Europa.

Marine Insurance

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

LIVERPOOL & LONDON

CAPITAL £812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks

BATES STOKES & Co.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

e 40 xp

Banco Hipotecario

En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio en el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedulas de las Series A B y C con cupon de 31 de Marzo, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen;—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

Num.

3	1698	2828	3996
154	1749	3045	4033
246	1841	3168	4358
561	1866	3393	4432
663	2034	3460	4435
961	2264	3780	4716
1156	2363	3820	4954
1199	2370	3887	5221

Serie A de 400 $fts.

Num.

184	9331	19031	27871
539	9440	19033	28225
655	9808	19198	28273
965	10124	19269	28705
1108	10441	19488	28811
1175	10442	19900	28836
1312	10593	20458	29061
1385	10797	20951	29260
1547	10854	21066	29471
2174	10992	21274	29563
2376	11813	21276	29602
2410	11860	21343	30145
2849	12010	21855	30675
3083	12230	21984	31266
3276	12706	22005	31697
3323	13538	22036	31726
3522	13850	22212	31741
4034	14208	22521	31936
4726	14482	22800	32204
5719	14583	23005	32809
5875	14752	23106	33136
6123	14733	23459	33374
6130	15054	23581	33792
6160	15201	23724	34795
63 4	152.6	23798	34820
6314	15498	23823	34823
6378	15582	23930	3 905
6389	15796	24364	36162
7227	15813	24398	36163
7399	16069	24847	36917
7505	16294	24577	36967
7690	16805	25083	37042
7754	16984	255.3	37 98
7761	17 37	25227	37284
7860	17104	25430	37690
8103	17589	25678	37934
8317	17644	25781	38166
8412	17731	25940	38223
8479	17964	26028	38304
8482	18042	26047	38437
8490	18179	26280	39189
8652	18278	26518	39253
8865	18548	26969	
8795	18719	27320	
9237	18874	27741	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.

56	1393	2990	4793
306	1813	3211	5369
634	1881	3540	5388
1003	2386	4121	5397
1247	2624	4754	

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.

162	2768	4669	5577	7297
314	2955	4684	5600	7303
476	3051	4752	5639	7331
531	3190	4904	5677	7520
803	3356	5100	5694	7563
1035	3416	5118	5984	7785
1212	3423	5138	6035	7838
1285	3528	5145	6272	7839
2610	3561	5263	6493	7879
2649	4224	5411	6733	8038
2663	4411	5499	6776	8057

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

Num.

251	1158	1955	2594	3003
269	1492	2007	2599	3046
456	1654	2320	2715	3166
745	1759	2390	2726	
1113	1771	2568	2933	

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

Num.

102 187

Serie B de 400 $fts.

Num.

237 263 480 774

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 31 del proximo Marzo para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; lo mismo que los que retengan las cedulas rescatadas en sorteos anteriores que aun no se han presentado a cobrarlas, y son las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts.

Num.

217	366	857	1325	1981
4396	5057			

Serie A de 400 $fts

Num.

183	11655	20223	30188	38681
3707	11719	20566	33310	38745
3847	16499	22279	33578	
4635	17182	22524	33580	
9070	19560	26751	34006	
9188	19719	26933	37423	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.

117	400	1044	1261	2665
3417	4521	5508	5566	

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.

513	528	1195	1250	2573
3394	3407	5103	5117	5328
5509	6512			

Serie A de 50 $fts.

Num.

1164 2808 2909

Serie C de 100 $fts.

Num.

34

Buenos Aires, Febrero 23, 1880.

Jose M. la Fuente.
Secretario.

Grt. Southern Railway

NOTICE

On and from the 15th Inst, a new Time Table will rule. See the Company's Time Tables and Kidd's Guia.

B. Aires, 5th March 1880.

THE ADMINISTRATION

e 76 m16

Telegrafo Trasandino

Los Sres. accionistas pueden presentar sus acciones desde el Lunes 8 del corr. para cobrar el 11° Dividendo Extraordinario de $f17.13 oro por cada accion que les corresponde.

B. Aires, Marzo 3 de 1880

ALEJ. MADERNA y Cia,
Agentes
38 Calle Artes

e 54 m6

Allan Line of Steamers

BETWEEN

The River Plate, Havre, Antwerp, & Glasgow.

FLEET

BUENOS AYREAN, CANADIAN, NESTORIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARDINIAN, CIRCASSIAN, MANITOBAN, MORAVIAN, SARMATIAN, PERUVIAN

NOVA SCOTIAN, WALDENSIAN, HIBERNIAN, CORINTHIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, LUCERNE, AUSTRIAN, PRUSSIAN, CASPIAN, PHOENICIAN

THE

S.S. LUCERNE,

2,500 Tons Register,

Captain JOHN KERR,

FOR

HAVRE,

For freight, &c., apply to the Agents

Wm. Samson & Co.

Buenos Ayres: 212 RECONQUISTA. | Montevideo: 54 ZABALA

Broker in Montevideo,

C. SAGORY.

e 208 xp

STEAM TO EUROPE

Woodgate, Brothers,

AGENTS FOR

"Donaldson's Clyde Line of Steamers"

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Colina'	2,001	1,297	100 A 1
Cybele'	1,981	1,277	100 A 1
Strathairly......	1,919	1,236	100 A 1
Viking'.........	2,588	1,686	100 A 1
Erl King'	2,178	1,707	100 A 1
Ocean King'	2,449	1,606	100 A 1

AND FOR

Messrs. D. G. Pinkney & Son Sunderland

	Gross	Nett	Class
'Dago'	1,914	1,239	100 A 1
'Govino'	2,032	1,319	100 A 1
'Paxo'	1,932	1,265	100 A 1
'Imbro'	1,222	789	90 A 1
'Nio'	1,372	876	100 A 1
'Karo'	1,514	979	100 A 1
'Nebo'	1,908	1,237	100 A 1
'Ebro'	1115	716	100 A 1
'Yembo'	1,577	1,016	100 A 1

Two of these steamers, which are specially suited to this trade and fitted with every modern improvement for receiving cargo rapidly, will be dispatched every month during the season.

NOW LOADING,

The well-known Steamer

COLINA,

Captain ROLLA,

For

HAVRE & ANTWERP,

DIRECT.

All letters must be taken to the Post Office

For further particulars apply to the Agents

WOODGATE Brothers
36 San Martin.

263 1feb

Shirley & Pride's

Celebrated EGG JULEP

Instantly removes Scurf from the Head, cleanses and beautifies the Hair as used by them for Shampooing.

Directions for Use. Apply the wash to the head with a sponge, until a good lather is obtained, then rinse through with warm water.

Can be obtained from

G, A. CRANWELL & CO.

Drug Merchants and Dispensing Chemists,

44—RIVADAVIA—44

AND

463—RIVADAVIA—465

Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de L. L. Jones,

66—FLORIDA—66

336—m6

Monserrat Company

LIME FRUIT JUICE

The Fruit of the Lime Tree of the Tropics stands first of all the varieties of the Lemon Tribe for its superior acid and anti-scorbutic properties.

A desert spoonful in a tumbler of cold water forms a delicious and refreshing beverage. Sugar may be added to suit the taste. Lemonade of superior excellence may be made in one minute.

Lime Juice may be used in Punch, Jellies, Ices, etc, and for all culinary purposes, being superior to ordinary Lemon Juice.

To invalids and Scorbutic Patients it is invaluable.

G. A. CRANWELL, & CO.

44—RIVADAVIA—44

AND

463—Rivadavia—465

Antigua Farmacia Inglesa de

L. L. JONES,

66—Calle Florida—66.

335—m6

P.S.N.C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid

S.S. MAGELLAN

3088 Tons,
Captain J. BARR,
To sail on

21st March.

Admitting Cargo and Passengers.

Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.

Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO, Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M, Government.

FOR EUROPE

S.S. VALPARAISO

3574 Tons,
Captain HAMILTON,
To Sail on the

9th March.

FOR THE PACIFIC

S.S. BRITANNIA

4128 Tons,
Captain C. BROUGH,
To sail on

22d March.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers.GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

Passages to Montevideo free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents

YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.

LINE FROM BREMEN

GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover,

Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika, Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid Steamer

HABSBURG,

Captain R. RINGK,
Will sail
On the 10th of MARCH,
DIRECT,
FOR
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.

Cooking in the best German and French style.

Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.

First and Second Class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth.

Prepaid Passagess issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.

K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105

Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills

FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS

In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills

FOR

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia

In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills

FOR

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood

In use during 37 years.

Read Dr. Jayne's book 'Guide to Health' obtained Gratis at the Sole Agents for Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

A. EASTMAN & Co.

9—Calle Defensa—11

And of the principal Chemists throughout the country.

e 55 xp

Banco Nacional

42—RECONQUISTA—42

Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m

Desde el 20 del corriente y hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.... 1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso........... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos............... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias .. 2 id
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista.................... 3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos .... 5 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias................... 6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara...... 2

COBRARA

Por descuentos de pagares de comercio sea en oro, plata, o moneda de curso legal .... 10 o/o
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente y renovacion de letras en moneda del Banco Nacional .. .. 10 id

Buenos Aires, Enero 17 de 1880.

EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style with room as lights and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.

(Established 1850.)

Cangallo, No. 33.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.

Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.

Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.

Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.

Despatched 'al primer cartelo.

NIGHT PORTER.

Charges Moderate.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel

PROPRIETOR,

W. D. CARSON,

162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

oj—xp

UNICO INSTITUTO

Optico Oculistico

En Buenos Ayres

143—CALLE FLORIDA—145

DE

OLIVA & SCHNABL

Fabrica y casa en Milan

Casa de Comision: PARIS y VIENA.

Especialidad en Lentes y Anteojos, para cualquier defecto de la vista, adaptacion cientifica del Profesor L. Schnabl, Dióptrico. Rico surtido de instrumentos de Optica, Matemáticas y Fisica.

1e30 x

Argentine Ponchos

The famous waterproof ponchos, introduced to this market by Mr Charles Ledger, are to be had at Messrs. GEBBIE & DOUDS, Calle Defensa, Nos. 47-49, and Messrs. RUNCIMAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

e 195

Lombriz Solitaria

Remedio seguro contra la Lombriz Solitaria. El unico aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Higiene Publica. Curacion garantida en 4 horas. Se vende solamente en la antigua Farmacia y Drogueria Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina Santiago del Estero.

e 22 xp

English Grocery and Camp Store

529—Calle Defensa—531

Corner of the Calle cortado of the Mercado del Comercio. To families on the South side of the town. Please try what we can do for you

THOMAS A. MULLEADY

e 111 m9

Navegacion del Rio Parana

Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.

En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.

Para Zarate, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias

MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS

A las 2 de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional

PROVEEDOR,

Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias MARTES y SABADOS,

A las 2 de la tarde de la Estacion Central, el Vapor

PROVEEDOR,

En combinacion con el Vapor

LUJAN,

Desde el Rosario

Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.

Se admite Carga, de Removido y Re-embarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.

Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a flete ordenes de carga a otro informes ocurrir a su Agente,

D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo

jo56

Mensagerias Fluviales

Itinerario de

SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO

A las 5½ de la tarde,

Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter.
Los Martes, el vapor Silex
Los Viernes, el vapor Saturno

Para los Puertos del Uruguay a las 10 de la mañana

Los Jueves el vapor Jupiter.
Los Viernes el vapor Silex.
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno

En la boca del Yaguary para el trasbordo de las pasageros con destino a la ciudad de Mercedes, la empresa inaugurara el nuevo vapor Cometa, muy superior en el dia enel Rio Negro.

Los pasageros de Gualeguaychu tendran siempre el servicio por el vapor Yerba mandado construir espresamente por su poco calado para pasar la Barra de ese arroyo.

Carrera del Paraná en combinacion con el Ferro Carril del Norte, por el tren 'espreso' que partira de la Estacion Central a as 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partirá el esplendido vapor

PINGO

CAPTAIN GERONIMO BISSO

Los Sabados solamente, para Parana, Santa Fe, Diamante, Rosario, San Nicolas, Las Hermanas, San Pedro, Baradero, Zarate.

Boletos de tren y flete de equipage gratis.

Los Miercoles solamente, para Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario.

Regresa id Mier oles y Viernes.

Nota—Para facilitar a las familias y personas que deseen acompanar a los Sres. pasageros que partan con el vapor Yris, la Empresa del Ferro Carril del Norte establecera en cada dia de salida de este vapor un boleto de ida y vuelta sumamente barato, el que solo servira para regresar con el mismo tren.

Pasages, Fletes de metalico encomienda y carga con gran rebaja de precio.

PEDRO RISSO
Agente
Reconquista 143 y 145
abierta de las 7 a.m. hasta

TEATRO COLON

Samedi 6 Mars, 1880
UNIQUE REPRESENTATION
du grand succès de
Jeanne, Jeannette et Jeanneton
Opera comique en 3 actes musique de Lacome.
Avis au public—La Compagnie devant debuter a Montevideo le 9 Mars, ne donnera que deux representations a Buenos Aires.
Le Spectacle commencera a 8½.

La Florida
JARDIN CONCIERTO

Gran Exposicion de Horticultura
Programa de los dias de semana
Martes y Sabado
Conciertos de Piano por el Sr A M Celestino.
Miercoles y Viernes
Conciertos Orquestrales con acompañamento de piano, Alta Novedad, el piano sera tocado por el maestro caballero Nicolas Bassi
Jueves y Domingo
GRAN CONCIERTOS
A las 8½ de la noche
Bajo la direccion del caballero D. NICOLAS BASSI
Entrada general.......... $25
Niños menos de 10 años.... 10

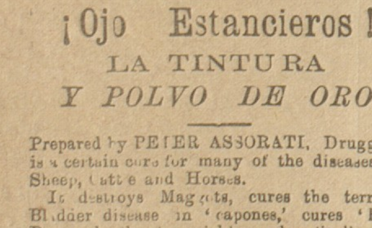
BAZAR INGLES
C. R. Simons & Co.
189—FLORIDA—189
China Earthware and Glass
ALSO
A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.
e 235 xp

North American Ice Chests
A fine assortment
OF
MACE'S CELEBRATED
REFRIGERATORS
Of all sizes for family use, just received by
C S Bowers & Co.
277—CANGALLO—277
e 86 f8 12p

Virginia Tobacco
FOR
SHEEP WASH
Extra strong Tobacco for curing the Scab in Sheep
An Inspection of our Samples is invited before Purchasing Elsewhere.
C. S. BOWERS & Co.
277—CALLE CANGALLO—277
e 87 f8 12p

GREAT
Corrientes Lottery
One Prize in every Ten Numbers
Winning Numbers on the 28th February 1880:—
4621, 4,008—3935, 500—5265, 200—5907 200—6018, 100.
APPROXIMATION.
4620, 100—4622, 100

Torniquetes para Cerco
Mejor que los importados y al mitad del precio. Nos. 1. 2. 3.
NORIAS para dar agua a las haciendas, 60 pipas cada hora.
BEBEDEROS, todo de fierro
TRANQUERAS
Toda fabricacion garantida.
CONSTRUCTORES DE BUQUES.
Fabrica de Maquinas
Fundicion de Fierro y Bronce
Felipe Schwartz y Herm,
30—CALLE Sn. LUIS—40
(Casa Amarilla)
e 325 xp



MARCA DE FABRICA
¡Ojo Estancieros!
LA TINTURA
Y POLVO DE ORO

Prepared by PETER ASSORATI, Druggist, is a certain cure for many of the diseases of Sheep, Cattle and Horses.
It destroys Maggots, cures the terrible Bladder disease in 'capones,' cures 'Foot Rot' and all cuts quickly and radically; in fact all kinds of wounds and injuries in animals.
Sold in Buenos Aires
En la fabrica, Piedad 1059 (Botica)
En la Drogueria del Leon, Rivadavia 138 a 142.
In the Camp
Rosario, Drogueria Paccio.
San Nicolas, Botica Central, y casas Bancalarin Hnos. y Ramsay y Cia.
Pergamino, casa Olaso Aidazabal y Cia.
Arrecifes, casa Bancalari Hnos.
Azul
Chivilcoy
Mercedes
Salto
Dolores
Ranchos
NOTE. With the instructions for use are several certificates from well-known estancieros.
e 52 vp

SE ALQUILA una linda y espaciosa casa baja, calle Esmeralda 442, con once habitaciones entabladas y empapeladas, dos chimeneas, tres patios, gas en toda la casa, aljibe y aguas corrientes. La llave esta en la hojalateria de la esquina Temple y Esmeralda y para tratar Libertad 725.
e 95 m9

TO BE LET a large comfortable Furnished Sala and two Bedrooms, with windows to the street, and a good fireplace suitable for either single gentlemen, or a married couple without children or servants, in the house of an English family. Calle Temple 155, altos, between Florida and Maipu.
e 85 m9

WANTED. A party well acquainted with produce and with much experience of the camp, seeks a situation in a barraca, can give best of references. Apply Recon. celor, this office.
e m12

A YOUNG PERSON desirous of returning to England, would be glad to make herself useful to any lady going home with children or on account of sickness. Apply M. 786 Cordova.
e 51 m7

A YOUNG PERSON desirous of going to England, would like to go with a family, either to care children or attend a lady; wages no object, only pass ge paid. For references apply to J O Bolsa, or to 68 Calle Maipu, Belgrano.
e 88 m12

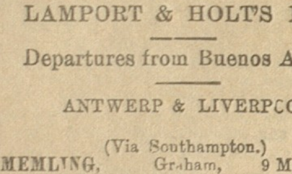
MUSIC. An English lady (Teacher of music) is desirous of residing with a family where she can give music lessons in return for board and lodging. Apply by letter to Z Z Z this office.
e 84 m12

LETTERS.
Sr. Dn. Juan de [illegible] rregy.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company
Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's steamer
TAMAR,
2933 Tons, 550 Horse-power, Commander W. CHAPMAN.
Will sail on the
7th of March,
FOR
ANTWERP DIRECT,
Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.
To be followed by the Company's Steamer
MINHO,
2540 Tons,
On the
7th of April.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175



L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers
LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
MEMLING, Graham, 9 MARCH.
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
MASKELYNE, Hairby, 11 MARCH
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP AND LONDON.
(Via Southampton.)
LASSELL, Vine Hall, 21 MARCH
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL.
(Via Southampton.)
ARCHIMEDES, Pym, 26 MARCH
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP,
(Via Southampton.)
ROSSE, Gregory, 1 APRIL.
(Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.
First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arts.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the broker's office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.
Edward Norton,
209 Reconquista Agent
T. S. BOADLE.
209 Reconquista Broker.
Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

For Liverpool
The fine first class Italian Barque LORENZO COGOLETO
476 tons
CAPTAIN POGGI,
Class 100. 1. 1.
Is now loading, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have very quick despatch.
For freight please apply to
CHAS. STORY & Co.
89 Calle Reconquista
e 89 m23

Gran Cafe Maypu
12 BILLARES
A $6 m/c LA HORA
DIA Y NOCHE
CALLE MAYPU 69, 71 y 73
e 86 m12

Exposicion Continental
De 1880
LICITACION
Se llama a licitacion para los trabajos de carpinteria correspondientes a la construccion de los edificios de la Exposicion.
Para las condiciones los interesados pueden ocurrir a la Secretaria de la Comision de Exposicion, Calle Rivadavia 485, todos los dias habiles, de dos a las 4 de la tarde.
LA GERENCIA.
e 333 m6

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES
March 7th, 11 a.m., 9 DE JULIO, Mr. Hawes'.
March 8th, 6 p.m., BRAGADO, Mr. Langley's.
March 14th, 11 a.m., LAS BARRANCAS Mr. Church's.
March 18th, 11 a.m., PINEDO, Mr. Grant's.

FORGERY AND PIRACY
PARRY AND CO.

Beg to caution the public that the TRADE MARKS of many of the Firms they represent are PIRATED and by this means SPURIOUS and WORTHLESS goods are foisted on purchasers, instead of the GENUINE articles
The SHAM labels are wonderfully well got up to fulfil their nefarious mission.
Some of them bear a forgery of manufacturer's signature, others have apocryphal signatures, one or two letters being altered in so artistic a manner as almost to defy detection. Whilst many bear NO NAME whatever, but in general appearance closely resemble the authentic labels.
We have taken LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, and trust that the heavy penalties accorded under the Trade Mark Law will put a stop to FORGERY and PIRACY
The following particulars may prevent many from being duped by dishonest dealers as they will enable the purchaser to detect imitations, and insist on obtaining the genuine articles—

Crosse and Blackwell. Pickles
See that the well known white and gold arched top label bearing their name and address (21 Soho-Square, London) is on the bottle, and also look for the name and address on top and signature on side of capsule, without none are genuine.
JAMS and JELLIES of this famous brand also bear C and B's name on labels.
FRENCH CAPERS. Legitimate only when C. & B's name and address is found on label and capsule; avoid similar bottles which bear NO NAME on label or capsule.

Arthur Guinness Son & Co.'s Extra Stout
BEWARE of a very well executed and most dangerous imitation of the famous HARP LABEL. This even bears a FORGERY of GUINNESS' SIGNATURE as well as PIRACY of the TRADE-MARK.
PIG BRAND STOUT
None is legitimate without the signature of the proprietors (Messrs William Edmonds Jr & Co.) on capsule, their label on side and our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS on neck of Bottle.

Bull Dog, bottling of Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale
Genuine only when the bottle bears Messrs BASS & Co.'s world renowned RED TRIANGLE trade label on one side, Messrs. READ BROS.'S BULL DOG LABEL on the other and our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS on the neck.

Washington Morton and Alfred Morton & Co.'s
Celebrated WINES & FINE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES. Every bottle of the genuine bears their name on capsule, cork and label, and our signature as SOLE AGENTS at foot of the latter.

Rimmel's Brown Windsor Soap
Each cake of the genuine has the maker's name moulded on one side and the words SOLE AGENTS PARRY & Co. Buenos Aires, on the other.

Lea and Perrins Sauce
The label on EVERY bottle of the genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the signature LEA & PERRINS and OUR name amongst the list of WHOLESALE AGENTS

Colman's Mustard, Corn Flour Blue, Starch
None of these are genuine unless they bear the BULLS HEAD Trade Mark. Inferior goods packed and labelled in a manner calculated to deceive, are freely offered in the most shameless manner. Ask for and see that you get J & J COLMAN'S genuine productions which all bear their name, Trade Mark BULL'S HEAD and our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS for this Republic.

Angostura Bitters
The market is INUNDATED with immitations, which are WORTHLESS and INJURIOUS. Every bottle of the genuine article bears on the neck our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Epps's Breakfast Cocoa and Chocolate
Every packet of the legitimate article bears our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Eugene Clicquot's Champagne
Each bottle of this renowned brand bears the registered trade label of the proprietor and our SIGNATURE LABEL AS SOLE AGENTS.

Old Tom Gin
Every bottle of BOORD & SON'S celebrated cordial bears their signature label and our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Invalid Port
GREAT ATTENTION and care have been dedicated by Messrs BOORD & SON to this SPECIALITY, and we can confidently recommend it.

Fine Pale Sherry
Every bottle of BOORD & SON'S well know white label bears also our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS. As an agreeable light ECONOMICAL dinner wine, it is not to be excelled.

Lorne Whisky
Has an enviable reputation all over the world: every bottle of this PURE HIGHLAND WHISKY bears our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Red Heart Rum
Justly celebrated for its great age, purity and other excellent qualities and specially recommended as a preventive for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLD &c. is genuine only when capsules are stamped and the corks branded HENRY WHITE & Co. and when each bottle bears our RED and WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS above the Red Heart label.

Real Hollands Pig Brand
Imported by us and guaranteed of superior quality. Each bottle bears our guarantee RED AND WHITE label.

Keiller's Lozenges, Drops and Confectionery
So justly appreciated here, bear on every tin, packet, bottle, &c our RED AND WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Borwick's Baking Powder
Every packet or drum bears our SPECIAL LABEL as SOLE AGENTS.

Sublime Tuscany Olive Oil
SAMUEL RAE & CO, LEGHORN. This famous brand is guaranteed a PURE article every bottle and tin bears our RED and WHITE guarantee label.

Nelson's Improved Brilliant Gelatine
A superior and economical preparation for jellies, blanc mange, soups, gravies, &c. Jellies made with the greatest facility in a few minutes possessing the whole of the nutriment without the impurities of the calvesfeet. Each genuine packet bears the signature of GEORGE NELSON and our RED AND WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Bumsted's Royal British Table Salt
This refined article is obtained from natural and pure brine springs and is vastly superior to the ordinary quality. Each bottle bears our RED AND WHITE guarantee label in the CENTRE of that of the manufacturer.

Anglo Bavarian Ale
VIENNA 1873, FIRST CLASS PRIZE. GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878. To those accustomed to drink GERMAN ALE we strongly recommend this light and pleasant beverage.

Champagne Cider,
HENLEY & SON'S celebrated brand. Each bottle bears the RED AND WHITE guarantee label as SOLE AGENTS.

Tea.
We guarantee all our brands PURE and of the VERY BEST QUALITY, and caution the public against receiving any boxes that have been OPENED and the LEADS CUT, as we know that our empty packages are REFILLED WITH INFERIOR MIXTURES and offered for sale as genuine. Each box bears our RED AND WHITE guarantee label.

Attention.
Notwithstanding the HEAVY PENALTIES inflicted by the Trade Mark Law, individuals will persist in FORGING the signatures and IMITATING the Trade Marks of CELEBRATED AND WELL-KNOWN manufacturers NON-RESIDENT in this country, whilst they are very chary and frightened of doing so in the case of a firm living on the spot. We therefore strongly advise the public to take the goods for which we are Agents ONLY when they bear OUR LABELS.

PARRY & Co
112—CALLE SAN MARTIN 112

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran indefectiblemente realizados, si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital é intereses adeudados.
Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se cira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.
Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

REMATE
POR
ADOLFO SALAS

El Domingo 21 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.
Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederemos al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de una casa situada en el pueblo de Moron, calle Uruguayana, su terreno consta de 17 metros 32 centimetros de frente al Norte, por 43 metros 30 centimetros de fondo, linda por el frente calle en medio con D Augusto La Roche y por el fondo y ambos costados con D Benito Duran, tiene 7 piezas, etc.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Francisco Occhiuzzi, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la ley organica del Banco.
La base para la venta serie de $[illegible],000 m/c
El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas, por la mitad del importe de la compra
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
e 69 m21

EBBEKE y DIEKELMANN
El Sabado 20 de Marzo a la 1 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.
Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en Barracas al Norte, calle de San Jose, cuartel primero, parroquia de San Telmo, su terreno consta de 12 vs frente por 24½ vs de fondo. Linda por el frente con la calle de San Jose, por el fondo con Da Manuela Cabrera, por el Este con Da Josefa Esnal y por el Oeste con D Manuel Romero, con 3 piezas etc.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Vicente Zeami, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescrito en el articulo 29 de la ley Organica del Banco.
La base para la venta es la de 20,000 m/c.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
e 66 m20

RUFINO DEGREEF
El Viernes 19 de Marzo, en la Ciudad de S. Nicolas de los Arroyos, a las 4 p.m.
Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de varios lotes de terrenos divididos en manzanas libres de calles, ubicados en San Nicolas de los Arroyos, y que quedaron sin venderse en remate anterior, previniendose que el plano de estos terrenos esta en poder del rematador.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Da Benigna Garreton de Silva, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
e 91 m19

RUFINO DEGREEF
El Viernes 19 de Marzo, en la Ciudad de San Nicolas de los Arroyos, a las 3½ p.m.
Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una manzana de terreno con los edificios que contiene, situada en el nuevo ejido de San Nicolas de los Arroyos, a inmediaciones de la plaza de frutos, cuya extension consta de 146 vs de frente por igual extension de fondo, lindando por el frente con D Juan Artolaguirre, por el fondo con Don Wenceslao Nuñez, y por ambos costados con Da Carmen Ber.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a D Antonio Pareja, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organico del Banco.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
e 93 m19

RUFINO DEGREEF.
El Viernes 19 de Marzo, en la ciudad de San Nicolas de los Arroyos, a las 3 p.m., por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate, a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una quinta en San Nicolas de los Arroyos, en el paraje conocido por Alto Verde, cuyo terreno consta de 300 vs de frente al Norte por 146 vs de fondo; linda por su frente con Da Josefa Ramirez, por el Sud-Oeste con Berdum y Da. Catalina Perez, por el Noreste con Don Vicente Sanchez, y por el Sud-Este con Don Jose Maria Vaidez. Y un terreno en la misma ciudad de San Nicolas, Calle de Comercio, con 4½ vs de frente, teniendo de fondo en el costado Nor-Este 66 vs 15 pulgadas, y por el S.O. 63 vs 30 pulgadas; lindando por el frente, calle en medio, con Don Bernardo Ortega, por el fondo y costado Sud-Oeste con terreno de Zaracondegui, y por el N. E. con los herederos de Don Jose Maria Iarrualde.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneja effectiva, en uno o dos lotes, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a D. Pedro Zaracondegui, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de recindir la venta si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.
92 m 19.

DUARTE y WRIGHT
El Domingo 21 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde en el pueblo San Fernando.
Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de San Fernando, en la calle 11 de Setiembre, esquina a otra sin nombre, a inmediaciones del F. rro Carril, su terreno consta de 16 vs de frente por 50 vs de fondo. Linda por el N.O. calle sin nombre en medio, con D Anseleto Burea, por el N. E. calle 11 de Setiembre en medio, con D Juan Bautista Simeridas, por el S O con D Antonio Ferrachi, y por el S. E. con D Manuel Brill y otros. El edificio consta de 10 piezas etc.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Don Manuel Casella, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.
e 90 m21

DUARTE y WRIGHT
El Domingo 21 de Marzo a las 2 p m. en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.
Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de varios lotes de terrenos situados en el paraje denominado Palermo Chico, lindando calle en medio con la Penitenciaria, divididos dichos terrenos en lotes segun los planos que existen en Secretaria.
La venta se hara en lotes, debiendo efectuarse el pago al contado y en moneda efectiva.
Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a D Melchor J Arana, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.
El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.
e 94 m21

THE 'TEAPOT'
Family Grocery
101 CANGALLO 101

BEST ARTICLES
Only kept in Stock
MODERATE PRICES
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.

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White Wine Vinegar of uniform strength and flavour. Pure Pickles in malt vinegar. West India Pickles, an exquisite compound Imperial Pickles 'Hot.' Pickled Onions Sauces for Fish and Game. Mushroom Catsup. Walnut Catsup. Harvey Sauce, 'John Bull' Sauce. Potted Meats and Fish. Shrimp Paste. Bloater Paste. Anchovy Paste. Anchovy Sauce. Potted Ham. Real Capucine Capers. Jams and Jellies made from fruit and with refined sugar only. Calves' Feet Jelly in bottles.

Patent Cooked Hams
Each Tin contains one Ham, ready for use no waste, no trouble, selected York Hams.
Smoked Herrings, Yarmouth Bloaters.
Rasberry Vinegar, delicious and cooling.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee the purity of all articles of their manufacture.
Finest quality Ling Fish.
Sugar Candy, Scotch mixture, Lozenges, Jujubes etc.
Sardines without bones. Oxford Sausages.

Horse Radish
Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Sultanas
The very best of
TEAS
Kindly write or call for sample and compare without prejudice. The success we have met with having been beyond our utmost expectations, we are thus encouraged to develope our trade by still supplying (irrespective of the great rise in Tea) the same quality as before which has given such satisfaction to all who have tasted our brands. Our large purchases of First Crop Teas enable us still to offer
MATCHLESS VALUE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE
The 'Teapot's' NUMBER
IS
101
One Hundred and One
101
CANGALLO
BUENOS AIRES
e 370 xp

Club de la Paz
Candidatura IRIGOYEN.

Se invitan a todos los que simpaticen con el programa de este Centro Politico, presentando la Candidatura del Dr. D Bernardo de Irigoyen para la futura Presidencia de la Republica, a una reunion publica que tendra lugar el Domingo 7 del corriente a las 2 de la tarde, en el teatro de Variedades calle Esmeralda entre Cuyo y Corrientes, a fin de proclamar dicha candidatura, la lista de electores y constituir el Comite Directivo de los trabajos electorales.
Sr. Luis Saenz Peña, Presidente. Dr Julian Fernandez, Vice 1°. Felix Pico (padre), Vice 2°. Dr Alfredo Lahitte, Tesorero. Eduardo Amadeo, Pro Tesorero.
D Pascual Beracochea, Dr Guillermo Torres, Dr Hipolito Irigoyen, Dr Pastor Lacasa, Dr Victorino Viale, Dr B Solveyra.
Secretarios.
Vocales—Ambrosio P Lezica, Dr Teodoro Alvarez, Juan M Morillo, Dr Patricio D Dillon, Dr Jose M Bosch, Dr Mariano Marin, Jose B Sala, Dr Leandro N Alem, Dr Nicolas Achaval, Ramon Muñoz, Dr Manuel Sainz Rozas, Juan M Villarraza, Francisco Halbach, Dr Pedro N Arata, Santiago Torres, Dr Salvador J Socas, Dr Jose V Fernandez, Patricio Sala, Dr Federico Pinedo, coronel Juan Thorne, Manuel N Ximenez Santiago Murphy Feliciano Cajaraville, Ramon A Sala, Dr Pedro Cortina, Avelino Cabrera, Dr Jose M Lagos, Eduardo Murphy, Ricardo Eastman, Modesto Sanchez, Rafael Higimbothon, Alejandro Halbach, Ricardo Gowland, Lorenzo Billeto, Antonio H Sala, Dr Guillermo Solveyra, Manuel Perez del Cerro, Dr Ramon Victorica, Antonio Ferrari, Dr Mateo Viale, Daniel Arana, Dr Ricardo Aligon, Dr Tomas del Corro, Luis M Gonnet, Carlos Tomkinson, Amaro del Valle, Dr Jorje L Dupuis, Coronel Jose M de Pinedo, Alvaro Pintos, Julian Arana (padre), Dr Angel Carranza Marmol, Dr Daniel Ocampo, Eduardo Quintana, Dr Mariano Beascochea, Dr Manuel Arana, Bartolome Mota, Casimiro Villamayor (padre), Dr Jose J Garcia de Zuñiga, Adolfo P Carranza, Arturo Lavalle, Manuel Reyna, Rodolfo Moreno, Patricio Ham, Nicolas Perez del Cerro, Dr J Cullen.
COMISION PROVISORIA
e 77 m7

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

Special Telegrams

Lisandro Billinghurst
to
Standard.

Gorostiago, March 5
Everything sold well. Cows—301, novillos up to 358, average 343, mares 65, fine flock, galpon, 230.

O'Gorman
to
Standard.

Montevideo, March 5, 4.30 p.m.
The attempt to invade failed completely through measures taken by the Government here and the Governments of the frontiers and Entre Rios.

Reception of the Pope's Nuncio to-day, with considerable display.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The attack on Arica has revived the interest in the West Coast war. In another column will be found all the particulars, so far received, of this important engagement, and at any moment we may have fresh advices of the advance of the Chilian land forces, in combination with the Chilian ironclads, on Arica. The Peruvians, it appears, have thrown fresh troops into that town, the capture of which may cost the Chilians more than they expect. It is impossible at the present stage of this campaign to offer any opinion as to its length, or even its results. The Chilians, notwithstanding their preponderating strength both by sea and land, fight under such great disadvantages that the Peruvians, if they resolutely defend their country against the invader, may in the end exhaust his strength and repel his advance.

The political state of the Argentine Republic shows within the fortnight a great improvement, and the intense political excitement which existed in this city has been removed by the noble conduct of both President Avellaneda and Governor Tejedor. We consider it improbable that the Presidential election will lead to any worse results than those already experienced. A strong combination is talked of, naving for its Presidential candidate Dr. Lopez, the President of the Provincial Bank. Mr. Sarmiento and many other representative Argentines support Dr. Lopez; and although General Roca refuses to resign, this new combination may split his party and defeat his election.

The Argentine Minister of Hacienda, Dr. Plaza, has arranged in London the credits and funds for the purchase of the railway plant necessary for the extension of the Tucuman and Mendoza railways. This is another triumph for this talented and popular Minister, whose able administration of the National Hacienda during the most difficult periods is admitted by the members of every political party, and whose steady refusal to mix in the electoral struggle has proved his sagacity as a Minister and patriotism as an Argentine. The Buenos Ayres Custom House receipts for the month which we have just closed amount to $f.1,195,339, which shows that there is no falling off in the trade of the country; and these receipts almost rival those of the best years known in our Custom-House history. The new National Mint building will be finished in about a month, and will be both an ornament and an acquisition to the city.

The fortnight has been one of unusual activity in business circles. We think we never recollect a season of greater prosperity for the exporter; the high prices in the European markets for our produce, coupled with the facility of buying that produce here in paper money, and the large orders constantly arriving from Europe and the U. States at limits that allowed of business, combined to make our export trade unusually active and unusually remunerative. Nearly all the wool remaining in deposit at the sailing of the last mail has been sold, baled and shipped; and the balance of the clip, estimated at say sixty thousand bales, has yet to come in from the camp. Our estancias and sheepfarms are proving such Californian mines to their lucky proprietors that fresh attention is paid to the starting of new estancias, and many parties who have held camps towards the frontier, to the present idle, are now stocking. One of the foremost of our English firms is now stocking and fencing an estancia in the partido 9 de Julio. This new estancia is 15 leagues square, and will in the turn of a few years be one of our largest properties. In no other part of the world will a property of such vast dimensions and stocked and settled at such a comparatively low cost give such a yield and were the details; of such a magnificent business as well known in Dublin as in Buenos Ayres, we should probably hear less of the misery in the West of Ireland. The landlords would sell off their Connemara estates and purchase estancias in the 9 de Julio, Lincoln and Rojas, and the unfortunate tenants would find means to leave the perennial poverty that envelops them, and come to join the ranks of their own fortunate, prosperous and deserving fellow-countrymen in the camps of Buenos Ayres.

The departure of our much esteemed British Minister, Mr Harris Gastrell, for Brazil has been made the occasion of a farewell banquet, a report of which will be found in our columns. Mr. Gastrell has been singularly happy in his relations with the Argentine Government, notwithstanding many severe questions which he was called upon to arrange, and which he terminated to the complete satisfaction of his fellow-countrymen. British relations with this country were never on a more friendly footing, which is due to the ability of our representatives, Mr. Gastrell and his talented predecessors. The Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres would give a free grant of land, say for 500 Irish families, did the British Government arrange with Messrs. Lamport and Holt for their passages. This is a matter which will claim the attention of Mr. Gastrell's successor, and should not be lost sight of.

By one of the intermediate mails the Argentine Government remitted to London a large amount to meet Coupons, and everything connected with the service of the Argentine debt receives preferent attention from our Minister of Hacienda, There is, therefore no motive for the fall in Argentine Bonds in the London market. Our political troubles are mere electoral questions, none of which involve the safety of our institutions or the status of our Government.

Solely due to the great prosperity of the present season, the premium on gold has declined 6 to 7 per cent.—a decline we accept as permanent, there being no sound reason why the premium on gold should rule over 10 per cent.

Exchange for this mail closes at the following rates:—
On London, 50d.
Paris 5.28
Antwerp 5.29

LIVE CATTLE EXPORT.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

We met a Canadian dealer who had been exporting cattle to England. He was paid during spring and early summer, but latterly he had lost money, especially on a lot of grass-fed cattle, which sold for £13 5s a head. He had just paid $4 a head forfeit on 70 cattle rather than ship them to England, where they would probably have lost $10 each. Freights in spring and summer, when shipping was brisk, were £5 to £5 10s, Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool, and came down in autumn as insurance increased, and shipments fell off, to £3 10s. This gentleman said the farmer was not paid for feeding cattle on corn for less than 5 cents per lb. live weight, and said nothing but such cattle would stand the voyage and pay to send here. He estimated the cost of cattle fed in Ontario and sold here as under:—

	£	s	d
Bullock, 1600 lbs., at 5 cents....	£16	9	0
Freight and expenses to shipping port..................	1	0	0
Ocean freight..................	5	0	0
Insurance 2½ per cent..........	0	10	0
Keep and attendance on voyage..	0	10	0
Commission and expenses in England	1	0	0
	£24	9	0
Estimated to dress 900 lbs beef 6½d......................	24	7	6
Loss	0	2	0
900 lbs beef at 7d, £26 4s 6d. Gain	1	15	6
Bullock, 1400 lbs. at $165 per 100	£13	8	0
Expenses as above..............	8	0	0
	£21	8	0
Sold, say 783 lbs beef, 6½d......	21	4	8
Loss	0	3	4
Or 784 lbs beef at 7d, £22 17s 4d Gain	1	9	4

This statement agrees very closely with our Chicago calculations, and seems to show that beef cannot be sent here to pay much under 7d per lb. 2½ per cent. is a low rate of insurance, applicable to contracts from 1st May to 1st September; from 1st Sep. to 15th Sep. it it 3½ per cent., and increases to 7 per cent in Nov. and 8 per cent. Dec. and Jan. This party also said that he thought fully one-third more cattle were being stall fed in Canada this winter, but that at present the stock of shipping cattle was cleared out, and though he had been offered freight at £3 10s, he did not know where to find a waggon load of suitable cattle. We also visited New York and spent part of two days in the market there. In the New York stock-yard the sheep and calves are penned in a building of three or four storeys. Underneath is Eastman's place where they kill about 2,000 cattle per week for export as dead meat. The cattle we saw were very good, bullocks averaging 56 to 58 stones. The beef looked well, and is kept in cool chambers at a temperature of 35 degrees until time of shipment. The cattle are not stunned in any way, but are hung up alive and bled in the same way as pigs at Chicago. We also visited the Jersey City stock-yards, where the chief supplies of cattle from the West are sold. The numbers of cattle run from 9,000 to 10,000, and of sheep from 33,000 to 40,000 per week. The class of cattle is generally much better than in Chicago markets. There were a fair number of prime heavy shipping steers from 55 to 65 stones, a large number of fair good cattle from 50 to 58 stones, and fully as many of secondary quality, 40 to 50 stones, or even less. The cattle here are sold at so much per lb. of beef, the proportion of beef to live weight being agreed on by buyer and seller in making the bargain—generally 56 to 57 lbs. of beef per 100 lb. live weight on good cattle. The market was reported dull, prices being quoted at 3¾ to 4¾d per lb. We saw a lot of 16 cattle from Ohio sold at 4d per lb. We estimated them to weigh 52 stones, and were within a few pounds of the actual weight. Sheep, 128 lbs. live weight, and dressing 68 to 70 lbs., were sold at 2¼d per lb. live weight. I did not find it as easy to get information in New York as in Chicago, but was told that exporters of live stock had not made money for the last month or two. I could get no information as to cost of sending

over dead meat, as this trade is in the hands of a few who get special rates of freight, and though I got quotations from several steam ship companies, they may not represent rates being paid. I visited the retail meat market in Boston, mutton was selling wholesale by the carcase at 4½ per lb. for 60 lb. and 6d per lb. for 100 lb. sheep; retail best cuts, 7½ to 10d: beef best cuts, 12½ to 14d; roasts, 10 to 12½d; boiling pieces, 6d.

In summing up these details of the live stock trade which I was able to gather, I am of opinion that we have not so much to fear from the importation of sheep for some time to come. The proportion of sheep to cattle is much smaller than in this country, and, especially in the States, they do not appear to do so well. Many of those we saw were running at the nose and were largely Cotswold and Merino crosses and not the classes most esteemed in England. With respect to cattle the prospect is different. Though the proportion of cattle suitable for export seemed small in proportion to gross numbers, and though it would not pay both feeder and exporter much under 7d per lb., I am afraid that they are likely to overstock our markets both to our loss and theirs. The tendency of American farming is to run very much on one thing, whether wheat-growing, dairy-farming, or stock raising, till it is overdone. The recent low prices of dairy produce illustrates the fact, and as there is without doubt much more attention being given to stock-raising for exportation, the results which I have indicated are likely to follow. Being in great measure a new enterprise, the point at which it will pay or not pay the farmer is not yet ascertained by experience, and when the cattle are ready they must go to market whether the prices are remunerative or not. It is well known here—too well known of late—that many cattle are fed at a loss, and until our American cousins have had the same experience in live stock that they have lately had in dairy produce our markets will, I fear, be very unstable. Even when things do find their proper level in this trade, there is every prospect of our having steady and considerable supplies from America unless our prices go to a lower point than they have done yet. The question of an increase or decrease in the rates of freight and insurance is also one worthy of consideration. It is probable that improved trade may prevent any material reduction of freight, but there is every prospect of improved ships and accommodation, which will reduce risks and consequently rates of insurance. I have been induced to go into these matters at some length because I know they are at present very serious questions with the farmers of this country, and because they have at least an indirect bearing on the subject of our visit to Canada.

WEST COAST SKETCHES.

(By Miguel Cané.)

On the morning of the 31st December, 1879, we arrived in Tacocha, a small harbor on the Peruvian coast; the little town comprises 500 souls, the former inhabitants of ill-fated Ylo, swept from the surface of the continent by the tidal wave of 1877. The harbour was the scene of great activity, owing to the presence of several Chilian war vessels: the Chacabuco, which seized the Devonshire, and gave rise to one of Mr Felix Frias's most eloquent expressions; the O'Higgins, the Copiapo and the Matias Cousiño; the latter vessel recalls one of Admiral Grau's most magnanimous acts.

There remained no longer any doubt in my mind: the Chilians were landing troops. The inhabitants of the place had witnessed the gallant fight between the Huascar, the Shah and the Amethyst, and when they rose this morning they saw another sight—the Chilian banner flying in all directions. One single battalion of 500 men had taken possession of the town; all arms were seized, every house visited, and the railway trains seized. They entered the railway waggons and started—they feared no Lavalle with his epic battalions.

For two days we remained at anchor in Tacha, awaiting the results of the expedition. It was a daring enterprise to enter with a handful of men the enemy's country. But the Chilians were well aware that in Moquegua they would meet no resistance.

As we sailed in front of Mollendo an ironclad with Chilian colours steamed towards us; it was the Huascar. The Huascar for the Peruvian is a myth; its daring expeditions surrounded both the vessel and her late commander with a kind of mystic awe. Even on the banks of the Plate we have surrendered to this mystical feeling. The Huascar under Chilian flag and fighting Peru has produced the worst effect. The ironclad has undergone many repairs and improvements.

Night was fast setting in, and the ironclad appeared like a speck in the horizon as we advanced towards Mollendo. At Mollendo the French Consul handed a note to the commander of our vessel for the Captain of the Huascar, requesting a more lengthened period for neutrals to leave the place. As we steamed towards the Huascar, we nearly came into collision with the formidable war ship. A few moments more and the bow of our little steamer Chasseur would have been buried in the flanks of the Huascar, and the latter would have sunk to the bottom of the Pacific. I already imagine the rejoicings in Peru, the wail in Chile and the criticisms in Buenos Ayres, 'Starboard!' shouted, with stentorian voice, our Captain, Fleurias, and the Chasseur glided by the Huascar at a distance of three yards. The Captain then smiled, saying that "if the ironclad had been sunk it would have been attributed to the fact of my being on board." The note of the Consul was duly delivered.

We stopped at Pisco to eat some fresh fruit. Fruit is quite indispensable in this climate. Pisco is an insignificant place; great poverty and great indolence. There was no shade to be found anywhere to escape the burning rays of the sun.

From Buenos Ayres to Peru I have travelled in railways, narrow gauge and wide gauge, with wood and coal; diligence and bullock-cart, in steamers, on rivers, seas and oceans; on horseback on mule-back and in carriage—but I never in my life saw the locomotion in use herein Pisco. At the head of the Pisco mole I entered an open waggon; some chairs were put in, and three citizen Indians propelled the vehicle at full speed; unfortunately there was no dromedary or elephant to complete the picture.

I cast a glance on the cursed Chinchas Islands, the cause of the Spanish war. Guano was the cause of the war. I sincerely declare, that if guano is only good to extirpate habits of industry and hard work in a country, I bless the Providence that made Martin Garcia a barren rock.

At last we sighted Callao. I have been ten days on the billows from Arica to Callao. The harbour of Callao presents a most formidable aspect, owing to the numerous foreign war vessels in the port. Here I see the Triumph and Shannon of England; the splendid French man-of-war Victorieuse; the German Hansa; the Italian Garibaldi, and many others. The Peruvians suffer like Tantalus when they cast their glances on these magnificent war-vessels. There lies the Atahualpa, like Prometheus on his rock—impotence consumes the heavy mass. The Callao dock makes Argentines envious. Such a dock in Buenos Ayres: it is a dream at the best.

The harbour is completely commanded by the guns of the forts, and I would not advise the Chilians to attempt anything here. I take the train to Lima.

Who has not dreamt of Lima? The traditions of the colonial system—the role of this great city in the history of the Viceroys—now severe, often cruel: then effeminate and polished—Valverde reminiscences—Inca civilization and Pizarro's brutalities are quite fresh.

The mild and enervating climate fosters an agreeable indolence; the legendary beauty of the women, the half-hidden faces with flashing eyes, the invisible miniature foot, the variety of races, from the proud Spaniard with his escutcheon on the hall-door, to the Indian of the present; the Rimac, with its murmuring waters; the splendid temples, with Murillo and Zurbardina oil paintings: here is the picture of my imagination in the train from Callao to Lima. Where formerly the Inca travelled in a golden litter and Pizarro galloped his Andalusian steed, now the locomotive whistles and the train rushes headlong through the Valley of Tachamac.

All this is the ideal, magnified and coloured by distance—an ideal which distance only sacredly preserves.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our Packet Edition for the Royal Mail steamer Tamar, which will sail for Europe to-morrow afternoon, is included in our issue of this morning.

Yesterday was another tame day: too hot; nothing in the electric shock line in the way of news, and the papers unbearably dull from an excess of political controversy of the kind in fashion for some months past. When we were going to Press the Tiro Nacional and Bombero men were mustering in Calle San Martin, to march to Colonel Julio Campos's house, bent on a political demonstration.

General Roca has telegraphed that the famous telegram published by the *Combate*, purpoting to come from him, is an impudent forgery.

The last issue of the *Revista de Ganaderia* publishes statistics as to the pastoral wealth of B. Ayres, which may prove interesting to our camp readers, to whom such a large portion of said wealth belongs; it is certainly a flattering tale, not told by that very unreliable lady called Hope, but by Reality, who is, we believe, of the other sex:—Buenos Ayres has over 9,000 leagues of superb pasture land, as flat as a pancake, except a hill or two to the South. From Chivilcoy, S.W. to Azul, and N.W. to Rojas, there are 1,596,000 cows, 6,910,000 sheep, and 233,500 horses: of the cows 7,000 are half-bred Durhams, Herefords, &c. The Western and Northern departments have 1,310,500 cows, 17,962,000 sheep and 288,609 horses; 10 per cent. of the cows are mestiza. The other partidos give 4½ million cows, 36 millions sheep, and 405,000 horses, the grand total being 61,902,000 sheep, 7,415,000 cows and 2,086,500 horses! Look on this picture and the contrast it presents with the want and misery in so many parts of the Old World, and can any man be mad enough to think of letting loose the destructive demon of civil war to destroy such prodigious wealth and prosperity, and all for a paltry question of Men, not Measures.

The Municipality is thinking of flinging 400,000$ m|c. into the street by erecting a Morgue, on the Paris model. A most unhappy thought and useless expense in the present weak-kneed condition of the City Treasury.

Visitors to Mrs. Calzetta's famous island restaurant at the Tigre to-morrow should take a note that the steamer Malbran will now take the place of the Alba, in running between the Tigre and the island. The Malbran has far better accommodation for families, and a return ticket costs only 20 paper dollars. Breakfast, lunch and all kinds of refreshments can be had at half a minute's notice, and the steamer meets every train to and from town. 'Al Tigre pues!'

There was a 30,000$ m|c. blaze in a small shop in Calle Rivadavia, near the Plaza Once, on Tuesday night. Nobody even singed.

The National Government has requested the Government of Cordoba to take its paternal eye off the Telegraph Office in that city, and allow the public to wire away as hard as it pleases, now that the recent revolutionary ruction is all over.

Mr. Moreno, the renowned explorer, is expected here from the South in a day or two, and his numerous friends intend to give him a public reception. the most substantial part of which will be an 'opiparo' banquet at one of the fashionable confiterias.

Talking of banquets, the cause of the poisoning of half the company at the Municipal ball at San Fernando on last Saturday night has come to light. The ham with which the sandwiches were made was boiled in a copper pot, imperfectly cleaned, and a beautiful oxide, cyanide, or some other 'ide' was formed, which nearly proved as fatal to the guests as the Ides of March to Cæsar. The scene in the ballroom when the poison began to work was something quite 'sui generis.' We have an unpleasantly vivid recollection of a precisely similar occurrence during the Yellow Fever, on an estancia near Areco, where two families from the city were residing. A beautiful Limerick ham, boiled under similar conditions to the San Fernando article, put about a dozen ladies and gentlemen 'hors de combat' on that occasion, the only two in the house who escaped being a journalist and a city clerk, who had just arrived from town in time for dinner, and who ate half the ham between them. Tough customers.

We have been favoured with a most interesting little book on 'Carrier Pigeons' by a gentleman who, we believe, has some intention of introducing the services of these useful birds into this country. In the camp they would be of immense service to the Police (if we had a police worthy of the name) in suppressing crime in those districts where there are no telegraph wires, and a way of sending intelligence quickly would be of infinite value in capturing criminals. Carrier Pigeons, as we all know, played a most important role on the French side during the Franco-German war, when there was a regular pigeon post between Tours and Paris. Belgium is 'par excellence' the land of carrier pigeons, every Belgian from the King down taking the liveliest interest in the 'concours' or pigeon races, and thousands of pounds are subscribed yearly all over that country to keep up what may be called the national sport.

A meeting of the joint trustees of the Irish Convent property, called by His Grace the Archbishop, was held yesterday at the Archbishop's Palace, with a view to arrive at some understanding as to the future destination of the building. As some four or five failed to attend, and as, besides, the trustees intend to hold a meeting on Monday next, nothing definite was agreed to. A majority of those present were of opinion that it is *not* desirable to alter the uses of the building from those to which it has been applied during the past 20 years, and that every effort should be made to induce other Sisters to come out and take the place of those who have recently left.

It the National Government want something specially good in the torpedo line, we recommend Dr. Pelligrini to consult Mr Hunter Davidson about Garrett's submarine torpedo-boat: the following description of this truly wonderful invention has been sent to us by a kind scientific subscriber:—

"This is a boat in form somewhat like the well-known cigar yachts and is intended for submarine work. By what means the crew are enabled to exist under water, keep the fires alight and steam up for several hours at a stretch we are unable to say. The inventor is the Rev. G. W. Garrett; his breathing apparatus and mode of working the machinery are the real points of interest which the boat presents. The vessel is 40 feet long and 9 feet beam, with a displacement of 30 tons. With three persons on board the first experiment was made with her in the estuary of the Mersey on December 10th 1879. Unfortunately there came on a dense fog and the experiments which Mr. Garrett intended to make had to be abandoned. They, however, kept to sea outside the North-west lightship for 36 hours, sometimes on the surface and sometimes as deep as thirteen fathoms or seventy-eight feet below the surface. The party landed at Rhyl, tired and dirty, after their thirty-six hours' imprisonment, but, according to Mr. Garrett, a good wash and hot dinner restored their comfort. During the trip many vessels were, of course, passed; and when the 'Resurgam' re-appeared on the surface for a 'blow,' the look-out of a passing ship was often startled. The Resurgam once came up alongside an American, and the following conversation took place:—'Ship ahoy! What's your name? where do you come from, and where bound?' 'The Mary Ann, from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool. What's your name?' 'The Resurgam, sub-marine boat.' 'The what?' 'The Resurgam, sub-marine boat.' 'Sub-marine be blowed!' And then down went Resurgam for another sub-marine exploration."

To-night Mr. Beck, the well-known professor, gives a concert in the German Club Concordia. All amateurs will do well to attend, as the professor has a well-earned reputation for his concerts.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Amounts already published	{ 175 268$f. / $361,185
Collected by Mr. Edward Garrahan	1,000
Collected by Mr W Joyce, Saladillo—William Leaden $500 Pat. Leaden 500, Philip Reilly 200, James Rooney 200, Tho Walsh 200, James Maxwell 200, Jam. Seery, (for £1) 160, Mich Killian (for £1) 160, Pat. Killian 100, John McCormack 100 Tho Murray 100, John Dennigan 50, Thos Kelly 50, Mrs Thos Kelly 50, J. Granony 25, J Guisaye 10, W Joyce 500. Total	3,105
Collected by Mich. Hearne, Chivilcoy—Patrick Mooney $100, J H Scott 250, Pat Cantlon 250, Dr W Coverton 250 Patrick Cormick 100, L Finling 150, T Broshanen 100, D Dowling 200. Pat Wynne 100, G Steel 100 John Norris 200, James Browne 300, W Chapman 100, J Harrington 100, M Barry 200, Mrs Casey, estancia Paraiso 500, D Flusky 150, D Lennon 200, James Dooner 100, John Cotton £2 .... =	3,450 / 304

Received of Mr. E. T. Mulhall the following amounts, handed to him for the Irish Relief Fund—

E Lennon (list)	2,350
N Clancy, do	2,425
Rev. Mr Lett, Rosario, 2nd list)	1,050
Mr Edward Garrahan (list)	1,000
	$6,825

B. Ayres, 5th March, 1880.
Michael Carroll.

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, March 3rd.
Until the evening of 6th March the rate shall be—
30$10 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.
AVELLANEDA.

ON 'CHANGE.

March 5th, 1880.

Patacons	30.15 paper.
National Bonds	79½
Cedulas A	83¾
" B	80¾
" C	80
" D	81
Treasury Bonds	78
National Bank Shares ..	57¼ ex div.
National Bank Notes ...	30.70
Buschenta Bonds	88
Roads and Bridges	76½
Municipal Bonds 1870..	81
" " 1874..	81
Emprestito Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	50 discount.
National Bonds 1876	66

The reaction in the gold market noticed yesterday continued to-day, and continued with increased strength, owing to the numbers who had sold short buying back to-day at a net profit of from 50 to 70 cents, but all these operations in nothing affect either the supply or demand for gold. As soon as the ring bell rang out at half past 1 o'clock there was a run round to the banks to hunt up paper for to-morrow, but up to 4 o'clock the required paper money was not found, and the news on 'Change is that next week the Provincial Bank receives five hundred thousand pats gold from London, and two private banks will also receive gold, which increases the supply without the least helping the paper money market. A leading Argentine broker sold 200,000 pats for end of month, which attracted notice. Gold opened at 30.10, rose to 30 20, and closed at 30.15. The 30 cents difference for end of month vanished in the early part of the day, but was again established at afternoon. There are few sellers for April or May, and many buyers, the whole market looks for higher gold then, but the market may err, and the probabilities are that gold will be over-bought for the winter and must come down; such is always the turn in this market.

Cedulas fell off to-day and were done at 83¼. The balance-sheet shows most favorably as to the issue and amount in deposit—

Issue February 1879 A......	15,417,000
Do do 1880 A......	14,709, 00
Cedulas in deposit Feb. 1879..	3,023,950
Do do 1880..	3,531,427

Series D was sold to-day at an advance of 2 on previous sales.

Exchange was more in demand to-day, and although the Government broker says he has taken nothing, it is clear some large taker must be in the market, otherwise bills would be more freely offered. At the Italian Bank to-day there was as usual a large exchange business doing for the Europa (Polinini mail) which closes to-morrow. She takes 1200 bales and 200 passengers, and leaves a full ship. Bills passed at 5.29, and some drawers asking 5.27. Bills on London at 50d.

Mr Marcos Demarchi of the leading firm of Demarchi & Co, took leave of his many friends on 'Change to-day. He sails for Italy in the Europa, and will return at the end of the year.

Messrs. Storey and Co. have placed on the berth to load for Liverpool the Lorenzo Cogoletto; she is nearly full. Freights are very firm, and not for many years has there been so little disengaged tonnage as at present. No small vessels to be had, at Rosario no vessels, and in Montevideo only 2 or 3. Nearly every vessel in port engaged. German vessels going round to West Coast.

The gold sales were:—

For cash	75,882	30.01-20-15
For March 6th	121,000	30.10-15-20-15
For March 10th	20,000	30.15
For March 15th	5,000	30.20
For March 20th	40,000	30.25
For March 31st	560,000	30.30-35-40-45-50 to 30.45
For April 30th	10,000	30.60

Sales 831,882.

Cedulas—
For cash A 28,800 at 83[illegible]
For cash D 1,200 at 81
For March 31st A 30,000 83[illegible]

Treasury Bonds—
For cash 5,000 at 77½

National Bank Shares—
For March 31st 550 shares at 57-56½-57

Gold at after hours ruled firmer, 30-30 for cash buyers and 30-65 for end of month; the market at the close of the Bolsa looked decidedly upward.

Exchange was done freely to-day at 5.28, and in afternoon drawers asked 5 26; all the French exchange done to-day was at 5.28. Some bills passed this afternoon at 49½, but in the morning all business done at 50d.

Chevalier Hairby was warmly welcomed on 'Change. Mr. Sachim took leave of his numerous friends on 'Change; he sails in the Hapsburg for Europe. Mr. Pineyrua, who has arrived up from Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change; he starts to-morrow for Guabiyu.

The Maskelyne will take an American mail for the Donati, which leaves Rio on 18th.

Nothing whatever is known of the American mail, supposed to be in Rio since 27th. The Canova has not brought it down.

There was great comment on 'Change about the business of 500 bales for the U. States reported to-day; most merchants insist that the profits we spoke of were impossible; our information, however, is superior to their judgment.

At the South Market brisk sales, and the prices range now from $125 to $135. It was stated on 'Change that the exact quantity of wool in stock in this market is four thousand bales.

Mr Casey sold the following wools—
800 ar. good wool at 110
900 " 113
600 ar. defective at 95

Messrs Hues & Co.'s live cattle report was out to-day, half English half Spanish; it is to be hoped that the information supplied by this report is more correct than the English.

Wheat sold to-day in Plaza at 255 and maize at 80 and 85. 300 ar. bird seed at 24, and 276 ar. linseed at 18½. 60 fan. maize in cob at 98. One lot sheepskins at 35 rls. 425 dry cow hides at 20 m/c.

The Custom House receipts to-day were 60,411 pats.

At afterhours the following sales:—

Gold—

For cash	10,000	30.15
"	20,000	30.20
"	20,000	30.25
March 31	20,000	30.45
"	30,000	30 50
"	100,000	30 60
"	20,000	30.55

At 4 p.m. Market closed at 30.20 sellers, and buyers at 30.25 for cash.

From the South Market we have the following:—

Arrived by rail and carts about 18,000 ar. of wool, 80 fan maize in cob, &c.
Sold 28,910 ar. of wool
Stock in Plaza and Station about 4,000 ar.
The sales were:—

Wool—	1000 ar.	Chapar 102
	2000	U N 115
	1500	Apellanis 135
	3000	do, 105, 102
	1000	Bohlmann 130
	500	Gutierrez 132
	1 00	Casal 121
	1500	G C 91, 78
	1200	G C 105
	780	N 90
	600	Irube 90
	600	Ba[illegible] 105
	5000	Salsberry 115
	3000	Acuña 100
	1150	N, 118
	1000	P y Bradley 104
	4000	Arias 110
	60	N 125
	1220	various 88, 95, 102, 109, and 115
	300	Arana 105
	100	C R 105
	300	loose and bellies 72
	28,910 ar.	

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 30 waggons with produce.
More interest in wools.
About 12,700 ar. of wool sold.

Wool—	1800 ar.	Robbio 106
	2500	Ojea 100, 115
	400	in Plaza, 86
	4000	Duggan 108
	2000	Duggan 100
	2000	F M 100, 106
	12,700 ar.	

Forty-four gold medals, 36 silver medals and 16 copper have been sent from Montevideo to Paysandu to be distributed as prizes to the exhibitors.

The barque L M Lumb has arrived at Montevideo, from Patagonia, with 400 tons guano, which has to pay to the Argentine Government 1.50 per ton. The papers say that the Captain mistook his cargo for sea shells, &c.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Herschell took from Montevideo the following cargo:—

For Antwerp—
495 bales wool
19 bales garras
For Liverpool—
125 boxes tongues
For London—
150 boxes tongues
8 bultos hipecacuana
For Rio Janeyro—
25 bags bran
150 bags potatoes
52 bultos onions
1066 bultos fruits
From B. Aires—
For Antwerp—
6021 salted cow hides
118 bales wool, &c.
For Liverpool—
49 bales wool, &c.
For Rio Janeiro—
35 bales hay
10 casks tallow
114 bags potatoes
For N. York (via Rio Janeiro)—
26 bales wool
2 boxes feathers.

The Glasgow steamer for the Uruguay, the Cosmos, is a floating palace. She can accommodate 250 first class passengers and a like number 3rd class, the cabins are lighted up with the electric light, and when she enters the inner roads she can throw her beams on the Paseo Julio and light up the Northern Railway; the cost only £35,000. The wonder is that they can build such splendid steamers for foreign countries, and yet have such wretched boats between New Haven and Dieppe.

At Carmelo in the Banda Oriental, the escribano of the town, named Mantero, and the Judge of the Peace A Silta, are to be tried for forgery.

The American Commodore has very properly ordered all the bedding etc. belonging to the American war ship Marion, to be destroyed, 3000 feet of pine have been sent to Flores Island, to make sheds etc, and the Marion is to be fumigated and cleansed from top to bottom. Her men are recovering, but to get yellow fever out of a ship is a very hard task; 3 officers and one sailor have died from the Marion.

The new dock in Montevideo is doing a fine business, there are at present there under repairs British barque Mati de Octavie and the Spanish brig Francisco Abelto.

Several fine properties in Banda Oriental and Entre Rios and Bahia Blanca are now offering in this market, and at cheap prices, people who have the money ought to see the brokers.

Mr Robertson, C.E., left to-day for the North camps to survey the extension of the Western Railway from Pergamino to Rosario for account of a private company.

A large piece of estancia land, 15 square leagues in partido 9 de Julio, is now being fenced and stocked by a leading English firm; the owner and one of the partners is now out on the land.

The freights from Tucuman on sugar are now reduced, which will prove a boon to that industry. We note that in Germany they are now making sugar from old linen rags. The Tucuman sugar from the cane ought to be preferable.

The sale of 2,000 cows 'al corte' at 250, and 800 novillos at 460 in Junin reported.

Lieutenant Daniele, of the Swallow, left to-day on a short trip to Cañada de Gomez; Mr Hotchkins, of London, also left to-day for Montevideo and next month returns to England; he was the first to introduce the Eucalyptus tree to Montevideo, and not Mr Buschental as stated.

The following is an excellent review of the Montevidean market and the latest:—

Montevideo, March 1st, 1880

Our last advices were of the 13th February.

Wools—

The season is near its end; the sales have been 56,000 ar.; good qualities have fetched 42½ r's. Few arrivals. Stock 50,000 ar., composed of defective and creole wool.

The charters of February have been:—

Bales.	
4,676	for Havre
32	Barcelona
1,657	N. York
4,843	Antwerp
63	Lisbon
182	Liverpool
232	Genoa
Total 11,208	
From Oct. to January 19,[illegible]69	
Total 30,377	

Against a total of 14,953 bales the same period last year.

Sheepskins—
In demand. Prices firm.
Sales, 120 bales. 18 rls. fine qualities; 9 rls. defective. Stock, 100 bales. No business in ½-wool.

Horse Hair—
No change. Sales, 25 bales at $16 and 16½ per arroba.

Dry Hides—
Prices firm. The business has been:—

Hides.
13,000, 21 lbs., for U. States, 71-72½ rls.
1,000, light, 65 rls.
1,500, [illegible]al, 68 rls.
300 for Spain, 63 rls.
2,700 for Spain, reserved price.
600 defective.
19,700

Stock, 13,000 hides. 3,000 hides of 20 lbs. have been sold for U. States at 74 rls.

Saladeros—

Killing.	1880.	1879.
Pelotas to 20th Feb.	81,000	140,000
Rivers & E. Rios to 27th do	263,0[illegible]0	206,[illegible]00
Montevideo to 23rd do	71,27[illegible]	70,0[illegible]0
Buenos Aires to 23rd do	169,[illegible]00	20[illegible],[illegible]00
Total	594,272	621,[illegible]00

Tallow—
Weak; no sellers. Sales—
140 barrels at 16½, 16 rls.
5/600 pipes, Sacri, 15 3/10.

Mr G J van Oppen, shipbroker of Rosario, in his circular for the mail gives the following export from Rosario from 1st Feb. to 1st March, 1880:—

1,123 salted ox and cow hides
28,79[illegible] dry ox and cow hides
1,157 bales wool
31 bales sheepskins
95 tons wheat
242 bars copper
248 sacks regulus.
320 tons bones
28 tons bone-ash
30 mil horns
1,248 bales hay

The mails from Rio bring the following:—

"Freights—Steamer rates with no alteration, but rates for sailing vessels have gone up owing to the great scarcity of suitable coffee tonnage. Quotations must be looked upon for the moment as very firm and with a higher tendency—

Steamers—

Liverpool	40/
Antwerp	3 /
London	40/
Hamburg	35/10
Havre	fs 45
Bordeaux	" 50
Marseilles	" 60
New York	40 cents.

Sailing vessels—

Channel f.o.	37/6
Lisbon f.o.	40/ to 42/6
Gibraltar f.o.	37/6 to 42/6
United States, North	20/ to 25/
" South	22/6 to 27/6

"Yellow fever continued its slowly ascending march, since our last, and the death-rate attained to 22 on the 17th, the highest point yet reached. Since then they have declined to 15 on the 20th, the date of the last return. Besides the yellow fever mortality there is also a not unimportant one from other fevers, and, as we stated on a previous occasion, the returns relate to the city alone, no returns having yet been published in regard to the Maritime Hospital across the bay."

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, March 5th

Luisa from Barcelona
Gold offered at 353
Fundada (bis), 6½
Wool, 24
Rio de la Plata sails

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

March 5th
Saturno from Uruguay
Silex from Montevideo

DEPARTURES

March 6th
Villa del Salto for Montevideo
Rio de la Plata for Uruguay
Proveedor for Rosario
Iris, Rosario
Taraguy, Asuncion

March 7th
Saturno for Uruguay
Europa for Genoa
Tamar, Southampton
Pampa, Havre

March 8th
Congo for Bordeaux

March 9th
Memling for Antwerp and Liverpool
Valparaiso, Europe (Montevideo)

BIRTH.

March 2, in the town of Salto, the wife of Mr. Edward Kenny, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Rosario, on the 29th February, 1880, of bronchitis, William McWhirter, aged [illegible]7 years, a native of Balantrae, Scotland, deeply regretted.

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
(RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.
CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp

NOTICE

As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants will please apply to Miss Killian, Calle Lavalle 328, between Suipacha and Esmeralda.
e 210 m 9

SECOND
ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
BODEGA WINES.
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
March 9th 1880
At 12 o'clock
Messrs G Gowland & Co
WILL SELL
By Auction
At their Sale Rooms
202 CALLE VICTORIA
1,000 CASES
Of Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Sauternes, Champagne, Muscatelles Cognacs, Rhine Wine, Val de Penas etc.
CATALOGUES
CAN BE PROCURED EITHER
AT THE
SALE ROOMS
Or at the Office of
DAY, PEAKE & Co.'s
146, 148 & 150 Cangallo
All the Wines on Show prior to Sale.
e 49 m9

The London Book-Store and Bazaar
(LATE ARTHUR MAY & Co.)
I respectfully beg to inform the public that the stock is replete with a large and varied assortment of Office Utensils and General Stationery; as well as a large collection of Fancy Articles, suitable for birthday and wedding presents.
NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES &c.
Subscribers are informed that I purpose giving particular attention to this Department of the business, and I venture to assure them that with the assistance of my very active London Agent Mr J B Garnham, they will be regularly and promptly served
G. J. W. BURTON
143—Calle Piedad—143
BUENOS AIRES.
e 287 m13

Departamento de Hacienda de la Nacion

B. Aires, Febrero 28 de 1880
El Presidente de la República,
DECRETA
Art. 1°—Proroga e hasta el 15 de Marzo proximo el termino fijado por la ley de 13 de Octubre proximo pasado para solicitar patentes
Art 2°—Comuníquese, publíquese y dese al Registro Nacional.
AVELLANEDA
V. DE LA PLAZA
e 21 m15

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371
Once de Setiembre

A los Sres. Estancieros
Les avisamos que hemos recibido 20 Carneros Rambouilles puros y 20 Borregos para venderlos en particular. Los Sres. interesados pueden pasar ver los desde el dia de hoy por nuestra casa de remate, Victoria 156.
NAZAR y BENGURIA
e 41 m6

MEMLING. Ha terminado la descarga en los depositos del Semi-Circulo.
Marzo 3 de 1880
e 47 m8

LIVE CATTLE EXPORT.

To the Editor of the *Standard*

Sir

Enclosed I send you a paper giving some information anent shipping of live cattle from America to England.

You will see that the weights are pretty heavy and quite beyond what we could send from here for some time to come, in any quantities at least. We have the pull in price however as, there is a margin between £16 and $1000 m/c or say £7, a figure which would pay us very well here for beasts weighing 1100 lbs.

Your obedient servant

An Estanciero

B. Aires, March 2d.

"Knowing that many of you are interested in or affected by the importation of live stock from America I did not consider it out of my province to visit Chicago markets, the largest in the world. I accordingly spent most of two days at the Union Stock Yards, where there is a daily market, the weekly supplies being about 20,000 cattle, 8000 to 12,000 sheep, and 20,000 to 190,000 pigs, according to season. These yards cover 300 acres. The sheep and hog pens are covered, and ample provision made for feeding and watering the stock. In the centre stands the Live Stock Exchange, where 200 agents and dealers have their offices—in addition to banks, telegraph offices, &c. All the stock is sold at so much per 100 lbs. live weight, and scales capable of weighing 30 to 40 cattle at once and up to 100 000 lbs. gross weight are conveniently placed. Buyers and salesmen were riding and driving about, and cow-boys on ponies, with long whips, were driving lots of Texas or other western cattle to the pens or weighing scales. The prices varied according to weight and condition. A lot of heavy steers for shipping to England weighing about 1600 lbs each were sold for $4.90 per 100 lbs., or barely 2½d per lb. The nicest lot we saw were some 40 steers fat and generally well bred, which we estimated at 56 stone each, they were sold at $4.65 per 100, and turned out very near our estimate, they were 1400 lbs live weight and considered too small for shipping alive. A lot of third grade steers about 1200 lbs each sold for $4 per 100; we called them 43 stone and valued them at £17 in our market. Third grade butchers cows and heifers 950, lbs live weight were worth $3 per 100, value as stores here about £13. We saw large lots of Texas or native cattle worth from 2.75 dols. to 3.25 for canning purposes, they are a very rough badly bred class with too much bone and horn, but they kill better than they look.

"We saw very few store cattle which would be suitable for export: a few worth $30 each we valued at £12 here, and stirks worth $19 we valued at £7 here. In making these comparisons I was guided by the knowledge of the state of the markets here. The proportion of cattle which we saw fit for our market was small, probably not more than 20 p. cent of the whole, and of these a considerable proportion were under 1600 lbs, which is the standard weight for shipping alive. We were told, however, that at that season the market was always bare of good cattle as great numbers of Texan and other inferior cattle were coming in, and feeders of good cattle were holding back their stock till these western cattle stopped coming, which they would do on the first fall of snow. We met some of the largest men in the trade, and were told that a great deal of money had been lost on shipping live cattle—principally by men of capital who were not acquainted with the trade, who had rushed into it; they had made money in early summer but were now (October) fulfilling their contracts with the steamship companies at a loss. They said that by and bye we would have a steady but not excessive supply, as they could not afford to glut our markets. Some were of opinion that the most legitimate development of the trade would be in the exportation of more dead meat.

"One of the largest men of the trade is Nelson Morris, who feeds 4000 cattle a year, he had a large number feeding at a distillery receiving 1 bush draff each per day, for which he paid 3 cents, he had also a contract for grazing 1000 cattle at 1 dol. per head per month, these are considered low prices. Morris had lost money on shipping live cattle. We visited his establishment, where they kill 850 cattle daily, chiefly for the large beef packing establishment of Libby, M'Neil and Libby; 150 men are employed at wages of 6s to 16s per day, and the work goes on rapidly—each bullock being finished off in about 12 minutes. The cattle are killed by severing the spinal cord with a spear, which seems to destroy all sensation.

"We also visited Amour's pork packing establishment, the largest in Chicago, where they pack a million hogs annually, and employ in winter 2500 to 2800 men. When we were there they were killing 12 pigs a minute; just now they will be doing 24. We saw a man bleed six in a minute, and another disemboweled three in the same time. The system and arrangement is very good, and we literally saw pigs going into one part of the establishment and sausages coming out at another. As this is only one of the many similar places in Chicago, Indianopolis, Cincinnati, and other cities, you can hardly form an idea of the magnitude of this trade. Armour also kills about 8000 cattle a year, chiefly for packing as mess beef. We also visited a monster beef packing establishment where they cut up from 800 to 1000 cattle per day. We were not shown the most important apartments, but we understand that the coarser parts are canned, the middle qualities packed as mess beef for shipping, and lumbering trades, and the choicer cuts, ribs, and loins sold fresh to different parts of the States. We did not see any store cattle that would pay for exporting to England, as only the best and heaviest cattle would leave a profit at present rates. The cost of sending such cattle from Chicago to England being about £8 a head. We visited some of the largest Chicago elevators which have great facilities for handling and storing grain. In America grain is all handled in bulk after it is emptied from the farmer's sacks. In one elevator we saw they can unload seven waggons at once, weighing and storing the grain in bins a[illegible] [illegible] 'tiud and quality. Each of the seven cars would contain from 350 to 400 bushels, and is emptied by two men in fifteen minutes. Three lines of rails run under the building, two for unloading and one for loading waggons. Vessels could also go alongside to load or discharge. At another elevator we saw a steamer loading Indian corn, a stream nearly sufficient to drive a thrashing mill was pouring into each of three hatches, and the cargo of 900 tons would be loaded in five hours.

(*For continuation see page 2.*)

WANDERINGS IN EUROPE.

(*By a Young Argentine*).

Genoa, Jan. 27th, 1880.

On the 15th inst. my first letter to you should have left Bordeaux. Since then the time has passed so rapidly that I found it impossible to write, but I wish to tell you what I have done, seen, and studied in Paris, although my note-book affords me sufficient matter to write a book, which is my desire to do next year, when I perfect myself in the Spanish language.

Happy is the young man who travels through Europe well read in history; the name of a single place will often bring to his imagination the iron chain which has been forged there; and although some of my friends on reading this letter may laugh, I should like to take them to Nice and show them the house where Garibaldi was born, where first dawned the Aurora of genius that illumined our country in the years 1840 to 1846—witnesses who were present in the siege of Montevideo. Unfortunately they are pulling down this house to make a public park, and from the ruins I saved a stone as a memento.

Up to the 17th inst. I remained in Paris, assisting each Tuesday and Saturday at the conferences of International Law, and on Wednesday and Friday Public Health. These conferences lasted an hour, from one to two o'clock, and they are attendee by notable professors. The principle conference is held at Sorbonne, which is the University of Paris; one who must well know this place is Dr. Quesada, who is in Paris curing his sight, and at the same time studying, and who has written, as you are probably aware, a book on Parses and Juvenal, and some chapters on International Law. It is wonderful the instruction to be had in Paris, the various means afforded and the facility for study. There are public libraries at every corner, whilst in Buenos Ayres, the Biblioteca Nacional is shut up for want of funds, and the Biblioteca Provincial has been shut up for the last three years, under the pretext of repairs; and as for the parish libraries they are not worth talking of, since they only have novels and poetry. What most struck me was the French soldier; everyone respects him. In winter he is housed in magnificent barracks, four or five stories high. The principal barrack is in the Place de la Republique. The French soldier always wears white gloves, and you find him in the tertulias of the Orchestre at the Grand Opera, which shows the respectable admission he gets everywhere; you meet the studious soldier in every book-shop. The other day when I was at the great Biblioteca I saw a soldier there very much occupied studying a medical work. In trying to reach a book off the shelf I slightly touched his head with my arm, he immediately asked my pardon, and this led us into conversation; I asked him what he was reading a chemical book for, and he replied, to find out the cheapest way to make...... 'and thus you see,' he said,' 'a French soldier turned into a Greek alchemist;' and do not wonder at this, because the sons of the best families are private soldiers in the army, military service in France being obligatory; he whose turn comes to serve, has to take off his coat and put on the soldier's jacket, as here no 'personeros' are allowed. I happened to be in Marseilles the day the lots were drawn, and those who had to march hired coaches with tricolor flag and drove through the town singing the Marseillaise. It was a regular 'fiesta,' but only provincial. In Paris they don't do such things.

On the 15th of January the cold returned to Paris. Up to that day the temperature was agreeable, 5° to 12° above zero: but on that day the snow began, and it was this that induced me to leave Paris. I have had the good fortune to meet a young Brazilian named Souza, the son of a banker in Rio, who is amusing himself travelling, having passed his examination as a lawyer. He is sub-secretary of the Brazilian Legation, and the most estimable person. This will relieve you of all fears about robbers or bad company, and I carry very little money about me, having taken the Marquis's advice before leaving Paris to buy Cook's coupons, which pay for breakfast dinner and room, therefore, I can't be robbed These coupons are like a check, you sign them and pay with them, and it is admirable their convenience throughout Europe, but principally in England, as the company, as a matter of course, is English. I left Paris on the 17th at a quarter past 7 at night, and crossing all France, arrived at Marseilles at 10½ next day. On Sunday the 18th, I intended to sleep, but it was impossible, so many passengers, so much conversation going on, and so many families entering, all bound for Nice. When I arrived at Marseilles after a short rest I went and took a Turco-Romanic bath, which all the doctors order for travellers, and I found it to agree with me. Afterwards we quietly breakfasted, and about one o clock started to see the town. Here in Europe they have the custom to breakfast and dine very late. Obeying the instructions of our guide-book we made what is termed the 'paseo corniche' which runs round all the city on the sea shore. The day was fine, with a clear blue sky, and the sun was a little strong; at least it appeared so to us as we had come from the north. Along this paseo all the families drive in carriages, reminding me very much of Palermo, only that Palermo was much better. We also saw much of the city, as in returning to the Hotel you have to cross the town, as Marseilles is built on a Cape. That night we went to the theatre to see the Huggenots, which was over at half past eleven, and then to bed, and I can assure you I never slept more soundly in all my life than that night.

Marseilles.—I arrived here on Sunday, and remained three days to visit the town. As I was breakfasting in the hotel Mr E. Funes visited me, and we both set out to view the city. Marseilles struck me essentially as a 'ville de province,' and the inhabitants bear the stamp of the artisan and the sailor. Quite fresh from the Parisian boulevards, where the pink of fashion lives on the pavé, it had this effect. The Botanical Gardens boast a waterfall, tastefully surrounded by a Corinthian architecture. The water gracefully falls from a height of 15 metres. Neptune, surrounded by four huge bulls, lends a mythological aspect to modern art; on the sides are the museums of natural history and fine arts, the latter revealing the Grecian tastes the Provenceaux inherited from their ancestors. There is a quaint collection of stuffed birds and animals. A very pretty panorama meets the eye behind the main building, where all the gardens are displayed. The gardens are separated by a slight eminence, forming a miniature valley, all arranged with consummate taste. The zoological department comprises animals from all quarters of the globe—the giraffes struck me most; these animals are alpacas on a larger scale. Their immense necks, long fore legs and beautiful hide, are the main points which attract notice. We saw Lecocq's Girofle-Girofla at the Gymnase Theatre in the evening, and next morning we visited the new harbour Toliette, which is said to be the finest in France.

Great works are being carried on here; at present a pier is being built projecting into the Mediterranean, protected by a large wall 12 feet above the water level. The largest vessels moor alongside these stupendous earth-works. The length of this pier must certainly be fully two miles, and it is well protected on the western side by a successive series of breakwaters. Millions have been spent in these great works. The protecting wall is similar to that of our Penitentiary, only higher and wider. A visit to the Ife Castle reminded one of Monte Cristo prisoner in the place, as described by Alexander Dumas. Out of curiosity I visited the prison cell; it is really imposing to see the work of ages, how the steps of the large stairs have been trodden away by the foot of man and the walls and apartments bear the stamp of times bygone. The same feature struck me in Paris, when visiting Notre Dame and La Sainte Chapelle. My imagination always lingers in Paris, but my will impels me towards Nice.

I arrived in Nice at 4 p.m. The town is picturesque, and situated at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The place, owing to its proximity to Switzerland, physically bears the aspect of that country. The mountains, as placed by the kindly hand of Nature, protect the town from the chilly winds of the North. There is a delightful 'paseo' called La Promenade Anglaise; both sides of the promenade are charming. On the left a series of villas, on the right the Mediterranean. The villas are our quintas, only that here the houses join each other, with a small garden in front and behind. Hundreds of carriages drive on the road, and the English type in both horses, coachmen and persons predominates.

From here to Monte Carlo or Monaco is an hour's drive. Monte Carlo is the temple of gamblers; 'roulette' and 'trente-et-un' reign supreme. The 'trente et quarante' is so complicated that I could not find out the intricacies of the game; the stake may not be under a twenty-franc piece. Most of the gamblers are Englishmen.

The French language predominates in Monaco, but the peasants speak the same 'patois' as in the days of Julius Cæsar. The Monte Carlo gambling temple is a monument; it consists of a theatre, lecture-room, 'salon de pas-perdus' or foyer, and a gambling department of two saloons; there are also 'boudoirs.' There is no restaurant in the place, for many motives. The man who built this edifice was also the architect of the Grand Opera in Paris. The building was completed in 17 months; by night the workmen had the electric light. The place cost 80,000,000 francs. The theatre is a parterre, crowned with four boxes, reserved for royal heads. The saloon is constructed with admirable taste, and is still more gaudy than the Paris Opera; frescoes and sculptures from the greatest artists meet the gaze everywhere. I had the pleasure of hearing here the Bianca Doncidio, Patti's rival; this actress enjoys 10,000 francs per night. The seats and tickets are not sold in this theatre; they are given away. Mr. F. Virit favoured me twice with tickets to this theatre. The foyer is one blaze of splendour and art; paintings, frescoes, sculpture, marble, gold, all has been lavished on this gem of a building. The gambling hall is also very fine, and only foreigners are allowed in the hallowed precincts.

It is bad enough to see men round the gambling table, but when one sees the passionate faces and feverish excitement of the fair sex as the roulette marble whirls, it is really repugnant. Suicide is the last act of the drama. It has been calculated that 10 p%. of the gamblers commit suicide. The bankers have made fortunes, as they always have the chances.

I met a gentleman here who knew all my friends in Buenos Ayres. He tells me this place has greatly changed within the last few years. He knew Nice when there was scarcely a villa built, and no casino existed in Monte-Carlo. The 'va et vient' here is extraordinary. At 11½ p.m. the place is crowded with new arrivals, and the station is a motley crowd of departing people; some gay with their gaines at 'roulette,' others downcast with their 'guignon.'

I took the express train for Italy through the grand tunnel of Mount Cenis and had occasion to admire its length and Cimmerian darkness. The train passed through at least 80 small tunnels and was delayed a long time. During the delay we organized a ball in the station and amused ourselves greatly. We arrived in Genoa, the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, where a gentleman stepped into the train with a friend. They were both engaged in a lively conversation about General Mitre. I immediately sat beside them, and after a few words discovered he was the brother of the first 'empresario' of the Opera House in Buenos Ayres; he had lived 28 years in the Argentine Republic.

At every step in Genoa you meet Italians talking of our Republic and its advantages. Genoa is eminently antique and commercial: the old rival of Venice may smile in its triumph over the City of the Doges. Genoa was always grand—grand in antiquity, grand in its commerce, and noble and refined in its arts. The feud of the Ghibelines and Guelfs has ceased, but the theatre of their exploits, of their victories and reverses is there—a cosmopolitan hive of industrious sons of many climes. This cosmopolitan character is greatly due to the many invasions of foreign armies.

Genoa is a museum. The traveller's gaze is attracted everywhere. The streets, the doors, the houses, the people: everything is unique and quaint.

In the San Lorenzo Church are kept the bones of St. John the Baptist. The relics are on a special altar; women may not approach this altar; if they do, they are excommunicated. This severe condition arises from the notorious fact that a fair woman asked from Herodes the head of the Saint. The church is Gothic, and was burnt by Marechal Mazeres; but the damage done was insignificant. The harbour is worth seeing; amongst many monuments are the statues of Cavour, the monument to Colon &c. I saw the house where Mazzini was born; next door is a club, where only members and newspaper correspondents are allowed. I declared that I was correspondent of the *Standard*; they then let me in. I hope Mr. Mulhall will excuse my usurping the name of correspondent to his paper.

Amongst the most fashionable promenades is the Acqua Sola; Albergo dei Poveri, La Annunziata; the Begato and the Bolsa are also worth seeing. Palace follows palace; the buildings are superb. In fact I investigated every nook in Genoa, and made the most of my short stay.

I now leave for Pisa, and intend enjoying Carnival in Rome, where the King at present resides. I will then visit Naples, and ascend the Vesuvius. Then my route is back to Rome, to Firenze, the cradle of art, Bologna and Venice. Milan, Turin and Modena shall not escape, and then I return to France by the Mount Cenis. Having thus far penetrated into the bowels of the land I take the train to Paris to witness the great review; I will see Versailles and Vincennes, and then rest.

Banco Hipotecario.

NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran infaliblemente realizados si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate, suspendido solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate, paguen capital e intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los títulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

M. BILLINGHURST e HIJOS

El Martes 9 de Marzo a las 3½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de las propiedades siguientes, situadas en el partido de San José de Flores: 1º una casa en la prolongacion de la calle de Rivadavia de esta ciudad, cuyo terreno consta de 40 vs de frente al N. por 71 vs 3 centimetros de fondo. Linda por el frente, calle en medio con Don Antonio Pereyra, por el fondo con Don Segundo Montenulo, por el Este y Oeste con D Salvado Ne..roito y otros. 2º una fraccion de terreno compuesta de 112 vs de frente al N. E. 182½ vs al O. 108 vs al S, y 102½ vs al E. lindando por el N E. con la calle de San Francisco, por el O. con la de San Andres, por el S. con la de Santa Magdalena y por el E con la de San José. 3º otra fraccion de terreno compuesta de 112 vs de frente al N. E. 98 vs al O. 108 vs al S. y 63 a E. lindando por el N. E. con la calle de Gruna por el S con la calle de Santa Magdalena, y al E con la de San Luis. 4º otra fraccion que consta de 108 vs de frente al N. por 25 vs de fondo, que linda por el N con la calle de Santa Magdalena, y 5º otra fraccion compuesta de 45 vs frente al E. por 54 de fondo, lindando por el E con la calle de San Andres.

Esta propiedad se remataria indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Mardoqueo Navarro, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se hallan comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad se vendera en un lote, o en cinco, segun el orden arriba indicado.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 274 m9

DUARTE y WRIGHT

El Lunes 15 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederé al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de la hermosa casa de dos pisos, edificada a todo costo, situada en la calle de Reconquista 81 a 87 antiguo, hoy 89 a 93, con 23 vs de frente al Oeste, por 57 de fondo.

Esta propiedad se remataria indispensablemente, para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 70,000 $ft. concedidos sobre dicha propiedad a Don Eduardo Luis Costa, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.62,506 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.12,914 de anualidades atrasadas multas etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f75,420.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f7.494

e 102 f28

M. BILLINGHURST e HIJOS

El Lunes 15 de Marzo, en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada las propiedades, a las 3 de la tarde la primera y a las 4 la segunda.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de las propiedades siguientes—1º Un terreno con frente a la bajada de la barranca del Retiro en la direccion de la calle Maipu, el cual consta de 24 varas de frente al N. O., teniendo de fondo sobre el costado S.O. 38 vs 66 centesimos y por el N E. 30 vs 15 centesimos, previniendose que el frente del fondo es de menos estension, lindando por el frente con la barranca, por el fondo con Da Jose J Ledesma y los Sres Azcuenaga, por el S. O. con el mismo Ledesma y por el N.E. tambien con el Sr Azcuenaga. 2º Otro terreno con el edificio que contiene, situado en la calle San Martin a inmediaciones de la plaza del Retiro, el que consta de 39 vs 70 centesimos de frente al Este, por 22 vs 20 centesimos de fondo por el costado Norte, y 16 vs 70 centesimos por el Sud no teniendo de frente en el fondo sino 30 vs, lindando por el frente con la calle San Martin, por el fondo con una calle proyectada, por el Sud-Oeste con el Estado, y por el Norte con Don Miguel Jose y Doña Manuela de Azcuenaga.

Estas propiedades se remataran indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Pedro Magarños, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la ley organica.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 14 m15

BALTAR Y QUESADA

El Viernes 19 de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una chacra con los edificios que contiene, y cercados, situada en el Partido de Moron, a once cuadras de la estacion del Ferro Carril, inmediata a las propiedades de Coffin y las Ferias, y su estension consta de 11 cuadras cuadradas, mas 830 milesimos de otra. Lindando por el N O. con los señores Coffin y Lenis, por el S.E. con terrenos de Ferias y Carreras, por el N.E. con Don Pedro Irachard, y por el S.O. con Rolleri y el Sr Repetto.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 3,000 $ ftrs. concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Joaquin Weisi, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la ley organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.2,658 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f 985 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc.

La base para la venta sera $f3,643.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tiene amortizados $f342.

e 72 m19

BALTAR Y QUESADA

El Viernes 19 Marzo a las 2½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco calle San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno con los edificios que contiene, situado en el pueblo de San Juan, partido de Quilmes, constando de una superficie de 22 cuadras cuadradas. Linda por el Norte con D L Francisco Gorostide, por el Sud con D Francisco Villar, por el N.E. con D Juan Rossetti y por el E. con el camino Real de Chascomus. Esceptuandose de esta venta dos fracciones de terreno, la primera de 115 vs de frente por 155 vs fondo y la segunda de 77½ vs frente por 115. El plano de estos terrenos se encuentra en Secretaria, donde consta la ubicacion de las 2 fracciones eliminadas de la venta.

Esta propiedad se rematará indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f3,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Juan de la Cruz Contreras, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se hallan comprendidos en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.2,472 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.820 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc etc.

La base para la venta sera $f3,292

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca, que tendra amortizados $f528.

e 73 m19

BALTAR y QUESADA

El Domingo 21 de Marzo, a las 2 de la tarde, en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de San Fernando y San Justo, cuyo terreno que es el solar letra C. se compone de 16⅔ vs de frente al Sud O. por 50 vs de fondo, tiene 4 piezas etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da Claudia Cañeta de Domine, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescrito en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 71 m21

EBBEKE Y DIEKELMANN

El Sabado 20 de Marzo a las 4 de la tarde, en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en la curato primero parroquia de San Telmo, partido de Barracas al Norte, calle de la Banderita, cuyo frente consta de 50 vs de frente por 60 vs de fondo. Linda por el frente con la calle de la Banderita, por el fondo y ambos costados con terreno de D Emiliano Aguirre. La casa denominada quinta de Casagema, tiene 10 piezas, aljibe etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D Juan F Justo, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 67 m20

ADOLFO SALAS

El Sabado 20 de Marzo a la 1 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa de altos situada en el pueblo de Barracas al Sud, calle sin nums. 288 a 292, cuyo terreno consta de 17 varas por frente al Oeste por 70 vs de fondo. Esta propiedad se remataria indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D Pedro S Lamas quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 70 m20

ADOLFO SALAS

El Sabado 20 de Marzo a las 4 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa de altos perfectamente construida, situada en la calle Sola de Barracas al Norte, cuyo terreno consta de 26 vs de frente al Oeste, por 70 vs de fondo Linda por el frente calle en medio con la Convalecencia, y por el fondo Norte y Sud con D Jose Herrera.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Juan Castagnino, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescrito en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica de Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 68 m20

EBBEKE y DIEKELMANN

El Viernes 19 de Marzo, a las 4 de la tarde, en la casa del Banco, San Martin 111.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de terreno ubicado en el partido de las Lomas de Zamora, sobre el arroyo del Rey, compuesto de 600 vs de frente al S.E. por 600 vs de fondo, que hacen 16 cuadras cuadradas, linda por el frente camino de por medio con Don Tomas Grigera, por el fondo con Don Pablo de los Santos, por el S.O con los herederos de Don Felipe Avellaneda y el citado arroyo, y por el N. E. con Da Francisca Correa.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Daniel M Cazon, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de 50,000 pesos moneda corriente.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

e 65 m19

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia

DE

20,000 OVEJAS

MESTIZAS

De la mejor en la Estancia 'La Estrella'

Partido de Rojas

30 cuadras del mismo Pueblo

12,00 Vacas gordas al corte

800 Yeguas y Potros

EL MARTES 9 DE MARZO

A las 11 de la mañana

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por orden terminante y por liquidacion:

20,000 Ovejas mestizas de lo mejor que hay en toda la provincia y han sido siempre cuidadas y refinadas con esmero y podemos asegurar que en su clase no hay mejor.

1200 Vacas gordas al corte.

800 Yeguas con muchos potros.

El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento La Estrella, que dista 30 cuadras del pueblo de Rojas.

Por mas informes a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

e 282 m9

Baltar y Quesada

DE

10,000 Magnificas

OVEJAS

RAMBOUILLET

450 Cabezas

GANADO VACUNO

Tropilla fina

PARA OBTENER PADRES

400

Carneros de Majada

En el Establecimiento Cañada Rica

Partido de Chivilcoy

Que pertenecio al finado D. Juan Ronayne

El Domingo 7 de Marzo a las 12 del dia procederemos a vender por orden de su dueño al mas alto precio y dinero de contado, los animales arriba espresados y cuyo detalle es el siguiente—

Majadas

Las 10,000 ovejas estan divididas en 10 majadas perfectamente cuidadas, son especiales por su buen estado de gordura, su clase fina en tipo y demas notorias condiciones de lana.

Hay en 4 años que no se saca un solo capon.

Tropilla Fina. Ovejas especiales finas extra, se compone de 120 animales.

Hacienda Vacuna. El rodeo es compone de 450 vacas mestizas, con sus correspondientes toros mestizos y un 15 o o de novillada grande. Esta hacienda se encuentra en muy buen estado de gordura.

Rogamos a los interesados visiten este establecimiento seguros que quedaran satisfechos.

El tren sale de la Estacion del Parque a las 7.5 a.m. llegando a la Estacion Suipacha a las 11.10 a.m. A la llegada al Establecimiento se servira en almuerzo campestre, carne con cuero etc.

En la Estacion Suipacha habra carruages para conducir gratis a la concurrencia.

Por mas pormenores a nuestra casa calle San Martin 51.

e 276 m7

Ebbeke y Diekelmann

DE

RICOS MUEBLES

En la casa habitacion del Sr Don Federico Eugels

302—CALLE MAIPU—302

Entre Gen. Lavalle y Tucuman

Por ausentarse el dueño para Europa.

El Jueves 11 del corriente, a las 12 en punto

Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado todo el mueblage y menage de dicha casa consistiendo en 2 camas jemelas de nogal con sus colchones elasticos y rico cortinado 1 ropero de nogal con espejo cuerpo entero, 3 ricos cortinados en sus galerias etc. 1 lindo lavatorio de nogal estilo Ingles con piedra marmol y con 2 cajones grandes como para ropa blanca, 1 gran espejo marco de nogal, 2 mesas de noche, 2 tohalleros, juego de lavatorio de porcelana, id de latón, 1 canasta de la India, 1 magnifica comoda secretario de roble con piedra marmol, 1 chaiselong y 2 sillones, forrado en rico genero Ingles a medallones, 2 banquitos id, 1 etagere, cuadros, adornos etc, 1 rica mesa de comedor de nogal para 12 personas, 1 cristalero de nogal, 1 mesa de te inchada id con piedra marmol, 12 sillas de nogal con asiento de terilla, 1 filtro, 1 carpeta, 1 lampara de colgar para gas, 4 lindas alfombras de tripe que adornan 4 piezas, gran cantidad de cristaleria y porcelana fina como 10 docena de rico vino Burdeos, 1 cocina economica, bateria de cocina, mesas, sillas, bancos etc.

e 46 m11

Mercedes Races

CENTRAL RACING CLUB

Autumn Meeting

5th and 6th April 1880

FIRST DAY

1st Race at 1 o'clock

Maiden stakes. One round. For criollo horses that have never run in 'pollas' in Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $500. Prize $5000. Weight 14 lbs.

2nd Race at 2 o'clock.

La Porteña Half round. For two years old mestiza fillies. Entry 1000 Priz $20,000, and $5,000 to second. The entries for this race have already closed with nineteen entries. Weight 100 lbs.

3rd Race at 3 o'clock.

Camp stakes. One round. For mestizo, colts and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1875; excluding winners in any race at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes. Entry $1,000. Prize $10,000. Weight for 3 years old 110 lbs, four 125 lbs, fillies allowed 4 lbs.

4th Race at half past 3 o'clock.

Trial stakes. Half round. For mestizo, colt and fillies, foaled since 1st July 1877. Entry $1 000. Prize 10,000. Weight colts 100 lbs, fillies 96 lbs.

5th Race at 4 o'clock.

Handicap. One round. For all horses except thoroughbred. Entry 1,000. Half forfeit if declared before the first of April. Prize 10,000.

SECOND DAY

1st Race at 2 o'clock

Strangers Race. Half round. For all criollo horses. Winners in this distance at Lanus, Palermo or Mercedes to carry 157 lbs, others 145 lbs. Entry $500. Prize $5,000.

2nd Race at 3 o'clock

Handicap. One and a half round. For all criollo horses. Entry $500, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize $5,000.

3rd Race at 4 o'clock

Handicap. Two rounds. For all horses except thoroughbred. Entry 1,000, half forfeit if declared before 1st April. Prize 8,000. Weight for this race will be apportioned after last race on first day.

Entries to be made in writing, giving name color and mark of horse, and enclosing entrance money. Letters will be opened on the 20th of March at 8 p.m., at the Minerva, 76 Florida. After that date no entry will be received. In the Maiden Stakes and Strangers Race riders must be of the English speaking community.

English jockey costums indispensable in all the races.

All the letters to be addressed to the Secretary to whom also application can be made for rules, etc.

EDWARD CASEY

HON. SEC.

80 Reconquista.

e 197 a6

English Timber Yard.

JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 335 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kept on hand.

Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of ñandubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.

Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all clases of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.

All kinds of Sheep Wash.

The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.

335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335

Boca del Riachuelo.

e 16 a2

Ensenada Railway

From the 15th of March inclusive a new Time Table will come into force. See Company's Time Tables.

HENRY CRABTREE

Central Station, March 1st 1880.

e 19 m16

Sewing Cotton

J & P COATS'

Warranted superior to any in the market. Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.

For samples and particulars apply to

THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.

65 Chacabuco 65

e 120 xp

Cigarreria del Plata

80,000! 80,000!

HAVANNAH CIGARS

NEW BRANDS

Fresh Tobacco of new Season.

We have the honour to announce to English traders that we have just received a large stock of Special Cigars, small and medium size, the following being some of the superior brands—

Reina Finos
Reina Victoria
Fenitas
Trabucos
Regalia Chica
Regalia Especial
Regal a Fina de la Reina
Sublimes
Porteñitas
Damas
Predilectas
Conchas de Regalia
Princesas
Principes, &c.

The above are on sale at both our Establishments at wholesale prices.

Cigarreria del Plata

Corner of Florida and Rivadavia

Cigarreria Rivadavia

Corner

BOLIVAR & PLAZA VICTORIA.

e 28 m13

The Little Dip

Try the Little Dip before shearing. Samples gratis on application.

THOMAS BLAGDEN & Cia

Calle Maipu 98

Buenos Aires

244 j2

Belgian Carrier Pigeons

Estancieros and others living on the frontiers or at a distance from telegraphic communication, are hereby advised. that Belgian Carrier Pigeons, of the best Liége breed, can be procured in Montevideo. Many trials with these birds have been made over long distances in the Banda Oriental, during the last three years, and also from Buenos Aires to Montevideo with the greatest success, thus proving their adaptability to these countries.

For all particulars apply to E H. Stuart, Corredor Maritimo, Calle Zabala 40, Montevideo.

e 295 m26

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand at W. G. MARTINDALE'S

140 and 144 CALLE ESMERALDA

xp

CAMPOS FLOR. Se venden 2 leguas en el partido 25 de Mayo, cerca del mismo pueblo, lindando con Arena & Cia, Douthat. Los interesados pueden dirijirse en esta ciudad calle Alsina 292.

e 297 m6

FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD ½ or ⅓ of a Flock of superior Mestiza Sheep, the buyer to receive the Flock on thirds or on halves. Apply Sheepfarmer this office.

e 61 m7

SE VENDE dos leguas de campo, pasto tierno, en su mayor parte con aguadas permanentes, distante 3 leguas del Azul al Sud Este. Ocurrir Peru 251.

e 64 m7

Great Furnished Palace

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 241

AND

PASEO DE JULIO 254, 256, 258.

In this spacious and healthy establishment, the first of the kind in this Republic, situated in the most central part of town, respectable persons will find not only a magnificent and cheering panorama of the river, but also the modern comforts, health and cleanliness. There are over 100 luxuriously Furnished Rooms, besides many Unfurnished, at the most moderate rates. Fine suites of Rooms for families. Night Porter.

e 243 xp

TO LET a Furnished Bedroom in the house of a small English family, rent moderate. Calle Montevideo 133.

e 53 m7

TO RENT. The well-known Barraca de Solé, on the Riachuelo, with mole, press and with or without private residence. For terms apply 270 Cangallo.

e 309 m8

TO LET a comfortable Furnished Room in an English family in Calle Bolivar 556.

e 29 m

TO LET three Furnished Rooms with windows to the street. Apply 408 Calle Esmeralda, altos.

e 18 m7

SE ALQUILA una casa de poco precio en la calle Suipacha 746, la llave esta en el almacen de la esquina. Para tratar Calle Temple 161.

e 45 m6

TO LET in the most central commercial situation, the house No. 109, 111 and 113 Calle Victoria, 134x70, large and full depth, six rooms above stairs, five below, four large patios, the second with a glass roof, with wire over it, gas, algibe, kitchen etc. Apply at Victoria 155 or Artes 444.

e 48 m6

British Hospital

The position of Assistant Dresser and Dispenser being vacant, applications for the situation may be made to the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital.

e 63 m7

WANTED an English Housemaid. Apply 131 Calle Bella Vista, Cinco Esquinas.

e 5 m7

WANTED a Nurse for an English family. Apply at Calle Cangallo 1008, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

e 55 m7

WANTED for the camp in the family of a medical man, a young Girl between 12 and 14 years of age. One of Irish or German descent, knowing the native language, preferred. Address A., at this Office.

315, m 6

WANTED a situation as Housemaid, willing to make herself generally useful. Apply 117 Cordoba.

e 62 m7

WANTED by an English lady a few little children to teach in plain English, could be with them nearly all day, only a small salary asked. Address A I D, 526 Calle Esmeralda.

e 75 m7

AN experienced Sheepfarmer (German and married) with ten years practice in Europe and four years here, wishes a situation to take care of fine breed, can present good testimonials. Would also take sheep on half where only a small capital is required. Apply H B this office.

e 74 m7

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted a situation as Clerk, Book-keeper, Cashier or Accountant, by a gentleman who has had over 12 years experience in an English Bank, and 8 months in B. Aires. First rate testimonials. Address R. H. L. Bella Vista Mercedes Buenos Aires.

e 27 xp

A MARRIED COUPLE can be accommodated with superior Furnished Apartments with board and home comforts, in the house of an English family. Tramway within a square.

Apply at 648 Suipacha.

e 344 m6

WANTED the charge of children by a lady residing in a healthy part of England, great educational advantages, and a comfortable home. References exchanged. Terms moderate. Address H, Post office, Cheltenham, England.

e 7 a2

WANTED situation by a young man, native, well recommended, can write, read and account and will take any kind of work. Apply F E this office.

e 73 m8

WANTED situation as Housemaid or Waitress. Apply Calle Paraguay 154.

e 60 m6

THE STANDARD—Printed and published every morning at the *Standard* Printing-Office, Calle San Martin 160.

THE GERMAN COLONISTS.

The case of six German families that came out to this country last year, bringing with them sufficient capital to start their farms, sow their crops and support themselves without any further Government aid than the lands for their little homesteads, is one which is already brought before the Government, and must now be brought before the public.

In the early part of the year 1879 these welcome German immigrants received from the Government of B. Ayres, through the manager of the Olavarria Colony, Mr. Garth, the customary colony concessions, where on they at once settled, built their cottages, ploughed their lands and sowed their crops. Subsequently the lands about there were surveyed, and it was found that the camp which the Government had given to these German immigrants did not belong to the Government, but to a Frenchman, who at once demanded of the Juez de Paz that the Germans be turned out; and it is probable that, but for the active steps taken by the German Consul in this city, and the interference of Mr. Edward Olivera, our popular Postmaster-General, who is the President of the Olavarria Colony Committee, and the order of the Minister to the Juez de Paz to stop all proceedings, the Germans would have been turned off the land before they had time to get their crops in. The matter having been duly brought before the Government and the President of the Olavarria Colony, Mr. Olivera, and the facts ascertained and proved, both the Minister and Mr. Olivera promised to see the poor Germans righted, and new farms on bona-fide Government land given them, and the loss caused by their being compelled to move refunded; but months and months have elapsed without anything being done, and the result now is that the Frenchman who owns the land insists upon their eviction, and the poor people are in such a dilemma that they do not know what to do, since they can't plough or prepare the land for the next crop, and are every day expecting to be turned out into the wide camp, without house or home, all their money spent in improvements on the lands which the Government gave them, but to which it had no title.

With the view not to harrass the government, but to obtain some relief, some justice, for these poor people, we make this simple statement of facts, and appeal to Governor Tejedor not to allow these German immigrants to perish in the open camp through the blunders of his own agents. The best course would be for the Government to arrange with the Frenchman, by either giving him other lands or paying him for that which the Germans occupy, so as not to disturb them from their little homesteads, which cost them so much time, labor and money to create; or, if arrangements with the Frenchman be impossible, then surely the Governor can direct the Juez de Paz of the district to give them new concessions on Government lands elsewhere, refunding the Germans the expenses they are put to by being compelled to move—expense we should estimate at say ten thousand paper dollars per family.

The Colony of Olavarria is, we believe, the only Government colony that the Province of Buenos Ayres can boast of, and its success is due, perhaps, as much to the care and interest of the Government as to the favourable season for its crops. The colonists are Russians who owe everything they have to the liberality of the Government, who took them by the hand, gave them their lands etc., and supported them until their crops came round. With the German families in question, however, the Government has been put to no expense: these Germans brought their own capital to the country, whilst the Russians brought nothing Meanwhile the Russians have their own lands and farms, and none dare disturb them, whilst the Germans, who cost the country nothing, are to be victimized.

The matter has now been pending before the Government for the last six months, and although the German Consul may be another Job, further patience would be anything but virtuous, since the seasons change, summer is nearly over, and if the German immigrants are not at once supplied with new land they will be unable to have any crops this year.

There are sixty thousand German colonists in Rio Grande, Brazil, all thriving and flourishing, and but six German colonist families in the whole vast Province of B. Ayres The Germans, it is admitted, make excellent agriculturist colonists; they are thrifty, intelligent and industrious. It has been the dream of Mr J. Dillon to get German emigration to the Plate. We have spent thousands and thousands in translating into German Napp's book on this Republic; thousands upon special immigration agents to wake up Fatherland to the magnificence of the Plate. We have all read Calvo's splendid letters on Emigration from Northern Europe, and we have gone so far as to call the Rio Negro the future Rhine of South America, but, better far than all these, is to care the few German emigrants whose case we now bring before the public. The German commercial community in the Plate is so numerous, so influential and so well organized by means of clubs etc., that we look for some action on its part to save these families at Olavarria. A petition to Government, signed by the Germans in town, could be got up in a day, and would certainly obtain the desired relief in a week. There are not wanting representative Germans in this city; to them we appeal, as the case admits of no further polite delays in the Government House or pillar to post red tapeism.

FRESH CAPITAL.

The article which appeared lately in the *Standard* on 'Fresh Capital' has excited considerable attention, and I must say surprise, containing as it does many assertions which are quite contrary to the generally received notion of political economy. As this is a subject of great importance and may affect the action of capitalists abroad to the prejudice of this country, it is worthy of the most thorough discussion; I therefore hope that you will find space for the following remarks, though the opinions expressed may be contrary to those of the *Standard*.

As far as I can follow your arguments, you assert whilst, admitting the usually accepted theory that abundant capital is a boon to any country, that the River Plate is an exception to this rule, and that accessions to her money capital would only bring calamity, because fresh capital instead of producing fresh industries, produces fresh extravagance, because her industries are not of a nature to be fertilized by capital.

These arguments you base on the experience that many parties who have come with capital are to-day poor, whilst others who have come with nothing are now amongst the wealthiest of the land.

Whilst we must defer to your longer experience in this country, we would beg to differ entirely from the inference drawn.

The assertion that it is bad for this country to have abundance of money because it is squandered, is somewhat like that frequently made by some old wiseacres who assert that it is a very bad thing for a young man to have money. This of course depends on the character of the young man, for we all have seen how some young men blessed with a capital to make a start have made a tremendous advance in one life time, and how many others are now impeded in the race for the lack of that very article which in their hands would bring surprising results.

It it is, unfortunately, the case that this young country is unfit to be trusted with capital, we are sorry for it, but we would hope that it has by this time sown its wild oats, and in any case, the bye-gone misuse of capital does not prove that there is not here a field for its use.

Nor is it any argument to point to individual cases, which are by no means confined to this country, where men have gone in with capital and lost it, or to others who have started with nothing and amassed. For the fortunes of these men may have depended on their individual characters, and before we can draw any general inference we should know the particulars of each case, and we venture to affirm that the losses would be found due to the extravagance, incompetence or inexperience of the capitalists, or to some extraordinary combination of natural misfortunes, such as drought &c, whilst the poorer men may have purchased their experience working on the capital of others and thus been enabled to avoid the rocks on which they split. And we doubt not that, if any of these very men who by their success have shewn their talents to make money were questioned, he would admit that some capital given to him at the early point of his carrer would have been an immense boon to him, and perhaps have sent him yet further on in the race for riches than he is to day.

The great question for us to argue however, is that contained in your second assertion viz. 'that the industries of the River Plate are not of the nature to be fertilised by capital.'

Let us first look around and see what industry there exists that does not require a direct money capital. And if we observe closely we will find that there is none whatever, unless we except those of professional men, commission merchants, manual workers; and even these are the servants of capital.

It would be waste of words to argue what everyone admits, that capital is required for the extension of industries. That capital it is true may come out of the profits of an industry; but if the demands of a country will support it, it tends much more to the rapid development of a new country that fresh capital should be imported instead of waiting long years for its profits to accumulate.

The assertion that the industries of the River Plate differ in this respect from those of all other countries we entirely dissent from.

For, take the staple industries of stock and sheep raising, and wheat growing. Strong arms and hard labour rightly applied may undoubtedly in the course of years raise up wealth from an infinitesimal capital. But to refuse capital at a start is like preferring to use the unaided muscular powers to the application of mechanical powers. The emigrants now arriving who happen to be possessed of some means, will certainly outstrip their fellow-passengers of equal ability but in want.

Now as regards manufacturing industries. It is true we cannot yet be called a manufacturing country, though many promising industries are springing up. Let us consider whether it is for the interests of the country that these industries should be encouraged.

The advocates of free trade assert that it is in the interest of all countries for its consumers to get its wants supplied by the cheapest processes. If this is the true theory, then the protective tariff should be abolished, and as a consequence, most manufactures would die out in this country. But there is another way of looking at this subject. It is generally admitted that it is a good thing for a country to be self-supplying, and to contain as large a producing class as possible. It is also a very satisfactory state of affairs when every man is employed at the work for which he is best fitted. Now all men are not suited to be farmers or stock-raisers; and to put the clever mechanic to such occupations is like harnessing a race horse to a plough, where he may do good work but break his heart.

If then it is an advantage to a nation to have manufactures, and these manufactures cannot exist without protection, it seems quite right that the nation should pay for this advantage as well as others which it desires. The great difficulty, however, is to adjust the duties so that the manufacturer may have protection without monopoly. It is beyond the scope of this letter to discuss this subject in full, but there is much to be said on it.

A short time ago the writer addressed a letter to the Club Industrial of this city asking information regarding the manufactures of this city and the reasons why some of them did not succeed. In reply the Club has published an elaborate report in *La Industrial* of the 24th January last which is well worth the study of all interested in the matter. It requires others of more experience in the country than I have to write on this subject, yet I cannot doubt but that they are right in saying that many manufactures cannot struggle against the opposition of the merchants who get an income by the importation of similar articles, and, worse than all, by the opposition of the government itself, which derives the greater part of its income from the duties on manufactured goods. Here is an effect of 'protection' which was never anticipated by its advocates, and another argument in favour of direct taxation.

It cannot be doubted that there are latent resources in this country which will yet develop into great industries. Some of us who have studied the arts and manufactures of countries similar to this, could point out such possibilities now; and it is to be hoped that the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition will give a great impetus to this enlightenment. But for this capital will be required, and the more it comes from abroad the better for this country.

For myself the greatest difficulty I see in more manufactures is the high price of coal and iron. In California the labour is yet dearer, the population not one-third of this country, and it is much closer to the great manufacturing countries of the United States: yet see what immense factories of all kinds flourish there.

The great difficulty which is always alluded to, namely, the uncertainty of politics, would gradually disappear by the advent of a numerous producing class.

The sons of this country are as intelligent and teachable as any race in the world, and if they saw fortunes to be made in manufacturing industries they would soon lose the false pride regarding labour, and would find better and more profitable fields for their energies than getting up revolts.

If the Plate is to thrive by remaining poor, as you somewhat contradictorily put it, it must be that you think its extravagant spirit requires the chastening of poverty. However, we think the verdict of the majority will be against this view, and will also think that the office of the press in this country would be better filled by putting before capitalists reliable data as to possible industries, thus attracting instead of repelling *fresh capital*.

Yours, &c.,
John Samson.

THE BATTLE OF ARICA.

The guns of the Huascar have again re-echoed through the Plate, and, strange to say, with the same fatality for her brave commander.

To those who have very closely watched West Coast affairs, the attack on Arica will probably be as little a surprise as the heroic repulse which the telegram announces; but affairs in the Pacific have for the last month remained so very inactive that many of us lost sight of the campaign, and but for Mr. Michael Cané's admirable letters, we should almost have forgotten whether Arica was taken or not, or whether the Chilians intended to attack it by sea or land.

The most descriptive telegram of this new engagement we find in the *Nacion*, which we give at foot. Telegram though it be, it is sufficient to show that the West Coast war is very far from over, and that the spirit of Peru is as far from being broken as are its resources from being exhausted. If there is any connection between Mr. Morice's letter to the *Times* and Mr Cané's to the *Nacional*, the link is sundered by the balls from the Arica batteries that swept the decks of the Chilian ironclads. The repulse at Arica will probably surprise the Peruvians into fresh efforts to repel her invaders; and although we all must deplore the continuance of the war, our regret is lessened by the conviction that the defiant gunners of Arica acted well their part, and the shot that shivered the mizen mast of the Huascar tore the seals off gunno contracts framed in Paris and London, and cut to shreds imaginary treaties based on the ruin and misfortunes of the Peruvian nation. The following is the telegram:—

Santiago, March 1, 1880.

On the 27th of February the Chilian monitor Huascar advanced near the fortified peak on the right side of Arica, and was heavily fired upon by the land batteries and the heavy guns from the Peruvian monitor Manco Cocpac.

The Huascar and the Chilian corvette Magallanes immediately answered the fire. After a short fight the Huascar received a heavy shot in her armour.

The Chilian war-vessels, meanwhile, noticed that the railway trains off Arica were leaving the town crowded with troops, and began firing on the train. Here the battle became general. Whilst the Huascar fired on the trains the land batteries caused great havoc on board, killing seven sailors and wounding eight

The Chilians retreated to their anchorage where they usually held the blockade, whilst the Peruvian monitor Manco Capac slowly advanced towards them. The Huascar immediately steamed up to meet her. At 200 yards distance the Huascar fired off all her guns at the Manco Capac and prepared to make use of her spur, but a torpedo launch, hanging from the sides of the Peruvian, prevented the attempt being carried out. Whilst the Huascar veered round the Manco Capac a shot from the latter carried off her mizen-mast and killed Captain Thompson, her commander. The second in command, Valvera, then took charge of the Huascar, continuing the battle for one hour more.

The Magellanes, meanwhile, bombarded the town, and received three shots in her sides.

The Commander of the Magallanes, Captain Condell, has taken charge of the Huascar, in order to continue the blockade of Arica.

The losses sustained by the Peruvians are not known up to the present.

Further details are expected, which will be immediately telegraphed."

The following description of Arica is very fresh, being written but a few weeks ago by Mr. Michael Cané:—

"I write these lines whilst the Chilian attack on Arica is imminent. The present state of affairs cannot continue, as Chile will lose through her inaction what she has gained in the last six months. The Chilian attack will be vigorous, and a division of 10,000 to 15,000 men, well armed and well disciplined, will attempt to take the town. The bravery of the troops and the fortune of war will not decide the issue of the battle, in spite of the fatalist doctrines rooted in all classes of society in these regions; able management will win the day.

"There are in Arica 8,000 Peruvian and 4,000 Bolivian troops. The war elements are very deficient: the troops have no light artillery brigades, and then some regiments are armed with Remingtons, others with the old Chassepot, others with the Peabody, and so on. Herein lies the great superiority of the Chilian forces. The fortifications of Arica are strong and will resist an attack by sea. The town itself is weak and insignificant. On the right rises the Morro, 150 metres above the level of the sea, with 7 150-pounders that can fire perpendicularly on the enemy's ships; this is a great advantage, as the shot can be directed on the very decks of the enemy's vessels. Three land batteries defend the town on the left, with several 150 and 500 pounders, all in good condition and excellent positions. The town has been fortified all round with earthworks, There is an abundant supply of ammunition, and as long as the communications are not cut off there will be no scarcity of provisions.

"The spirits of the troops, so much depressed by the late disasters, are beginning to revive; the new commanders inspire more confidence than those who cowardly fled at Dolores. I think that the division of the army now in Arica will fight well, but the issue of the struggle cannot be foretold.

"Admiral Montero, the Peruvian Commander of the forces, is a man of 55 years, tall and thin, with a fine open countenance and eyes which justify his reputation for bravery. His re-organisation of the army has been a heavy task, but he has done much for the army.

"Ennui, the terrible tyrant of the mind, reigns supreme in Arica. The most intense spleen seizes the soul of man in this desolate district. The town is blockaded, and one day succeeds the other with exasperating uniformity. The Morro hoists a signal flag in the distance; a steamer glides by. A distinguished young Peruvian, pointing out to me the Cochrane and Covadonga getting up steam, as usual at sunset, says, 'There is my consolation, my dear friend. Our 'ennui' is to the square, but theirs is to the cube.' I then thought of the long, tired and dogged faces on board the monitor, brightening up like a spark at the very idea of some active work. I now declare that, between blockading and being blockaded, I'd rather be drowned. I did not feel the irrepressible fatalist 'ennui,' that overcame all, so much, as I had a moral satisfaction at living amongst Argentines, and such friends as Indalicio Gomez, Saenz Peña, and others.

"There is nothing more flattering to us than the friendly feelings and respect expressed towards the Argentine Republic by Peruvians. Argentines are received with open arms not only in the high society of Lima but in every social branch of Peru. There is, besides, an important fact, which accounts much for the respect paid us: In the criminal statistics of Peru there figures not a single Argentine. Perhaps we improve in foreign lands.'

ARGENTINE VOLUNTEERS

If Tiro Nacionalism is to become a permanent institution in the River Plate, then the sooner its committee of management reforms its organization the better; since it must strike every Argentine who has read the article in the *Republica* on Tuesday morning, that there is a point and a truth in our colleague's remarks which the Tiro Nacionales themselves are bound to answer.

The very objectionable names which these Tiro regiments have assumed should be abolished; and, as the writer in the *Republica* very properly remarks, thousands and tens of thousands of English Tiro Nacionales that he saw at Wimbledon were all ranked under the title of Volunteers, so also the volunteers in this country should have no other title than that of Tiro Nacional.

One of the greatest impeachments made against these Argentine Volunteers is that their banner is purely party strife, without the slightest tinge of patriotism; and in proof of this it is stated that, when, at the end of the year 1878, this country was exposed to the great danger of a war with Chile, an effort was then made to start some Tiro Nacional regiments, and only thirty-six volunteers answered to the patriotic call for the defence of their country: whilst a year later, when a purely party call is made to rank Argentines against Argentines, from two to three thousand of the young men of the city were at once brigaded, and what is termed the 'patria chica' armed to fight the 'patria grande.'

The true friends of River Plate liberties will not agree with the *Republica* in its new doctrine that out of the evil of this Tiro Nacionalism will come much good: on the contrary, the organization of these volunteers is as objectionable in name as it is defective in form; and nothing good can come out of a movement that is destined to turn the whole River Plate into a 'campamento militar.' Every province in the Confederation is to-day arming under the name of Tiro Nacional. The country towns in this province are following suit, and volunteer regiments are springing up much faster than the funds can be gathered to supply them with arms.

Men of large, comprehensive views, such as Rawson, Carril, Mitre, Alberdi, Sarmiento, Frias, Irigoyen, and scores of others, must see as clear as the sun at noon-day what all this Tiro Nacionalism points to; and if the youth and energy of the country are to be pressed into this service, the sooner its objectionable features are removed the better. If every man and boy is to serve in the Tiro Nacional regiments, great as is the political error that fosters the movement, still greater is the blunder to allow these regiments to assume sectional names and party-colored banners. As at Wimbledon, so also should it be at Buenos Ayres, at Santa Fe, at Cordoba, at Jujuy—all should be enrolled under the name of 'Volunteers,' and all should have one flag, that of the Nation. There should be no Resistance regiment, or 'Patria Chica' regiment, and the trim jacket of the Tiro Nacional should cover no hostile feelings or sentiments which, in the language of Lord Beaconsfield, are termed 'veiled sedition.'

If the Tiro Nacional organization is carried out in the other provinces with the same 'verve' as in this, before a year is about the Argentine Republic will become such a nation of sharpshooters as to menace the equilibrium of South America. But the sharp double-edged point of the *Republica's* remark, that when the country was in danger of foreign war but 36 Tiro Nacionales could be found to enrol themselves in this city, cuts very deep at the roots of the principles which have led to the present movement: and the day may yet come when Argentines will admit, and history prove, that the greatest curse that ever befell this country was the importation of the Remington, the greatest political blunder our public men ever perpetrated—the Tiro Nacional organisation. We remind our colleague that if at times out of evil comes good, out of political error, since the world began, comes the most inevitable retribution.

BANQUET TO MR. GASTRELL.

On Wednesday evening Mr. J. P. Harris Gastrell, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires, was entertained at a dinner, given by a few of his more immediate friends, on the occasion of his departure for Rio Janeyro. The grand banquet hall of the Confiteria del Gas was gorgeously decorated and lighted up, and precisely at 6.30 p.m. the guests met. Due to previous engagements, the Rev. Dr. Smith and many others were unavoidably absent. The following were present:—

Messrs. Hart, Drysdale, Rev. J. Smith, Simpson, Congreve, Lace, Captain Clanchy, Leslie, Todd, Kinch, Clarke, Duggan, Forrester, Norton, Wilson, Rossignol, Bell, Dr. Coulbourne, Lumb, Casey, Tebbut, Santa Maria, Bankier, Dr. Carlyon, Bridgett, Ford, Mulhall, and Mr. Gastrell, the guest of the evening, with his two sons, and Mr. Egerton, our new Chargé.

Mr. H. N. Hart, who filled the Chair, had the guest of the evening on his right; Captain Clanchy on his left, with Mr. Egerton 'vis a vis.' The dinner was equal to the high reputation of the establishment where it was given; and when the champagne began to flow Mr. Hart rose, and in a few graceful remarks proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk standing and with applause.

The chairman rose and said—

The next toast I have to propose is the health of our distinguished guest Mr. Harris Gastrell. By his urbanity, his sympathy with us in our amusements, and his genial hospitality, he has acquired our friendship and esteem. In charge of the Legation during the greater part of his residence among us, we have to congratulate him, as well as ourselves, on his having always maintained the best relations with the Argentine Government. The friendship between the two countries is of long standing, I may almost say coeval with the birth of this nation, which bids fair to emulate in the South the greatness and prosperity of its prototype, the Anglo-Saxon Republic of the Northern Continent. Some clouds may now obscure the political horizon, but let us hope the breath of patriotism may soon clear them away, and that the Constitution may stand the test of the electoral struggle that now causes so much excitement. We shall regret to part with Mr. Gastrell, but our regret will be tempered by the satisfaction that he is called to fill a higher post in the service of his Sovereign. We trust we may soon hear of Mr. Gastrell's further advancement, and that while still comparatively young in years, he may reach the highest grade of his honorable career. (Great applause).

Mr Gastrell replied, thanking the Chairman and the company for their kind expressions, and regretting that Mr Hart had not adopted the diplomatic rule of sending him a copy of his beautiful speech, so as to allow him opportunity to reply more fully. He spoke to the uniform kindness and attention he had always received, not only from the members of the Government with whom he was thrown in contact, but also from his countrymen in B. Ayres, and much regretted that, of a country so prosperous and a British community so thriving, so little was recorded in any geography extant. He was proud to say that no part of his country lacked representation here. Ireland is well and worthily represented, and the subscription raised for the distress in the West showed how thoroughly alive his countrymen from all parts are to the urgency of the appeal. Scotland in no part of the world is better represented than in Buenos Ayres, whilst England, his native soil, shows at this table sons that are a credit to her. His sojourn in the Plate, whilst endeared to him by the recollection of former years, was rendered doubly agreeable by the evidence which it afforded him of the great and steady progress of the country, to the continuance of which he now drank. (Immense applause.)

Mr Forrester rose to reply for the Argentine Republic. He said, although not by birth, he was in sentiment an Argentine. He had passed 27 years in this fine country, he knew it when it had neither wheat nor wool, nor flax; he had travelled over many lands, seen what was to be seen elsewhere, and the best of it, yet, he unhesitatingly asserted, he knew no country to equal this. (Applause.) Look at its splendid camps, its prosperous farmers, its magnificent prairies. Let any one take a walk down Calle Florida and see all the lovely, beautiful girls that have sprung up since he came to the country; the like of it is not to be seen elsewhere. There is no country under the sun that possesses more vitality, and he would add more advantages, and he thanked Mr Gastrell and friends present for their kind sentiments towards his adopted land. (Great applause.)

Mr C. Lumb next rose, and in short and brilliant terms proposed the British army and navy.

Captain Clanchy, Commander of the Elk, ably responded.

Chairman rose, and said, we are honoured by the presence of Mr Egerton, and are thus enabled to welcome the coming while we speed the parting guest. Gentlemen, let us drink health and welcome to Mr Egerton, and may he have a pleasant sojourn in the Argentine Republic.

Mr Egerton responded.

Mr Mulhall proposed British commerce, associating with it Mr Thos. Drysdale.

Mr Drysdale responded, regretted that he should be so soon leaving for England, but he should always remember his kind friends in the Plate.

Mr. Forrester next rose and proposed the health of the Rev. James Smith, a clergyman whose high merits were recognized not only by his own but by other congregations. (Great cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Smith gracefully replied: he spoke of his long residence in Buenos Ayres, and his great pleasure at assisting on occasions like the present. He complimented Mr. Gastrell on the able manner in which he discharged the high duties of his post, and the widespread regret at his leaving. (Applause.)

Mr. Forrester proposed the Press, the *Standard* of Buenos Ayres, the paper that had done more than all others to advance the country's interests. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulhall briefly replied, thanking Mr. Forrester and friends for their kind sentiments and promising always to do his best. He proposed British capital, connecting with it the name of Mr Todd, the talented manager of the River Plate Bank. (Cheers.)

Mr. Todd replied, remarking that if the country really needed anything it was capital; and he hoped to see plenty of capital coming into it The bright eyes and beaming faces of the young ladies one sees in Calle Florida since Mr Forrester came to the country certainly merited a toast, which with much pleasure he gave, asking Mr Congreve to respond.

Mr Congreve briefly but elegantly replied.

The Rev. Mr. Smith next proposed the health of the Dinner Committee, naming Mr. Kinch and Mr. Casey (great cheers).

Mr Kinch responded and admitted his satisfaction at being one of many who organized this brilliant dinner party, and regretted that many, owing to absence from town and previous engagements, were unable to attend. As the health of Church and State had been drunk, he proposed the health of Canon Dillon, whose absence he regretted (cheers).

A call being made for Mr. Casey, that gentleman rose and thanked the company for their kind expressions towards his country; and, although Argentine by birth, he was proud of the English blood in his veins which gave him English ideas, views, and rules of business (cheers).

Mr. Norton proposed the estancieros; and, as Mr. Shennan is not here, he called on Mr. Wilson to respond.

Mr. Wilson replied, and in a lengthy and eloquent speech dwelt on Mr. Gastrell's great services, which he as a bondholder thoroughly appreciated (cheers).

Mr. Gastrell rose and thanked the company for their kind expressions of satisfaction, and hoped that wherever he might be accredited his services would meet with the same high appreciation (applause).

The chairman next proposed the health of Mr. Gastrell's two sons, who were present at the board, and expressed a hope that they would follow in the footsteps of their worthy sire

Mr. W H Gastrell responded.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, in very complimentary terms, proposed the health of the chairman, which was received with the greatest applause.

Mr. Hart responded, stating that he was pleased to know that he had filled the chair to their satisfaction.

Mr. Forrester said that in connection with Mr. Norton's toast to estancieros, he would remind the company that there was present the man who of all others best represented the sheepfarming industries of the Plate—Mr. Michael Duggan (great cheers). He proposed Mr. Duggan's health.

Mr. Thomas Drysdale rose to add to Mr. Forrester's remarks his own high appreciation of Mr. Duggan, whom he had known from the very outset of his career, and whose high reputation for strict honor and straightforwardness he willingly bore testimony to, after long years of the most constant business transactions. (Applause)

The Rev. Mr. Smith proposed the health of Mr. Bridgett, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, and touched on his valued services to the British Hospital.

Mr Bridgett replied, and the company then broke up, after an evening one of the most agreeable, and a dinner party the pleasantest we ever assisted at. Mr. Gastrell, we understand, sails on Monday.

LA TEST FROM MONTEVIDEO

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

March 1st, 1880.

I was speaking in my last about the Leones Island when interrupted by the necessity of posting my letter. The Leones Island was first inhabited within record by colonists sent from here by our late lamented old friend Samuel F. Lafone, one of our most enterprising men, who died of cholera in Buenos Ayres years ago. Many and many cargoes of guano found their way to England and elsewhere ere the Johnny Crapeaubs ever heard of such an island being in this hemisphere. If I am not mistaken our good friend Mr. Robert Littlejohn knows more about the Leones island than any Frenchman within hail. Some French sailors or diggers who had been employed there, seeing the place alone, took to working the guano diggings, and now claim to be proprietors.

We have been favoured by plentiful showers of rain throughout most part of the country, and our maize crops are doing well, as also the general interests. We shall have another splendid year for sheep-farming, and we richly deserve it. Cattle are also thriving well, and I suppose the 'saladeros' will be able to get good fat 'novillos' for the end of the year's slaughter. We only want peace outside to lead us fast out of the troubles of the crisis. The country has now been in peace for four years, and the cattle and sheepfarmers are getting rich, and no doubt this will ultimately have its effect in the capital. Sheep are gradually being enhanced in price, and cattle the same, and land is every day becoming dearer and scarce. This shows well and proves what I say. Gentlemen about town are getting fidgetty about means of living, which are every day becoming scantier, and the attention of the most enterprising is now directed towards the country outside, and some few are starting new farms and taking to digging as a means of getting along. This is a good thing, and the crisis, if nothing more, has at least the effect of directing attention to cultivation. Hard times beget industry, which is much wanted in a country which has to import potatoes and butter for its consumption, when such fine fields as we have are laying waste, and only used as pasture grounds. I know of a young friend of mine, a native, who has taken to dairy farming and started with his family to make cheese and butter, rearing pigs and fowls and so forth, and I sincerely applaud him for his energy. We want much such stuff as is in him.

I see it mentioned in a telegram that the Christmas lottery has at last turned up, and has been won by the Hospital and charity institutions. This is a very fortunate circumstance, as no less than seven charitable institutions are supported by the lottery, among which, the Hospital, the asylums for lunatics, infant abandoned children, and paupers—four very well conducted institutions, most of which have buildings lately built or rebuilt on a very extensive scale, and managed by citizens appointed by the Government. Besides these, there are what are called 'motherly asylums' for young children of from two to seven years old, where their poor parents send them to be educated and fed during the day, and taken away in the evening, so as to enable the said parents to go out to work I am not a supporter of lottery playing, but when its proceeds are thus usefully employed, there is a certain excuse for it besides; the old habit of playing is very difficult to get rid of. I am not very certain, but I think the 'Taller Nacional' or Workhouse is also supported by the proceeds of the lottery. In most of these institutions boys and girls of a proper age are made to learn a trade, to do the work of the house in cooking, washing ironing, 'making the rooms' and making their own clothes and shoes, and I presume there are no less than from 2,000 to 2,500 attended to in this way, boys and adults all told, in the sick bed and in the toils of a trade. The Hospital is a really magnificent building, and every year a new section is added to it, and now it occupies a great portion of the block upon which it is built; the new Lunatic Asylum is now nearly ready and I am told it is a very extensive and efficient building, situated on the outskirts of the town; and as for the Asylum of Paupers in the Union, all I can say is that it is far superior to the new Government House, let alone the old 'fuerte' which, as you know, is a very old tumble-down fabric of the Spaniards, patched up by the Portuguese or the Brazilians, when they held the country, and the Hospital, the Paupers' Asylum, the Infant Asylum, the Lunatic Asylum, the 'Taller Nacional,' and the 'Artes y Oficios' buildings, are more or less palaces in comparison to the old Government House, and this is creditable.

The new Government House, not yet finished, is a handsome building situated on one side of the magnificent square Independencia, and though not a very extensive building, is handsome and becoming. It is understood to be only provisional, and to answer in the meantime that the Government Palace is to be built on the site of the actual British cemetery, for which purpose, it is understood, some negotiations are being made to buy the grounds from the British Government. It will take time before such a building is made, especially under the actual difficulties of the public treasury, owing to the crisis. Talking of buildings puts me in mind of the truly splendid native cemetery in town, as well as the new one at the Buceo—but more especially the first. It looks more like a 'Jardin des Plantes' than what it really is. It is in perfect keeping; nice clean gravel walks and some real gems of art in the way of sculpture can be seen here and there among the tombs of marble, besides the pretty, round church, situated in the centre of the first section among handsome but rather gloomy cypress trees and abundant vegetation of other kinds among which many rose bushes and other flowers. The 'Rotonda' church alluded to contains a fresco painting by an eminent Italian artist Valenzani, representing the Asension of Jesus, and a large size marble group on the altar made by an Italian artist by the name of Livi representing the Virgin Mary sitting with Jesus on her lap, when just descended from the cross. The church ornaments are costly, the 'terno' for dressing the three priests on solemn occasions having cost one thousand dollars gold, and are made of the richest velvet and embroidered in gold. The marble group alone cost several thousand dollars and is acknowledged to be a grand specimen of sculpture of large size, cut out of a solid piece of white Carrara marble got out expressly, weighing no less than three tons. The whole of the buildings, included the actual new frontage, have cost at the very least two hundred thousand dollars, and the money has all come out of the proceeds of the cemetery, under the management of very respectable citizens of the Junta, specially in time when it was under the management of the President, the Hon. Luis Lerena, and other respectable citizens, among who Pedro Anselmo Gomez, Luis de la Torre, Joaquin Vargas, all deceased and B. Blanco, Luis Baena, and others afterwards, John E. Home being among the first. They first got the management from the government in 1859 or 1860 and planned the rebuilding of the old walls and raising of the rest of the buildings, excepting the second and third sections or yards, and the actual frontage, which is new. It is now reported that this cemetery will be converted into a Pantheon where none but the ashes or the bones of dead will be allowed to be deposited; the Buceo cemetery being the place to receive the bodies in future, the central position of the city cemetery being engulfed by the town and considered dangerous to allow interment in it, especially if any pest should unfortunately attack the city. The British cemetery is in the same case.

Mrs Turner and family arrived yesterday from England. They had very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and lost one man overboard. Otherwise all safe.

Ralph.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
Per R. M. S. TAMAR

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880

THE REVIEW.

If, as they say, 'a nation is happy whose annals are dull,' then the R. Plate may boast of everything save felicity; for, search the world round, there is not, for the size of it, another place with more stirring annals and exciting events. Our normal political state is hot water; and so accustomed have we grown to these continued excitements that we suppose we may lay down the theory that Argentines and Argentine-foreigners can endure anything rather than a quiet life. It is hardly necessary, after all we have written during the week, to go back 6 or 7 days in our history and trace the causes which led to the military review at Palermo on Sunday. Every concrete Argentine understands the question, and every foreigner too; in fact, the opinion is general that we all understand the affair but too well, and possibly one's satisfaction at these military reviews would be all the greater if the motives which necessitated them were less apparent.

The Argentine Republic is not the United States; the caste differences of race never offend our politics. We have no North and South in the Argentine Union, nor helots whose sole creed is 'that John Brown's soul is marching on,' or whose vote and political assent is secured by the mere grant of 40 acres and a mule. Argentines are brothers all; and, although the prevalence of the Indian countenance was unmistakable in many of the regiments, the review at Palermo had much about it to remind us that the people and the soldiers are one. The lines which divide society are happily not so tightly drawn as in Europe; and to the close observer, it was evident that the same feeling of satisfaction which lighted the President's countenance as he watched the troops defile before him, was shared by the ladies in their carriages and the soldiers in the ranks. Satisfaction was so unanimous that it required neither the demonstration of a cheer nor the firing off of rockets to interpret. The crowd that assembled, if not to say numerous, was select; fully 200 private carriages bowled along the avenue, and if we have often seen at Palermo a more numerous gathering at a cricket match, our appreciation of the review suffers nothing by comparison, since a bull-fight at Montevideo draws greater crowds than a review at Wimbledon or an exhibition at Cordoba. The review at Palermo was as creditable a military spectacle as any we have ever seen in this country; the cavalry were splendidly mounted; and as for the infantry, some of the regiments are so well uniformed, the men of such an equal height, and every drill evolution so perfect, that Donovan or Bosch's regiments might be marched down the Boulevard des Italiens without it ever being supposed they came from South America.

Punctuality has such few votaries in Buenos Ayres that it is rather an English view of Argentine affairs to complain of a delay of an hour and a half. The time was not thrown away, since the beautiful grounds of Palermo were for many who ran out in the Belgrano tramway as great attraction as the well-drilled regiments that lined the Sarmiento Avenue, which is beyond question the finest carriage drive in all South America, and both in width and length beats the avenue in the gardens at Rio. If General Sarmiento never did anything else for his country than endow it with this splendid park, he deserves the thanks of the nation.

The morning, although sultry, was cloudy, and the park never looked to greater advantage. We think that the Park Committee might increase its beauty by a few Rhododendrons; but for a military review we know of no place better adapted than this grand Palm tree avenue. As we entered the gates on the Santa Fé road, the cavalry were just coming up, fully one thousand men and one or two companies of Lancers, the sheen of whose spears lent increased attraction to the 'coup d'œil.' Strange to say, the weakest point in our military organization has always been cavalry; either it is too easy or too difficult to make a cavalry soldier. The ragamuffin bands that, about the Cepeda epoch, covered the camps of B. Ayres under the name of cavalry, have been replaced by well-mounted and well-armed troopers who, besides the sabre, carry the long cavalry Colt's revolver, one of the most terrible and effective of weapons in the hands of well-drilled soldiers. The troops stretched from the park gates on Calle Santa Fe down to the site of the old wreck when we first knew Palermo. The Artillery mustered much stronger than we expected, and, besides Krupp steel pieces, showed two terrible mitrailleuses. President Avellaneda attended by his escort, drove down the whole line, wheeled in front of Hansen's and driving up to Rosas's old Palermo Palace, alighted. From the az tea he had the most commanding view. The troops, with bands playing and colours flying, marched down the old Palermo-road en route to town. The President wore the Star and Garter sash of the Republic; and we think we never saw him looking better, although so soon about to surrender office.

The chief in command was Colonel Viejo Bueno, and the following regiments with their respective officers marched down the Palermo Road before H.E. the President, who saluted each regiment as it passed:—

1st Regiment of Infantry, Colonel T. Garcia.

7th ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Fotheringham.

8th ditto, Colonel A. Donovan.

10th ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Anaya.

11th ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel F Bosch.

1st Regiment of Cavalry, Colonel M. Campos.

12th ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M Uriburu.

1st Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gill.

It was a strange sight, no doubt, the President perched on the roof, the band playing and the troops marching in the locality of all others to which Argentine liberties can lay the least claim. There were foreign Ministers and elegantly dressed ladies in the group that surrounded His Excellency on the roof. The troops numbered, we should say, from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and showed an efficiency that warned us of the growth of the military element in this country. Professor Huxley's views on technical education seemed fully borne out by many remarkable features of the review, and the Indian Artillery men were certainly a surprise to us all. Argentine democracy may owe more to its army than is generally supposed; there perhaps could be no greater contrast than the turn out of the Tiro Nacional in the Calle Florida and the review of the troops of the Line in Palermo. Comparisons are at all times envidious; and we shall merely remark that if the people of Buenos Aires feel justly proud of the volunteer turn-out in our streets, they may share the same satisfaction at the review of their regular army, whose services are priceless when true to the National flag under which they fight.

THE PLAY OVER.

The farewell review of the citizen soldiers on Friday last by Governor Tejedor was a grateful finale to the risky drama enacted in this city last week. That Dr Tejedor has gained great popularity by the part he played in recent stirring events is amply testified by the hearty cheers which greeted him as he passed through the streets to the several barracks of the Volunteers.

A little before 6 o'clock H.E. entered an open carriage, accompanied by his Minister of Finance, Mr Balbin, Dr Alcorta, Minister of Government, and Colonel Garmendia, Chief of Police. Preceding the carriage went a body guard of the following gentlemen, all splendidly mounted:—Colonel D. Julio Campos, Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de la Provincia, and President del Tiro Nacional; Colonel D. Jose Y. Arias, Jefe del Estado Mayor; ayudantes Rebusion, Jacobo and Julio Varela, Amaral, Rivera, Benitez, Garcia, Huergo. Dr Fuentes and Comisario Parravicini.

Several carriages followed the Governor's, the leading one containing Dres. D. Delfin B. Huergo and D. Juan A. Garcia, Vice-President and Vocal of the Comision Directiva del Tiro Nacional, D. Martin Boneo, Treasurer, and D. Juan Andrez Dominguez, Secretary-General.

The review began at 6 o'clock, the first Battalion which the Governor passed being the Maipu, drawn up in Calle Florida, between Piedad and Rivadavia, commanded by Ramon Gomez: then the cortege drove along the streets, stopping in front of the Volunteers in the following order:—

Rifleros; Comandante D. Joaquin Montaña, Calle Corrientes between Florida and Maipu.

Patricios de Buenos Ayres; Comandante D. Alberto Segui, Calle Artes corner of Juncal.

General Lavalle 1°; Comandante D. Benjamin Sastre, Calle Temple between Montevideo and Uruguay.

Resistencia; Comandante D. Ramon J. Ballesteros, Calle Rivadavia between Passo and Larrea.

Bomberos Voluntarios; Comandante D. Enrique O'Gorman, Plaza Lorea.

Ituzaingo; Comandante D. Ramon Rivas, Calle de Moreno between Salta and Santiago del Estero

Tiradores del Sud; Comandante D. Pablo Bonifacio, Calle Buen Orden between Europa and Comercio.

Defensores de Buenos Ayres; Comandante D. Martin Boneo and D. Alberto J. Huergo, Calle Belgrano between Belgrano and Balcarce.

Adolfo Alsina; Comandante D. Jose Maria Reybaud, Calle Moreno between Balcarce and Defensa.

General Lavalle 2°; Comandante D Sebastian N Casares, Calle Piedad between Florida and San Martin.

For each regiment the Governor had a brief Napoleonic address ready. To the Maypus he said:—"You bear a foreign name, but it commemorates an Argentine deed of glory. Happily, events have changed the current of your patriotic intentions, but I know where to find you, if, unhappily, your services be again required."

To the Rifleros—"It is an honour to be a National Guard, but you are more than this, you are the Volunteers of the Republic. Wherever you are, in your barracks or in my own home, I am always with you."

To the Patricios—You bear an illustrious name; let your actions ever be worthy of it.

To the Resistencias—Resistance is your name; it is also my motto. You were the first to arm when the country called. Be the first again if it should have to repeat the summons.

To the 'Bomberos'—Your military organization has terminated, as it only sprang from abnormal events, but your services can be made equally useful to the country in a civil form.

To the 'Ituzaingos'—Your name recalls one of the greatest triumphs of the nation. I salute you, worthy sons of the men who conquered at Ituzaingo.

To the 'Tiradores del Sud'—You thought that the storm was coming from the South, but the wind has changed, and it now appears in the North. No matter. Let it come from where it may, it will find you ready.

We have no space for more harangues. Evening began to fall as the Governor took farewell of the Lavalle Battalion and ordered his coachman to drive home. We never saw his Excellency look so radiant, and indeed he had cause to be so. From the moment he started till he returned to his private residence it was one continued ovation. The Volunteers cheered, the policemen cheered, the people cheered; the ladies in the balconies waved their handkerchiefs, and even the children were held up and told to clap their tiny hands in honour of the First Magistrate of the Province. We have never witnessed such a sight in Buenos Ayres, and, considering what provoked it, we hope never to witness another. The people can now return safely to their daily avocation; there will be no more drilling and drumming. The National troops at the Chacarita commence their march to the frontier to-day, after the review.

MORE OF IT.

The unfortunate encounter which occurred on Sunday between some few men of Col. Donovan's regiment and some citizens who shouted 'Viva Buenos!' as it was marching past them, in Calle Florida, has elicited the following note from Governor Tejedor to the Minister of the Interior:—

To. Dr. Dn. B. Zorilla,
Minister of Interior.

M. Minister,

On Friday evening last two officers of the 7th of the Line met in the street a member of the Tiro Nacional, unarmed, but in uniform, and one of them fired at him with a revolver, wounding him in the neck.

Yesterday, during the march past of the National troops, some soldiers of the 8th Regt. responded to the cry of 'Viva Buenos Ayres!' raised by some citizens, by wounding seven people with their bayonets.

As the first offence was committed outside barracks it comes under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, but the officer in command has refused to give the perpetrators to the police.

In the second case the cry raised may be regarded as a provocation, especially for soldiers in whom their officers inculcate a hostile spirit, but it is none the less an act unworthy of the army, which should consider it cowardly to attack unarmed men.

The Provincial Government hopes that, when the President of the Republic knows the facts, the two officers will be handed over to the courts, and the soldiers punished according to military law.

It is out of question to allow the matter to pass with impunity, as the citizens are capable of killing the soldiers in as cowardly a manner as the latter have wounded some of them.

C. TEJEDOR.
Santiago Alcorta.

QUIS SEPARABIT?

Now that the troops of the Line have left for the frontier, and the cuarteles of the Tiro Nacional are closed, it is to be hoped that the political excitement which the assemblage of so many troops in this city gave rise to, will subside; and things being restored to their normal political state, the citizens will be enabled, not only to calmly discuss the dangers which they have escaped, but also those of which a near future is supposed to be pregnant.

Buenos Ayres must be admitted by everyone to be the New York of this Republic; the combined trade of the rest of the Union is but a fraction compared with that of this city. In trade, commerce and population it is so immeasurably superior to every city of the Republic that the irritation which Porteños may feel at being out-voted by the provinces seems both natural and excusable; nevertheless there are certain points of comparison in which the city and province of B. Ayres are as inferior to the rest of the Republic as they are superior to it in those already referred to.

The recent political excitement reaches much further than what the newspapers refer to, and as it is possible that before this question of the Presidential election is settled, we may have a recurrence of the same political trouble, a word in time may awaken contending politicians to the impossibility of a programme which, although not publicly announced, has been hinted at. We refer to the secession of Buenos Ayres from the Argentine Confederation.

As well might the city of London and the county of Middlesex propose to secede from the British Empire because the country squires out-vote it in Parliament, as for the city and province of Buenos Ayres to contemplate a secession from the Argentine Confederation of which it is the acknowledged head, front and chief. The position of affairs in this Republic is so defined that not even the most short-sighted Porteño can be blind to the consequences of separation, consequences far less fatal to the upper provinces, that have so little to lose, than to the Empire City and Province of Buenos Ayres, whose magnificent trade would, like that of Venice, dwindle to the smallest span if once shorn of the customers that claim it as their natural mart; and there is not throughout the whole Republic a city, town, or village whose existence depends more upon the present political organization than the city of Buenos Ayres. Were separation politic; were independence of the other provinces within the region of possibilities, it is not likely that General Mitre, after Pavon, would have reentered a confederation from which the Province had so recently been sundered; and it was the abiding conviction that a confederated Union, with Buenos Aires the Capital, was the only possible solution, that compelled Gen. Mitre to reorganize the country on that basis.

The position of this country, however, has so immensely changed since the days of Pavon, that the banner of differential duties, upon which so much stress was then laid, amounts to far less than the banner of differential nationalities, which, if once hoisted in this country, might produce alliances as unnatural as the wretched divisions that brought them about. Strong and powerful as Buenos Ayres may be, Porteños must ever remember that if this Province sundered from the rest, that rest would form an independent nation which, with very little diplomacy, might be brought to form an alliance with Chile for a Chilian settlement of the Patagonian Question. Let no man deny the hypothesis: the cloud that hangs over this country is at present no bigger than a man's hand, but it is a cloud, and can be seen more clearly than the comet's tail; and it is to warn politicians of that cloud that we take up this subject, which is whispered in the clubs, although not dared to be openly discussed. The strong political current upon which we have been borne for the last week has set in in the direction to which we fearlessly and unhesitatingly point; and Roquistas and Tejedoristas should ever remember that it is often far better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

No paper that we know of has created greater anxiety than the Montevidean letter published in the *Nacion*, announcing a triple alliance of Brazil, Chile and the Banda Oriental against the Argentine Republic; and the surprise we all feel at the news in that letter is not so much caused by the alliance in question as by the opportunity which has been seized either to make the alliance or to communicate to us the news. If any such alliance has been made, it must have been based upon some of the bulletins published in this city on the 15th and 16th inst., copies of which, we have no doubt, have found their way to the capitals of the three allied powers.

We do not believe in any such alliance, because we have too high an opinion of the lofty diplomacy of Brazilian statesmen; but the letter in question is calculated to teach us great wisdom, to hold the mirror very close to the eyes, not only of our public men but of our valiant Tiro Nacionales, to show them the abyss we all escaped on the 15th inst., when it was touch or go between the two Governments.

There never was a more opportune moment to discuss the inconvenience of the separation of the Province of Buenos Ayres from the rest of the Republic than at present; and the apocryphal letter in the *Nacion*, announcing this triple alliance, awakens us all to the insignificance of our local disputes, when compared with the gigantic questions of our foreign relations.

Let our readers, for the sake of argument, suppose that on Sunday the 15th inst., the Tiro Nacional, with the firemen (bomberos) and Policemen had ejected the National Government from this city, and driven the troops from the Tiro Nacional practising ground in Palermo; that the President and his Ministers had escaped to Rosario, which was now the seat of National Government, and that the troops of the Line were by forced marches making for the Arroyo Medio; that the city and province of B. Ayres had proclaimed its independence; 'en fin' everything as provincial as in the days of old D. Pastor Obligado; let us for the sake of argument admit all this, and then place in the hands of Governor Tejedor and his Ministers this scarlet letter of the *Nacion*; we leave to our readers to imagine the state of public feeling in this city at the disclosure.

If, as is alleged, these three Powers have made an offensive alliance against this Republic, they have done this country a service of a most priceless nature. They have obliterated every political line that divides the people and the provinces, and they have welded into one compact mass a disunited and disorganised people, whose future was becoming obscured through a contemptible spirit of provincialism. To fight for Martin Garcia, plant the Argentine flag on top of the Cerro and annex Montevideo is a far more legitimate campaign than that on the 'tapis' a week ago or in the *Nacion* yesterday morning.

If but a week ago it was difficult to say what are the limits of "Tiroism," since the deliberate object of its formation was the defence of B Aires against the overweening influences of the Provinces, to-day the character of this great move assumes the far higher role of fighting the Montevideans. Let any man take up the papers and deny, if he can, on reading the leaders, etc. of these papers that a war with Chile or with Montevideo would not be preferable to a continuance of the present sad state of political affairs in this city. The patient reader of these native organs will naturally be seized with a melancholy at the prospect that this detestable bickering is to continue for ever.

The recent hub-bub in the Boca, the Governor's note to the War Minister about the sailors at Las Conchas, the open threat of a conflict of authority between the Juez de Paz of the Tigre and the Port Captain—these and a few other melancholy mems, such as the notices in the papers to the Rifleros and Tireros to come and drill, etc, show what the country really wants to be brought to its senses.

The discovery of the day is this triple alliance—a discovery that for our local troubles, etc, beats that of Pythagoras and the smith's anvil, galvanism, telescopism and microscopism. Accident seems to have had little share in this triple alliance discovery; it comes to us at a moment when many of our public men are off their heads. It is a discovery of the very greatest importance, and, like to all great discoveries, comes at the proper moment. The Tiro Nacional men now have a banner: let us give them a motto—

"Quis Separabit?"

THE TIRO NACIONAL

The legality of the volunteer movement in this city, under the head of Tiro Nacional, is as admitted as its proposed objects are laudatory, but it is essential to the well-being of the State that every detail connected with a military organization of such rapid and portenteous growth should be well studied, lest its success should prove our ruin, and its members, procuring instruction from revolt, give too free a scope to the deliberate object of its formation, and disown the very authority of the Provincial Government, of which, through some blunder, it seems it is independent.

We hold that it is inconsistent with good government to form a military corps that depends upon a committee of management for its orders, when the Governor of the province should alone command; and it is both practically and socially inconvenient that an armed force of from 3 to 5000 of our fellow-citizens should be under the direct authority of Dr. Delfin Huergo or Dr. Juan Agustin Garcia, or any other personages constituting the committee, without even the obligation of presenting arms to the Governor or saluting one of his Ministers.

It is all very well to admire the patriotism of Porteño youth, and praise the spirit that calls up regiments at an hour's warning to defend the province, but in no other country under the sun does political opinion and the colour of party undergo so frequent and rapid changes as in this city, and we see no guarantee that the very volunteers of to-day who are such steadfast allies of the Governor of the Province, may not to-morrow be his armed and arrayed opponents, and it is to provide against this contingent danger that these remarks are thrown out.

However praiseworthy may be the Tiro Nacional movement it must always be remembered that it is of all others the one most calculated to breed trouble and, if not specially guarded, to blend with dissolving tendencies that result in national demoralization. A very strong constitutional government can not only afford to support its armed volunteers but even to foster the movement. In England the volunteers have risen within a generation to be a strong, compact, national force rivalling in numbers some of the largest armies on continental Europe; but even in free and enlightened England the volunteer force is subject to the Government and the Crown, and no independent committee is allowed to interpose its authority between the citizen volunteer regiments and the executive of the country.

The volunteer movement in this Republic is as yet but in its infancy, a period when the correction of any defects in its organization is the easiest. To create Pretorian guards independent of our Provincial Government is as inconsistent with our institutions as it is dangerous to the very government that allows it, and to our view the Government should be as careful in the proper regulations for the Tiro Nacional as it is with the police of the city or the Guardia Provincial for the camp and prisons.

In the many weak points of organisation the weakest of all is the utterin dependence of the regiments, whose commanders know no authority save the committee of management and possibly only bow to that authority so long as the politics of the committee harmonize with those of the officers and men. To our view the Governor of the Province should have the nomination of every Tiro Nacional officer, and the whole body should be under the direction of a Provincial Department that would secure to the Government the full co-operation of the force in moments of need when politics may assume a very different line to that of to-day.

If the province of Buenos Ayres is to undergo a process of 'militarization' to which this Tiro Nacional business points, let us at least follow the example of the British Government and have a law passed organising the force on a proper basis; its present formation could hardly be more objectionable. It has started with predictions and attempts to fulfil them; possibly later on it will not be satisfied with the mere dignity of a prophet, but may claim an authority that would in the end compromise our Republican institutions. Doctors Huergo and Garcia must surrender to us the freest discussion of the whole question. The Tiro Nacional has in it much that is good and laudatory, but it has also very great defects—defects which ere long may bring every regiment into collision with our institutions, and to check which we feel it a duty to interpose our opinion, however feeble.

LOCHIEL'S WARNING.

The *Nacion* publishes the following important letter:—

Montevideo, Feb. 20th, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Nacion*,

Dear Sir,

It is my duty to inform you of an alarming fact which is already public in this capital, that you may publish it and make it known to Argentines in general, and to those more especially who can meet the impending danger and brave the storm that threatens the Argentine Republic.

When the Chilian Minister, D. Jose Victorino Lastarria, arrived here, it was whispered among the favourites of the Dictator that the new Chilian mission meant an offensive and defensive alliance against the Argentine Republic, between Brazil, Uruguay and Chile.

These rumours spread more and more as the intimacy between the Dictator and the Chilian envoy increased, and the fact is now known to all; those interested in the matter have not been able to keep it secret; and now it is public that the alliance has been signed.

The alliance exists: I can guarantee the fact—and its stipulations are most threatening to the Argentine Republic, as she is open to the combined attack of three enemies, who surround her on all sides.

The daring soldier who has seized the Government of this country is known to you all: he is not a man who would be scrupulous of the most objectionable means to attain his object and give vent to his passions: he has not shrunk on this occasion from endangering the independence of his country, already ruined and lacerated by the brutal hands of its rulers and their satraps.

Latorre, like Lopez of Paraguay, no doubt, dreams of grand plans of aggrandisement and military glory. The acquisition of Martin Garcia is his phantom ideal: this and a few other advantages are enough to persuade him to a policy of intrigue and treason against the Argentine Republic.

The warlike preparations carried on here, Mr. Editor, are not re-assuring, and corroborate the advices I give you in this note. The men of the Dictator are making supreme efforts to convince all that these preparations are to suppress revolutionary outbreaks. There is a strange coincidence besides. Brazil is arming to the teeth: Count d'Eu has been recalled by cablegram.

If you study the situation of this country, you will see how futile all revolutionary pretexts are. Nobody dreams of revolution, for reasons it is useless to recapitulate here.

As an Argentine I have obeyed a sacred duty in raising a voice of warning to my countrymen and the Government.

I am, &c.,
An Argentine.

CHILIAN SKETCHES.

BY MIGUEL CANE.

(*From the 'Nacional.'*)

I veer to the North. The Valdivia advances slowly and heavily; its holds are full. The steamer is crowded with 200 steerage and 100 first-class passengers. In every nook the Chilian type, with its characteristic features, strikes the observer. Now and then a fair Englishman enlivens the background of the groups; he is stiff and impassible, and after ten years in Chile can speak no other language than his own. Taine, in his impressions of England, with much horror, dwells on the pronunciation of Ceasar's 'vinai, vaidai, valgai' by an English doctor in Trinity, Cambridge. Thus I have heard some 'duros' Britishers pronounce Antofeguesta, Paisigue, Maiquel Jones (Mejillones), and Aicuiene (Iquique).

My first day on board evidenced the natural and traditional hostility of man to man. All the countenances inspire distrust; the second nature man acquires in education seems to be quite dormant here, and the instinct of self-preservation preponderates; all around are repulsive and rigid countenances; all the doors are barred; the bottle of mellowed Falernian stands blooming alone before you at table—well understood for yourself alone. I have wasted a box of matches in lighting my cigar, whilst my companion coolly smokes his Virginian, well lit. What delightful cordiality!

I ask at the dinner table for extra fruit, nearly simultaneously with an English lady of 40 summers, who quite alone is bound for Jamaica—a voyage of a month and two weeks! The waiter helps me to the fruit, and politely informs the lady that there is no more fruit to be had. I gallantly offer my untouched fruit, and I am greeted with hard, dry and severe 'thanks.' I politely bow, leave the fruit, put on my cap, and go on deck, thinking of this 'curiosa' Englishwoman. This gives woman the enterprise and the independence of a pioneer, but her charm and influence are gone.

Previous to my departure from Valparaiso the papers reproduced some of my opinions on the Chilian Question. Some Chilians on board discovered my name on my luggage, and organized a by-talk on the Argentine Press etc. I, meanwhile, sipped my coffee and smoked my cigar, without interrupting. As I arose from the table, one of them said: complete fiasco—he won't talk.

One hundred women are organizing a heart-rending accordion concert at the bows of the vessel; this voyage seems really a farce of the Argonauts' expedition; but now Catchis is in Iquique; besides, Orpheus is not only not on board but does not even inhabit Chile.

Iquique—here is the saline emporium.

Salt! All Biblical curses are saline: Lot's wife was transformed into a pillar of salt; the cities, under the ire of Jehovah's chosen people, are now saline deposits. There is no more fatal traditional matter on earth than this. Even amongst us, when a railway touches or crosses a saline district, it is open to charges of ephemeral swindles, scandals, duels and all the cortege of maledictions.

Poor Peru! Whilst she had only guano she was indolently cradled by fortune. Heaven smiles on her: when the guano was exhausted, Tarapaca and her salitre was discovered. Immediately the bane arises—ambitions are roused—cupidity reigns supreme, and direful war scourges the land.

A Chilian gentleman was teasing a young Columbian, hinting at the possibility of the Chilians invading his country; he very wittily answered: 'In my country there is no salitre.'

There is nothing more disconsolate and more barren than the Chilian coast and the Pacific in general. Nature only revives at Guayaciul. There is no poorer population than that dwelling in the capricious cavities of enormous rocks; such are Mejillones, Coquimbo, etc.

Really the barren panorama is melancholy to the American born on the Atlantic coast, accustomed to the luxuriant vegetation and fertility of our soil. There are no green pampas here to greet the eye—no, not a tree; white and naked peaks stud the horizon; sand everywhere all around the desert. Often the traveller under the pangs of thirst gazes around, his eyes start from their orbits and humanity descends to the wild beast in the agony. A spring appears in the distance; he rushes to it, and is dead. The water that profusely springs between the sands is poisonous to all animal organism.

The man born on this soil is not the same as the one who saw the light of day for the first time at the foot of the Aconquija, amongst the verdant lands of the virgin forests. The son of Buenos Ayres is as distinct from him as the physical aspect of both countries. Our physical geography is certainly not that of the tropics, which enervates man and creates a lack of energy and enterprise, through the absence of that necessity which makes him work. Amongst us feeling predominates over reflexion; no one ever conceives the idea of enriching himself at the expense of his neighbour, as our natural riches are abundant.

In Chile it is not so, and more especially in the North. The mining population are not attached to the soil. The mine once exhausted the miner departs, like the bird, after feeding on the seed of a plant. Hence arises a spirit of adventure fatal to the fertile and neighbouring countries. Who can count the invading hords that have swept India in Asia and Italy in Europe?

'Punta Angamos,' gaily shouts a voice at table. The waters are as tranquil as on the morning of the terrible struggle when the Huascar, after a gallant resistance, nobly succumbed. But Nature cares little for our struggles.

All regain their seats: the Chilians, with circumspection and politeness, drink a glass of wine. A gentleman advances, hands me a glass of champagne, and invites me to toast Sarmiento. I bow with pleasure and drain the cup—'La glace est rompue:' we engage in conversation. One gentleman expressed his pleasure at my presence, that I might study the Chilian character near. 'We are,' he said, 'rather diffident towards strangers, but if you 'scrape' us a little you will find friendly sentiments and a good amount of sincerity.' I told him the 'scraping' operation was rather difficult for me, as it was unknown in my country. There is no denying the fact that the educated Chilians, after a short 'connaissance,' are extremely agreeable. I speak in general, as the people I fortunately met in Santiago are the Upper Ten of intellectual Chilian society: with them there is no need of 'scraping.'

The Triple Alliance 'bola' has been finally demolished by a letter from President Latorre to President Avellaneda, assuring him that the whole thing is a pure humbug. So best.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

I notice in your issue of the 19th inst. in your Editor's Table, that you have not received any communication from me lately. I wrote to you last Monday a very lengthy letter which I am sorry was mislaid. I posted it myself at the Telegrafo Maritimo Postoffice branch office in the hands of Mr Buela's eldest son, and I do not conceive how it can have been mislaid here. It contained a lengthy report about 'old covies' and very old things about the first English residents in this country after its independence. I shall endeavour on some future day, when in the humour of recording things of the long past, to give you another report.

In the meantime let us busy ourselves with the present day's chronicle.

Since our lamented old friend O'Neil's death, about whom I mentioned some details of his past life in my last, we have had another loss in the community, the death of Mr Robert Wilson, lately coal merchant of this city, in very affluent circumstances, but who suffered very much in his fortune in these bad times. He left a numerous family in not very good circumstances, I am afraid. His relict belongs to the family of Dr Canstat. At the end of this month or commencement of next, the widow of Mr John Turner and family are expected here, I presume to settle down. Mr Campbell, of the house of Barbour Campbell & Co, is down here, and I hear Mr Sanders is to be definitively put in charge of the house in consequence of the death in England of the very much lamented Mr. Turner aforesaid.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports about the beauty of the Cuñapiru gold mines, it would appear that everything is going on well out there, and a report has been lately started to the effect that a very important house in Havre or Paris has given instructions to buy up all the shares that may be offering in the market, which, if true, is a very good sign indeed. I only hope that it may turn out a better business for the French company than it did in Bankart's time, when not a few were victimized with rich expectations never to be realized, amongst which your obedient servant. Some of my machinery is still laying on the shores of Salto, waiting to be carried to Cuñapiru gold diggings, and may it wait long enough to surprise future generation on the magnitude of our present enterprise. It will probably be taken to some museum a couple of thousand years hence, as some magnificent specimens of ancient machinery lately discovered on the shores of the populous capital of a future Empire. I am only sorry I shall not be able to have a peep at the wondrous discovery in those future days, and have a chuckle at the idea of seeing how my money contributed towards giving old antiquarians something to do.

I mentioned in my last letter the arrival of our worthy friend Mr Tuson and his brother, who seems to be a professed artist in painting. Mr Tuson, the engineer, is, no doubt, come out to see how his old scheme prospers in the Chambers, and probably he will try and push it forward, notwithstanding the other plan of making a mole and port of discharge in the Western extremity of the city, which is to be made with French capital, if they succeed in securing shares enough in Paris Mr Tuson's scheme is of a far greater magnitude, and if it eventually be carried out, our port may well be considered the emporium of the Plate as a depot. But, just like it happens in your city, the interests that are opposed to great port enterprises are influential, and thwart these much desired schemes from being turned into realities. I have had a chance of looking at Mr Tuson's, the artist's, two paintings on Roman ancient customs: the 'Struggle of the Gladiators' in the Coliseum, and the 'Grand Corso Chariot Races.' Both are magnificent subjects, full of interest as ancient record, correctness of detail, as far as I can think, and masterly painting in my opinion, especially the chariot races as of a more sympathetic subject to our tastes, I admire the most. The furious speed and the splendid manner in which the horses are brought out, the excitement of the audience, the beautiful Italian sky, the 'tout ensemble' ultimately, is something really good. Here is a good chance for any fortunate rich man to get a fine picture of the beautiful scenery round the city, which is well worthy of such an artist.

We have received a fresh addition to our medical staff, in the person of Dr. Francis Davinson, son of Mr. Robert Davinson, now deceased, and formerly a produce barraca merchant and exporter. I hear he is a clever practitioner, and made his studies in Scotland, where he practised some years in one of the principal hospitals.

With regard to politics and administration we have nothing very important to say. The Control Office is still the bugbear of the commercial body, and the journals make very stiff observations on the useless expenditure of such a board. The valuations of the Custom-house 'despatches' are daily published, and the Minister is determined to carry out his old plan of bothering everybody out of patience. His plan of control is based on the principle that the more he entangles the merchants in a cobweb, the more he will be cherished as a man of strong administrative faculties. One thing is pretty evident throughout all his plans and very much to his eulogium in a family point of view, and that is that he does not forget the members of his family when in office, though, to say the whole while about it, he does it only with regard to the well deserving. I am told that Colonel Latorre will reassume office very soon. He went out to the Swiss Colony to settle some difficulties there between the authorities and the colonists, which were amicably arranged it would seem. His projected trip to Cuñapiru is postponed, and as for his intended (or supposed) idea of going to visit the different departments, he does not seem to 'see it.' The Chambers have done nothing yet, except that Deputy Baura has presented a project to buy up from private hands the islands of Gorriti and San Gabriel, the former on the coast of Maldonado and belonging, I believe, to the Lafone family, and the second near Colonia, where Solis

Cabot, Zurité, and other navigators first landed in the time of the discovery of the River Plate. An English admiral some years ago, somewhere between 1858 and 1860, if I remember rightly, tried to get this Government to allow the island of Gorriti to be made a naval depot for the English navy, and was refused on the plea, I presume, that it was dangerous to allow the English a footing on it; and now the owner of San Gabriel wants to sell the island to the Government of Buenos Ayres, a pretty how do you do, indeed! The next thing in the Chambers will be the public lands question and general survey of the Republic, both very much wanted, but which will not be carried out. The composition of the actual Legislative body, as a whole, is far from what is required as a means of furthering the public weal. Some clever and many very practical men there are amongst them would be very useful if they could, but the majority is a pack of 'ignorant got-up-for-the-occasion-tools,' who do nothing but impede the progress of business. It is worthy of mention to start that among the former there are a few good English names, descendants of English residents of good standing, such as McEachen, Young, Sterling, etc., all Deputies from Paysandu; and the French journal was only yesterday calling attention to this and saying that our Chambers looked as though they belonged to Canada or Australia. I hope they will do something that will give credit to their origin.

I mentioned in my former letter that the majority of our population had received with satisfaction the news of the settlement of the electioneering question in Buenos Ayres, but it is as well to say that such a result was fully anticipated, and as you perceive, justly so, owing no doubt to the circumstance that from afar one can judge better of effects the same as, looking at a good painting, it requires to get a certain distant view to judge of its value. People here are of opinion that Sarmiento stands as good a chance as any other candidate, even Signor Roca included, stubborn as you like. Some one thinks that Mr. Pelligrini's assertion about another Pavon is not altogether out of place, if Mr. Roca be elected. But we must not deal in other people's business unasked, and so we had better drop the subject.

Something of the attention of the public is called forth towards the rumours of a rupture between Brazil and the Argentines, on the supposition that the latter mean to annex Paraguay and this State. It looks so absurd that one can hardly give any credence to such an idea, yet something might be brewing in another way, and the 'cordiale entente' between Brazil and Chile might have at the bottom some deep scheme, with the coming conflict (diplomatical I mean) between your country and the western conquering hero, on the subject of better right to the whole of Patagonia, which is a very naughty thing to pretend, especially as Buenos Ayres has a particular eye on that very point; long coasts, Magellan Straits, and all that sort of thing, so very well adapted to a rising navy. Deep plans, Sir, deep plans! You may depend upon one thing though—and that is that the boundary question is not an easy 'job,' and I have not the least doubt but what a certain foreign office thinks so too. By the bye, what about the Leones Island claim? Mr. Johnny Crapaud means to make a claim, on the plea that some French colonists are established there. This is simply absurd, as Leones was worked by English full twenty or twenty-five years ago. I will say something about this another time.

Ralph.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO

(*Our own Correspondent.*)

Rosario, Feb 26.

All well-wishers of the country are in a state of immense satisfaction with the happy denouement of your troubles in Buenos Ayres. It is impossible to give too much praise to Mr. Avellaneda and Mr. Tejedor. They have proved themselves true patriots. In after years I think our President will look back with honest pride to this epoch of his Administration. When we consider that both President and Governor were surrounded by violent counsellors, their presence of mind and patriotic integrity are beyond all praise. The news was received in Rosario with a very intimate sense of relief by almost every one, the only exception being amongst the official class, who are mostly partizans of General Roca. They still insist on the subsistence of the candidature of their favorite. But it the *Standard* was right, and you undoubtedly were when you proclaimed the inevitable necessity of both candidates resigning, how much more inevitable has become the resignation of General Roca when his antagonist has retired, and the Province of Buenos Ayres has pronounced herself so emphatically against him. As a soldier, General Roca will do well to remember that there is a good deal of philosophical wisdom in the old refrain—

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

It is wisdom for him now to run away. The country will want him at some future day, and it would be a pity he should destroy the hopes of that future day.

I hope before long to be able to furnish your readers with some interesting data of Mr. Eddowes's mines in Cordoba. They can hardly be said to be in working order yet. These mines, situated about a hundred miles North-West of Cordoba, have been worked for a great many years, and enriched two or three families, but becoming inundated, the working was given up. Before this, however, the proprietors had set up a pump, which, after working some time, came to grief, the whole apparatus tumbling to the bottom of the shaft. After lying there for fourteen years, the new proprietor, Mr. Eddowes, has recovered it, and it is now actually at work. The ores of these mines are Argentiferous Galena, and very rich, giving, as I have understood, eighty marks to the 'cajon' of fifty quintals. At this 'ley,' it is more profitable to ship the ore to England than to smelt it here, taking into account the present high price of lead; and I understand Mr. Eddowes is preparing a cargo. I have seen specimens of ore from these mines in which virgin silver was visibly encrusted. I shall try to get some more interesting intelligence about these mines, which are evidently a 'bona-fide' reverse of the famous Amambay mines.

This is a pleasant country to live in. On Sunday, on account of some squabble with the Municipality, all the bakers shut up shop. Not a loaf of bread was delivered in town. Strange as it may appear, this is a fact. All the families of Rosario, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, were without bread, except the camp biscuits, of which a supply is usually kept at the stores and bakers. The following day, and up to time of writing, large quantities of bread come into town from the colony towns of the railway and from San Lorenzo, but, of course, not sufficient to supply the tenth part of the population. The cause of this singular strike is the following: The Municipality, in excess of other taxes, ordered the bakers to have a mark with which every loaf of their bread was to be stamped. To register this mark they had to pay fifty dollars fuertes every year. They paid the registry fee the first year, but consider it downright robbery on the part of the Municipality to exact a similar fee every year. On this occasion, and probably for the first time, the public side with the bakers. The corporation, however, seem to be jealous of their dignity, for they have had all the bakers imprisoned, and now insist on making them pay, not only fifty dollars for registry fee, but fifty more as a fine.

One would hardly have imagined that the institution of man-traps would have so soon been introduced into the country. Three Italians, I suppose to preserve their melons and water-melons from depradators, set up a killing man-trap, and a young man, by the name of Ricardo, was actually killed. The playful descendants of Rienzi are enjoying themselves in jail.

During the recent week 190 immigrants arrived in this port. About a third of them were sent up the country, mostly to the Colony of Caroya, of which the Cordoba papers speak so badly.

The maize crop is pretty well destroyed by the locusts in this department. In some places, however, it is saved. The colonists of San Lorenzo boast of possessing fine fields of the golden cereal. Your roving correspondent, 'Pike's Peak', has very graphically described the destruction of the maize fields of Carcaraña by the fearful pest.

The speculation in wheat is beginning to be reckless. Extremely fancy prices are being paid for sound lots; and one holder stands out for twenty-one dollars Bol. silver per fanega. This is at the rate of 2 dollars 56 cents gold the bushel, a price I never saw before in Rosario. At this price it would be profitable to import wheat. The foundation for this speculation is by no means sound. Santa Fe has been unfortunate this year it is true; her whole crop will not reach a quarter of last years: but it is only in Santa Fe that the crop is partially lost. In Buenos Ayres, in Cordoba, in Mendoza and San Juan, and even in Santiago the crops have been in some of he provinces magnificent. With wheat in Rosario at two dollars gold per bushel, the provinces of Santiago and Catamarca will be drained, as the people up there exist on Indian corn when they can sell their wheat at a good price. There certainly cannot be a short supply for domestic consumption, and prices preclude shipments to Europe, so, 'atando cabos,' as the Spaniards say, it is my opinion some one will come to grief.

The price of cattle too is running up in a manner much more agreeable to the Estanciero than the consumer. A joint of our best beef in the markets, which is as a rule very inferior to what is sold in every market in England, actually costs more here than in Europe. The price per arroba, say about eight shillings sterling, does not appear out of the way; but this arroba of twenty-five pounds is made up of the worst meat, only fit for the commonest dishes. A family must select the meat, either joints, loins or ribs, and at present we pay fully as much, if not more, for these than is paid in Paris for the same pieces. Somebody must swindle the community. Cattle sell at a comparatively high price, it is true, but not more than half what they sell for in Chile, where good beef is always to be bought at a lower price than our butchers make us pay.

Colonel Nelson, the Commander of the National troops in Rosario, left for Buenos Ayres on Sunday, accompanying General Campos, who arrived from Cordoba the same morning. It has not transpired what has been the result of the General's mission to General Roca.

The weather is cool and pleasanter after the late heavy rains. The river is still rising and is carrying down numbers of vegetable islands.

W. P.

LATEST FROM THE BOCA.

(*Our Special Correspondent.*)

The following is a veridical account of Monday's proceedings, as being an eye-witness, I can vouch for the statement annexed, and at the same time testify that as a foreigner I am not actuated by any party-feeling.

"On Monday afternoon about 3.30 p.m. several sailors, belonging to the Captain of the Port's, with their daggers and revolvers went about the streets and promoted quite a disturbance by crying out 'Viva Roca', 'Muere Tejedor' and other such epithets, greatly frightening the inhabitants.

The policemen shortly afterwards appeared to try and restore order, which they finally succeeded in doing, but not without some fighting. One of the Capitania men fired on the 'bobbies,' and afterwards took to the water and crossed to the opposide side, where he was afterwards taken, and escorted with eight or nine other 'promotores del escandalo' to the Police station.

Our much-esteemed Commissary, Sr. Flores, was on the field of action, and he went up to one of the insubordinates and, revolver in hand, commanded him to yield to superior authority. The man gave in. At this juncture an officer from the Captain of the Port's appeared and informed the Commissary that he must retire, as he had nothing to do in the matter, as they themselves ought to be judges: whereupon the Commissary told him he had better 'hook it,' which he did, and that quickly, going to head-quarters and bringing out on the Mole about a dozen men armed with Remingtons, who were really not too choice in their language. After remaining several minutes drawn up in line they afterwards went on their way rejoicing.

I cannot speak too highly of the great coolness shown by Sr. Flores, who is here a great favourite, for the masterly way in which he quelled the riot. I am also of opinion that Sr. Serna, our Captain of the Port, had nothing to do with the disturbance.

10.30 p.m. Monday. Armed manifestation in front of Capitania, in favor of Roca. Two men from Railway station in front fired on a Police officer and policeman, wounding latter. Rumor says that Col. Garmendia, Chief of Police, arrived about 2 a.m. yesterday morning.

Everything quiet to-day.

Vessels passed out—Canadian brig Beaver and Norwegian brig Kong Kaare.

Passing out—Norwegian barque Proecis.

Luis Mazzini, for many years guard on Boca and Ensenada Railway, was drowned last night in Ensenada whilst bathing. He leaves a wife and two children.

FINE ESTANCIAS.

LA MERCED.

This fine estancia, situated in the Partido of Arrecifes, on the banks of Caguané Lake, belongs to Don Carlos Urioste. This camp offers exceptional advantages for cattle-raising and sheepfarming. Lands of this kind are so extraordinarily advantageous that they have been purchased lately at the fabulous price of $1,800,000 m/c., quite bare. La Merced comprises one square league of land, but Sr. Urioste possesses besides, as lessee, the Caguané and San Sebastian estancias, both comprising a square league of land respectively. These three estancias are well fenced, with six wires running through ñandubay posts at four yards distance from each other, at Sr. Urioste's own expense. The Caguanè and La Merced campos are under 6,000 head of cattle, 35,000 sheep and 5,000 mares and horses. On the San Sebastian Estancia there are 18,000 sheep, 1300 cows and 2,000 mares. These three establishments possess each magnificent estancia houses, with all the out-offices, galpones, &c.

La Merced is the principal estancia in every respect; the estancia house is large and comfortable, surrounded by magnificent alleys of eucalyptus, paraisos, satinos &c. A fine garden around the house is a pleasant relief to the eye, contrasting greatly with the monotonous; all the plants and flowers of the tropics are tastefully studded in their beautiful beds by the masterly hand of a thorough gardener. Camelias, diosma, magnolias, and 'hoc genus omne' agreeably peep out of every nook. Only those who have galloped many hours through the desert Pampa can appreciate the rapture of a traveller as he winds his way through the mazes of a tastefully arranged garden.

It might be indiscreet to intrude remarks about the admirable arrangements of the house, its sumptuous furniture, so much so that one fancies to be transported on imagination's wings to Sevres or Neuilly and the banks of the Seine.

The peons have a large house to themselves, about a quarter of a mile away, only too happy to find employment on such a model and comfortable estancia.

The Rambouillet breed of sheep enjoy a marked preference to others of their family, and are lodged in two fine galpons, 'a l'abri' of all weather influences. The principal galpon is 17 yards high by 35 yards in length and 13 width: all masonry work and partly built of pine; six gateways give entrance to the animals. A division has has been made at the extreme end, with fine stalls for the thorough-bred horses; an 'entre sol' is a large deposit for forage.

The second galpon is smaller, eight yards high, 35 long and 10 yards wide. A particularity which escapes the eyes of none is noticed at the South end, and certainly commends itself in our free and republican country. In a 'niche' the statue of Liberty is placed, and forms a harbinger of prosperity to the place and a pleasurable omen to all employed on the establishment.

Immense tracts of clover are on the sides of the fine alleys of trees. An insight into this model estancia reveals at once its superior and excellent management from one extremity to another. For our next we will reserve a description of Mr Urioste's second establishment, known as the Caguanè. It is to be hoped that the 'Rural Magazine' will continue favouring its readers with a description of the estancias in this province.

THE SEASON.

We are now fast approaching the close of our busy season, the best experienced in this country for very many years; and, had our wheat crop come up to our expectations, we should have had a season the like of which was never before known or heard of in the Plate. Even, however, as it is, the season of 1880 will long be remembered as one of the most unexampled prosperity; and the experience we derive from it teaches us not only of the growing productions of the country, but also how slight a lettup in the European markets is sufficient to enliven our trade and enrich our merchants.

Had the price of wool risen in Europe to figures that might be considered exorbitant, we should, in bidding adieu to the present season surrender every hope of another equally good one for many years to come; but the prices of our wools merely respond to a legitimate trade revival in Europe, which Lord Beaconsfield, with many others, regards as permanent; and when the last bale of wool is shipped from our markets, and the deposits are swept clean, instead of replnig at the close of so brilliant a term, we may look forward to the spring and the resumption of business on, perhaps, a still stronger footing than before.

The revival of trade in Europe and in the States has been of such extremely slow growth that it may be regarded as all the more permanent, and from the figures before us of the stocks of wool in the principal European and American markets, the stocks of manufactured woollen goods at the mills and in the warehouses, the falling-off of the production of wool in some of the great producing countries, there is every probability that the next wool season of the Plate will prove every way as prosperous as the one now drawing to a close.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of our wool season was the very poor judgment of merchants both here and in Europe respecting the price of the staple; and the result sets at naught all the theories of European merchants and all the experiences of River Plate exporters, it having been hitherto a well established rule that short crops in Europe invariably meant low prices for wool, and other such staples. But they never had a worse year in Europe for cereals than the present, and, nevertheless, the price of wool has steadily advanced, which goes to prove that consumption has overtaken production.

The history of the present wool season is, indeed, a lesson to many. First, to the farmers who sold outside in the camps at a loss of 25 to 35 dollars the arrobe to Italian jobbers who had no interest in the article beyond its re-sale at a profit in town; secondly, to the Italian jobbers who, had they the least foresight, might have kept the best wools back until February, which would have secured to them an average profit of from 15 to 25 per cent; and thirdly, to the merchants who, with all facilities such as credit, capital, correspondents in Europe and cable, have used them to such little advantage that many who, without the least strain on their credit, might have shipped 20,000 bales, have not shipped a single one.

The fault certainly rests more in Europe than here, and merchants in England seem to have been poorly informed as to the position of wool both at home and abroad, since they have allowed so brilliant a season to pass without their houses here having purchased even a bale.

The gains of the season are known to many. We have to begin with the farmers, who are full of money, and who are investing their surplus incomes in more land and more stock, and many of them in Cedulas, National Bonds and Treasury Bills. Then come the Italian jobbers, who for the last three months have been attending the judicial auctions of small city houses which are selling still cheaper than the wool they bought from the Irishmen outside, and which have left them profits made permanent in bricks and mortar. We have the country shopkeepers, whose balances in the branches of the Provincial Bank can tell the Directors, if they want to find out, where the paper money goes to. We have the barraqueros, many of whom, finding our plazas too small for their enterprize, started establishments outside which have secured still further profit.

We have the 'artistas,' who have shipped to their European patrons the finest and best merino wool produced in the world, at a cost cheaper than the price of the commonest wool at present selling in Antwerp or Havre, and last, not least, we have the exporters, men who for many a long year have been badgered and discomfited by the heaviest losses, and who, at last, in one clean sweep, have made this year not only enough to recoup former losses, but enough wherewith to retire for life on a secured income of from two to three thousand pounds sterling per annum.

Let no one charge us with having over-drawn the picture; on the contrary, in this hasty sketch we must necessarily omit many fragmentary touches of prosperity that have brought men to their legs in the Bolsa Hall who last year stood outside on the steps. The prosperity of the present season calls for a far higher pencilling than we have given it, had we sufficient time or space to enter every avenue of commerce and show the splendid results of a single good season in the Plate.

IMPORTANT DECISION

The following important judgment has been delivered by the full court in a case that establishes a very safe precedent in this market, and we are much pleased to find that the lawyer who won this case for the Buenos Ayres Gas Company is no other than our friend Dr. Jose F. Lopez, the greatest original thinker in the Plate.

The decision in question, for the information of those who may not be acquainted with the merits of the case, covers the following points:—

1st. That shareholders of companies could sue third parties for the revindication of rights or things purchased by the same.

2nd. That such a decision was given by the two Judges of Commerce, from which Dr Lopez appealed and succeeded in having reversed by the Upper Chamber of Commerce, and afterwards confirmed by the Supreme Court.

3rd. That this final decision settles the point, and secures joint-stock companies and parties contracting with them against such lawsuits as the present.

The following is a translation of the decision kindly favored us by Mr. Beckman, the Chairman of the Local Committee:—

The Usher of the Supreme Court of Justice informs you that in the suit of Don Jose Puig y Clavera contra la Compañia de Gas Buenos Aires, Limitada for nullity of a sale, the gentlemen of the Supreme Court of Justice have sent out under date of 17th inst, the following resolution:—

Has a right to sue, except in certain determined cases, every person that has the administration of the property or thing claimed.

What is determined in this suit is the restitution to the anonymous Society of something of which the petitioner has not the administration, because it belongs to the Society itself, represented by its directors.

This rule cannot be set aside by the individual right, and in that part which as co-partner may belong to him, when the thing claimed is a totality, not within the dominion of individuals, but belonging to the collective beings called society.

In this, (the society) the representation towards third parties belongs to the administrators and directors (Arts. 405, 408, 417, Codigo de Comercio), and it is not possible that acts emanating from a directory managing its operations can co-exist with a suit of each partner (shareholder) against third parties on the subject of the same operations—a multiplied administration.

It is then beyond doubt that a single shareholder of the Society cannot sustain lawsuits against third parties for the purpose of bringing back to the Society things that went out or could not legally go out of its dominion and administration.

For these reasons, and the others emanating from the resolution appealed against, be it declared, that no inapplicability exists.

(Signed)

Sisto Villegas—Manuel M. Escalada—Alejo B Gonzalez—Sabiniano Kier—Victor Martinez.

RAILWAY GUARANTEES

It is perhaps just as well that the following letter, which has gone the round of the London papers, should also be published here. We call Dr Plaza's attention to it, as it is well H.E. should see such papers

The following makes a complaint against the Argentine Confederation:—

"London, Jan. 20.

"Sir,—I observe by the City Articles of various papers that the Argentine Government are from time to time seeking to obtain applause from the British public on the ground that their country is one of the few remaining non-defaulting States of South America. I am aware of the difficulties through which the Argentine Government have passed, and as a bondholder am willing to give them every credit for what they have done; but as a holder of securities in certain Argentine railway companies possessing guarantees from the Argentine Government I am deficient in the interest which should come to me, and that by reason of the delay in payment to the companies of the amounts due to them by the Government. Not only so, but the Argentine Government seem to consider that a delay of a couple of years is not of any importance in the payment of railway guarantees.

"The Central Argentine, the East Argentine, and the Buenos Ayres and Campana Railway Companies are owed considerable sums of money by the Argentine Government which the companies find the great difficulty in extracting piecemeal, though some of it is nearly, if not quite, two years in arrear.

"I hope, Sir, that you will intimate in the *Times* that the punctual payment of railway guarantees is of as much importance as the punctual fulfilment of obligations on account of the public debt of the country.

"I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"*Railway Bond & Share Holder.*"

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The carnival this year owed its brilliancy wholly to the displays of the Carnival societies, independent masking being confined almost totally to the classic imps in satanic red and kangaroo caudal excrescences. The societies, however, turned out in great spirit, and the great unmasked devoted itself to vigorous exchanges of volleys of lemons and other fruits of waxy exterior and liquid contents, interspersed with great gun discharges from squirts and buckets, and mitrailleuse continuous fire from syringes and 'bisnagas.' In fact, Aquarius was in the ascendant, despite the comminations of the Chief of Police, and the police wisely accepted the situation and avoided, by their judicious absence, attracting popular attentions. The society allusions to political and local events were many of them very happy and were received with roars. Of course the vintem tax figured prominently, and the ministers, Dr. Frovao, and various other 'personages' were caricatured more or less ludicrously and wittily. But the masking spirit is dying out. Momus is no longer in popular worship, and the revival impulse given some years ago appears to have expended its force and we are again returning to the times of watery deluges, both in Rio and in the provinces.

The three days passed very pacifically, only a few collisions occurring and only one man being stabbed. Of the troubles anticipated by many persons not a sign was seen.

Yellow fever showed some increase last week, the city deaths in the early part of the week reaching 11 to 12 per diem, and rising to 17 on the 12th.

At the destructive fire upon the 7th, which consumed several industrial establishments, eight houses and a building occupied by labourers, eleven persons perished, 9 by being burned to death and two by jumping from a burning building.

All the Cearenses who have been notifiel on the 9th that they must shift for themselves within 15 days, after the expiration of which they would be kept no longer. Transport, however, would be furnished to them to go into the interior or to return to Ceará.

The engineers of the construction of the Paraná railway arrived here by the Gironde, accompanied by the Representative of the Company, and it is believed that H. M. the Emperor will go down to Paranaguá about the end of February, to attend the inauguration of work.

The comet seen for ten minutes on the 6th by Mr. Liais, the Director of the Observatory, was seen by him again at 8 p.m. of the 8th, on the horizon. The head was below the horizon but a tail of 40 degrees was visible.

Beribery has appeared among the crews of the Brazilian war vessels stationed at Bahia.

The gunboat Principe do Grao Pará is under orders to fit for Montevideo. At a trial on the 9th she averaged 12 miles an hour and turned in 4 ute

The Portuguese brig Bemvindo, from Lisbon for Pará, went ashore to the NW. of the Salinas light in the Pará.

At Vizue, Maranham, a small Brazilian schooner, named the Graciosa was lost and 14 of the 22 persons on board perished.

The Portuguese schooner Ristori, laden with provisions for Camocim, got lost at the bar of this estuary.

The British bark Cavalier, which arrived at Paranaguá on the 4th, from Rio de Janeiro, lost a man from yellow fever soon after leaving Rio, and brought two cases to Paranaguá. This vessel left Rio in a most filthy state, and of course it masters neglect the most ordinary precautions the crews and the owners are likely to suffer.

The rock at Antonina on which the Portuguese brig Aprigio struck early in January, proved to be an unknown one right in the channel and having only 8½ feet of water on it at low tide. It is not in any chart, having escaped even the soundings of Baron de Teffe, and lies about 50 fathoms from the White Buoy.

Mr. Hermann Good is to exercise the functions of Consul-General of the Austro-Hungarian Empire during the absence of Mr. Gross and his locum tenens Mr. Bela.

Mr. William Darley Bentley, the promoter of direct steam communication between Rio and Canada, has been appointed Brazilian Vice-Consul in the Dominion of Canada.

Baron do Rio Branco has occupied the place of member of the Commission of Internation of Immigrants which temporary ill-health had obliged him to decline.

Mr. Eduardo Laemmert, member of the well known Rio firm of booksellers and printers, and founder of the Rio Almanack, died at Francfort on-Maine, on the 11th January, at the age of 74 years.

Mr. Frederic Malpiece, managing editor of the French paper *Le Messager du Brésil*, died in Rio on the 9th, of yellow fever.

The gross revenue of the D. Pedro II. was:—

In 1876.....	8,035:465$
1877.....	9,32 :363$
1878.....	10,030:229$
1879.....	11,4 2:172$

The engineers arrived by the Gironde to construct the Parana railway are Italians. They were accompanied by Mr. Delahante, representative of the Compagnie de Chemins de Fer Bresiliens.

It is said now that his Majesty the Emperor will go to Parana about the end of February.

Heavy rains on the 7th burst an embankment at the 4th kilometer of the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, breaking traffic for a time.

1,600 tons of rails for the Rio Grande do Norte railway arrived at Natal from England, towards the end of January.

It is expected the Bahia railway extension will be opened in April from Alagoinhas to Serrinha, a distance of 70 miles. It is said of this section that it has only two bits of straight line in the whole of it, which is perhaps the secret of the great reductions effected in the original estimates, but whether it will be conducive to economical working is another side of the question.

THE PAYSANDU EXHIBITION

The *Pueblo* of Paysandu gives the following sketch of this National Fair:—

"On Sunday at 7 o'clock a.m. rockets, crackers and music announced the inauguration with all the pomp worthy of such a transcendent event. Calle 18 de Julio was splendidly adorned, from Calle Asamblea to the Plaza. Four grand arches, with figures symbolical of the Arts, Industry and Commerce spanned the street; they bore such mottoes as 'Peace,' Union,' Progress,' Labour' etc.

"A hum of joyful content from the people mingled with the clang of brass bands and the ceaseless banging of sky-rockets. Joy and animation were stamped on every countenance. From the port to the Plaza, and especially in the central streets, dense crowds hurried towards the Exhibition building, which stands majestically in the Plaza, gay with flags, the trees at its four entrances increasing the effect. All the adjacent squares, azoteas and balconies were crammed with people anxious to get a glimpse of the opening ceremony.

"At last the procession enters the Plaza to the strains of the bands, while the rockets and the cheers of the people rent the air, in honour of the first Paysandu Exhibition and the grandest as yet attempted in the Oriental Republic. The Agricultural Commissioners, the Juries and other authorities took their seats in the Grand Stand, while the crowd, eager to hear the speakers, surged round it. All the public buildings and many private houses were profusely adorned with flags and streamers.

"It was half past eight o'clock when the procession started for the Plaza from Calle Asamblea, the Agricultural Commissioners at its head, then the Jurors and others, preceded by the Artillery band in full parade dress, playing a stirring quick step; then came sundry societies, after them all the foreign Consuls, preceded by the Salteña Musical Society, which, both from its superb playing and splendid costume has taken the lead in this festival; then several girls' schools, then more Societies, the People's Band forming the rear guard.

"This was all the inauguration, and the crowds then spread through the building. Although he little money available only admitted of a very modest building, every thing is in good taste and well arranged. Messrs Gala and Rocha's collection of wax, honey, wine, vinegar, exotic plants and gigantic Brahmah fowl attracted great attention: their wax obtained Honorable Mention at the Paris Exhibition, and is much improved since then.

"We hope other departments will now imitate Paysandu; and also that the next Exhibition here will prove that our products and industry are equal to those of the most advanced nations.

"The following exhibitors were awarded prizes:

Agriculture—Gustavo Schmidt, wheat and plants, $200; Cayetano Crochi, flax, green, dry and in grain, $150; Jose Peron, wheat, $100; Eustaquio Favre, plants, $50; Federico Scuelet, maize, $50; Daniel Schultz, maize and potatoes, $50; Carmelo Moguera, maize, $30; Salvador Alvino, pumpkins, wheat and maize $20.

Foreign Machinery — Hofnagel Plottier and Co., farm machinery, 3rd class diploma; Domingo Basso, plants, seeds and roses, 1st do; Galli and Co., horse threshes, 2nd do; Guillermo Galli, hand flour machine, 3rd do.

Cattle—D. C. Hughes certificate of honor; Enrique Beaulieu, do; Andres Rivas, gold medal, Aurelio Cessio, silver do., Luis Hita, bronze do., C. Hughes, honorable mention, C. Hughes, silver medal, C. Hughes, gold do., C. Hughes, silver do., Jorge Laurrent, gold do., C Hughes honorable mention, C. Hughes, bronze medal, C. Hughes, do., C. Hughes, do., C. Hughes, silver do., N. N honorable mention, C. Hughes bronze medal.

Sheep—J. Laurrent, certificate of honor, E. Beaulieu, gold medal, E. Beaulieu, silver do, E. Beaulieu,, do, E. Beaulieu, bronze do.

Horses—Fusco. Villagran, bronze medal, B. Benavidez, do., B Benavidez, do, Beaulieu, honorable mention, N. N., do., N. N., do., Weldon, do., Beaulieu, do.

Mules—F. Gutierrez Zorrilla, bronze medal.

Pigs—C. Hughes, silver medal.

Sheepdogs—Carlos Croker, Honmention.

Industry, Art, Mining and Science—Pedro Piumatto, gold medal, Jose Marquez, do, Juan Perossio do, Antonio Santa Maria, do, Juan McColl, do, Enrique Baulier, do, Jorge Lorrain, do., Lorenzo Thevenet, do., Luis G. y Rocha, silver medal, Juan Somalie, do, Joaquin M. Bandeira, do, Agustin Manteao, do, Francisco Chapuis, do., Juan Toucon do., Jorge Regnier, do., Mode to Tornabent, do., Federico Girelli., do, Emilio Moreira, do, Juan Perossio, do, Guillermo Dubose, do., Martin E. Echart, do., Manuel Sterling, do, Bartolo Civelli, do., Juan Scheweiser, do., Jose Luciano, bronze medal, Aurelio Cossio, do., Domingo Amigotti, do., Adolfo Valsangiacomo, do., Jose Talamas, do., Juan Garre, do, Pedro Poucet, do., Juan Toucon, do, Francisco Toucon, do; Virgilio Pellegrini do, Miguel Oliver y Bru do, Guillermo Morin do, Fridolin Wick do, Juan Lahitte do, J. Rossi do, Antonio Iglesias do, Tietz Strauch do, Dionisio Torrente do, Rosa L de Estefanelli do, Cayetano Cocchi do, Juana Borjes do, Maria S de Pordelanne do, Juan Alchurrut do, N Bauvens do, Bernardo Sere, do, Damian Laporte (2) do, Julio Collins do, Jose A Silva do, Pascual de Donatis honor mention, Clara Sagustume do, Tienda del Aguila do, Fermin Leyva do, Carlos Croker do, Severo Gonzalez do, Jose Villalba do, Juan L Caminos do, Emilio Moreira do, M S Golan do, Elmira Goncalves do, Julio Collins do, Pedro Gassine do, Aurora Fotografica, bronze medal, J C Brunet do, Luno Salorio do, Flobisbela Sarabia do; other departments have 103 first, second and third class.'

The following is an extract from a letter we received yesterday from a Paysandu Subscriber:—

"I have never seen so many people in Paysandu as during the last week, on account of the Agricultural show. I am happy to inform you that everything went of very creditably. Amongst those who deservedly earned gold medals were our countrymen Mr G. S. Loraine, for wool and cattle (2 medals in all) and Mr Mr J D Ritchie, on behalf of Messrs M'Coll & Co, for preserved tongues (1 medal)"

THE GLASS FACTORY.

The *Industrial* continues publishing a series of most interesting articles on the industrial establishments of Buenos Ayres. Anything referring to the manufacure of glass excites the interest and curiosity of the reader. Before the Jews made bricks in Egypt for their arbitrary taskmasters, or the Phœnicians built their temple in Sidon, glass was made in the East.

Aristophanes and Aristobeles discourse at much length on the subject, and the refined and gentlemanly Horace refers to glass as dating antiquity It is, therefore, a matter of interest to investigate the cause why glass was not manufactured earlier here in Buenos Ayres. Had it not been for Messrs. Bordoni and Co., with their six partners, the Athens of South America could not boast of a glass manufactory.

These gentlemen have struggled on for the last ten years, and up to the present day the enlightened authorities of Buenos Ayres have not understood how to protect an industry which Tiberius and the mad Nero fostered in the early days of our era The authorities nowadays only protect the introduction of firearms and weapons, as the best industrial supports to meet the growing wants of anarchy and bloodshed. Industry, agriculture and commerce are left to themselves, and owe nothing to the patronage or support of the Government. This want of support clearly defines the hard struggle of Messrs. Bordoni and Co. The Government of the Banda Oriental has offered this enterprising firm, should they establish their manufactory in the Banda Oriental, the following advantages:—

1st. Ten years' exclusive privilege of production,

2d. All materials necessary for the establishment to be introduced free of duty.

3d. Exoneration from all local taxation.

4th. Thirty young men to be maintained by Government, and taken into the establishment as apprentices.

The manufactory of Messrs Bordoni and Co. is situated in the Calles Comercio and Zeballos. The establishment is specially adapted for the industry and its production. There are three furnaces of different sizes, and a fourth, a larger one, is in course of construction. There are several other departments adjoining, for moulding, blowing, &c.

There is a special deposit for the prime materials imported from Montevideo with 25 p⅌. duty These materials consist principally of sand for white glass, sand for green glass, quartz, &c.

The most interesting part of the establishment is the museum, where the mineral products of the establishment are exhibited.

The factory produces daily 6,000 pieces, large and small. The prices are infinitely lower than those asked for the imported articles.

Fifteen men and twenty boys, all Argentines, work in the establishment. The boys are happy and work with intelligence and good will. A few more establishments like this throughout the country would do an immense deal of good.

In our Obituary we publish the sad news of the death of Mr. Meredith Powell, of the Southern Railway, whose unexpected demise has left an aching void in the hearts of a wide circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his many sterling qualities. He fell a victim to typhoid fever, which seems to be alarmingly prevalent in the southern camps. The authorities ought to investigate its cause, and take steps to remove the same, whatever it may be. An opinion exists that the waters are poisoned, possibly through the late floods.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

February 21st, 1880.

This was a field day on 'Change, and the battle between bulls and bears so hard fought that at 2 o clock it was rumoured that three brokers were down. The cash sales reached 290,325, opening at 30.90 and closing at 30.55, but even at this figure the market could not be held in, and before 3 o'clock 30,000 pats. were sold cash at 30.45. On last Monday when the market was in a most excited state owing to politics a well known broker fixed the closing price to day at 30.50; every one laughed at him, and some few bought from him to discover their error to-day. For the end of the month half a million sold from 30.90 to 30.75, and for March a very heavy business at 30.90, for April and May at 31.

Cedulas continue their upward movement at 84½ and closing at 84⅝. Roads and Bridges advanced ½, and National Bank Shares at last look better and have improved ½.

The most remarkable market feature is that gold did not advance to-day, although the National Government swept the market clean of exchange, taking about 1½ million francs from a private bank at 5.27-28 on plazos and at low interest; the Government also took exchange in the open market, 500,000 francs, at 5.32-33. These large operations had no effect whatever on the gold market. We heard of one transaction in paper at 4.32 yesterday afternoon.

The subscription lists to the Irish Relief Fund are now coming in too fast for the printers, the sums will, however, be acknowledged and the lists published subsequently; to-day we received a check from Mr John Kemsley, Salto, B. O. for $f.60 62/100, and from Mr Curry, of Rosario a check for 1,390 m/c, both of which have been handed to Mr Carroll.

The Port Captain of Montevideo received advice from the North American Commodore that 2 sailors of the ship Marion have died of yellow fever and 16 sick on board; every proper remedy was at once adopted by the port authorities, clothes burnt and crew landed at a separate hospital on Flores Island.

The steamer Galicia left Rio on Thursday and is due here on Monday.

The sale of 2000 dry American hides in Montevideo at 7.10 reported; also 2000 arr. criollo wool reserved price.

The killing at the Montevidean saladeros to date stands so—

1880 70,000
1879 54,000
1878 86,640

The Eastern Argentine Railway has, we believe, made a reduction of freights of 43 o/o on cases of dry goods coming from Montevideo for Upper Uruguay.

The purchase of all the wheat in the partido of Chacabuco, for account of Sr Maderna, is reported, 1,800 fanegas at 190 to 200 m/c. Also all the wheat crop of Sr Faucon of Bragado at 205. Sr Molina of Chivilcoy has sold all the wheat he bought up at the rate of 216 m/c per fanega. Mr Pechieu has resold same at 220 m/c. There is more money turned over in wheat than what people know of.

The fine steamer Habsburg has entered with 37 passengers and 450 tons cargo.

Mr Benitz requests us to correct the statement of our Rosario correspondent respecting the Espin Colony, which is only from 12 to 15 miles West of the Alexandra Colony, instead of 50 as stated. The occupation of the people there is not agriculture, but raising cattle and cutting timber. Mr Benitz holds 18 square leagues of land up there; he leaves to-morrow for Rosario and Gran Chaco and will return in about 2 months. He is chartering a vessel to load direct for Europe. We believe two or three others have already left.

The Bolsa was very crowded at afterhours, and the payments at the tables were estimated at close on fifty millions, whilst in at the liquidation counter the press and squeeze was such that it was difficult to know what was going on. Gold danced about; the lowest sale of the day was at 30.45, and the highest at 5 o'clock 30.70. The prices were purely fictitious and depended upon the mere closing of purely speculative sales.

Mr. Thomas Duggan was welcomed on 'Change on his return from the North. He reports the camps in good condition, and not at all that political alarm that was experienced in the city. Mr Charles Haddon, of Tarapaca, took leave of his friends; he sails to-morrow in Denderah for West Coast.

The week has proved one of the most eventful in our history, and some of the oldest men on 'Change witnessed within the last 6 days what they had not seen in a life time. The political rumpus, as we have already noticed, will, however, do a world of good, and has immensely increased confidence in the country and market. Business, as a matter of course, suffered some interruption, but only in this province; elsewhere everything has held its normal state. The gold business on the Bolsa has received a very great impetus, but then this business is the least of all calculated to help the country or benefit the people. Strange stories are told on 'Change of parties who sold persistently at 31.80, and convinced that all would be a rage [illegible] have made handsomely; but there are crowds, both in and out of the Bolsa, who have to carry dear gold. The wool trade of the week has proved more active than ever; the arrivals from the camp, large and important as they were each morning, were insufficient to meet the demand, and over one hundred thousand arrobas have been purchased in the deposits. Far over half a million of arrs. have been sold during the week, and the payments for produce of every description on the Bolsa were up to those of any Saturday during the season. Paper money is tight, growing tighter, and in a few months will be tightest; the probabilities now stare the market in the face, that the Bank will soon be able to open the 'oficina de cambios' on the basis of giving gold for paper at whatever rate they chose to adopt. The paper money question is at last solved, and when Dr Plaza pays to the Prov. Bank the two quarters amortizations which the Nat. Government owes to the Provincial Bank, and that paper money is destroyed, the tension in the paper money market will be such that the gold ring on the Bolsa may close up.

February 23rd, 1880

The week has opened on a much harder gold market, which is attributed to the drop in exchange and the large purchases by the bears of last week. The sudden drop in exchange is perhaps the best explanation of the rise in gold. Bills were passed to-day at 5 27 Paris, 5.28 Antwerp, 200,000 francs, and drawers on London refuse anything higher than 50½. It is thought, however, that by the end of the week exchange will be again up, owing to the great movement going on in wool. Dr Plaza, Minister of Hacienda Nacional, has much helped the market by taking this exchange at the present moment, as there was too much offering for the takers in the market. Gold opened at 30.75, dropped to 30.65, and closed at 30.75. For the end of the month half a million sold, opening at 30.90, dropping to 30.75, and closing at 30.85. For March also a large business done, opening at 31, dropping to 31.85, and closing at 30.90. The sales of the day amounted to 800,000, against 1½ million on Saturday.

Cedulas keep rising, opening at 84⅝ and closing at 85, stock very firm. Treasury Bills advanced to-day one, closing at 77. National Bonds of 76 have advanced to 66, and Nat. Bank Shares hold even at 60½.

There was great talk on 'Change about the affair with the troops in Calle Florida last night and which resulted in 7 or 8 wounded. In Europe such a thing could not occur, and according to the ordenanzas, even if the soldiers were pelted, they could not charge or open fire on the people.

The first shipment of wool from the Prange Estancia Co. Limited, Banda Oriental, 153 bales, ex Dom Pedro, was sold in Havre by Messrs Napp and Co. at the splendid price of 2 frcs 70 centimes. This news was only known in the market to-day, and it shows what splendid prices River Plate wools fetch this year in Europe.

On Monday, March 1st, Mr Frank Livingstone will hold a most important sheep auction at Mr Patrick Gannon's estancia, Giles. 30,000 of the very best sheep in the country. We advise those who want to secure really good sheep to attend this auction; all the Irish farmers in the North well know the quality of Gannon's flocks.

The wines of Rioja, Mendoza and San Juan are accumulating in Cordoba, and it is the greatest pity in the world that they are not accumulating in Calle Rivadavia and San Jose de Flores. Good Rioja dinner wine, what we call down here Bordeaux, sells up there at 25 Bolivianos the bordalesa, and Rioja vino tinto at 20 Bols. Best Tucuman sugar 28 rls. the arroba, and seconds at 27. Tucuman aguadiente 120 Bols. the pipe. 100 bags of Tucuman flour sold in Cordoba at 11½ rls. The price of wheat has gone up in the Upper Provinces, owing to the large purchases for Buenos Aires and Rosario; and 6,000 fan. have been purchased from 9½ to 13 Bols. per fanega for a house in B. Aires.

5,000 cow hides sold in Cordoba at 50 rls. the pesada; and 48 tons of bones at 12 Bols. 1,500 ar. of wool at 30 rls. In cattle the following sales are reported:—1,700 novillos for Rosario, and 3,500 for San Nicolas bought at Rio Cuarto at reserved price; and in the same department 40,000 cows have been sold within the last few months for Mendoza, San Juan and Buenos Aires; the prices paid were for 600 novillos 28 Bols., 1500 novillos 23 Bols. all for San Nicolas, and the following are the current prices—

Bueyes 22 Bols.
Novillos, 3 years, 16 do.
Cows 13 do
Capons 5 do
Sheep al corte 1 do.

It is rumoured on the Bolsa that the 100,000 Sovereigns on the way out to the Prov. Bank have been sold at 1½ premium, receiving in payment other gold. This sale is an important one, as the premium of Sovereigns has greatly fallen within the last few days.

February 24th, 1880.

The firmness in the gold market continues, and prices closed to-day 5 cents over yesterday's rate. The business done was small in comparison with other days, and the total sales only reached 561 141. Gold for the end of March closed hard at 10 cents over the opening rate, at 31, and there seems to be a greater disposition to buy gold on long time than for cash.

Cedulas gave way somewhat, opening at 85, and closing at 84½. Treasury notes seemed the firmest of all the stocks, and closed at 77⅝. National Bank shares opened at 60½ and closed at 60.

Mr August Durand, the popular French wool broker, in his review for the Gironde admits that never before was the Buenos Aires wool market as buoyant as at present. Every day good news from Europe has been received during the fortnight, and the sales were not only brisk in the Plazas, but also in the deposits, and this in spite of the fall in the price of gold, or the high exchange on Europe. Best wools 37 to 40 per cent are much looked for and scarce, finding ready sale at 125 to 135 m/c. Wools giving 34 to 35 per cent are also in very brisk demand at 115 to 125 m/c. Total wool arrivals to date 4,865,000 arr., total sales 4,150,000 arr. against 4,200,000 arr. arrivals and 3,500,000 arr. sales and 700,000 arr. stock same time last year. The stock to-day is 715,000 arrobes, and it will evidently soon move off.

The papers received per Galicia, 30th Jan., say that £ 58,000 were withdrawn on that day for South America. We suppose this gold comes to the Plate, being the only South American country whose rates of exchange justify the import.

The Industrial Club is looking for more central offices within one or two squares of Plaza Victoria. We should imagine there is no great difficulty in finding them, the old offices of the Paris Exhibition Committee would well suit.

The sale of 150 yards of grapes on a vine on the Flores road for 2,000 m/c may interest the public; also picked peaches at 2 m/c per 100 in Flores, and 40 peaches as they run from the hold or the bottom of the boat for 2 m/ selling price at the Boca. In another column will be found notes of the 'fandango' down there yesterday; the whole affair is sufficiently disgraceful.

Mr Escribano Tezanos, who stabbed Mr Hayne in Montevideo during Carnival, has been liberated, as Mr Hayne is out of danger.

On 29th inst. the distribution of Paysandu exhibition prizes takes place, and many parties will go up from here to attend the ceremony. The people in Paysandu subscribed 3,359 pats. towards the expense of this exhibition.

We note by the *Telegrafo Maritimo* that Lieut. Harvey Wilke, of the American gunboat Marion, has died at the Flores Island of yellow fever.

The sale of the day was a splendid lot of Magdalena wool, belonging to a Basque named Larrui, at 140 m/c. per ar. This we believe was the highest sale ever known in this market for mestiza wool. Messrs Peyredieu & Bradley have the great credit of being the brokers who made the sale. The same brokers sold 300 ar. from Tres Arroyos at 112, and 300 ar. lambs' wool, Chascomus, Olivares at 110 m/c.

The news from Manchester, as appears by telegram, is very important; spite of the great advance there in cotton goods there is no reciprocal rise in price here.

The Cordillera's passengers are all in lighters, and we hear that the Government will not make the same exception in favor of any other steamers arriving. A Brazilian steamer that entered Montevideo the other day with sickness on board has been denied entry. There are now 40 lighters in quarantine, and one steamer minding them; if it comes to blow the steamer may find a difficulty. The Cordillera's passengers will be out of quarantine on 2nd March.

The sale of the Estancia and Saladero of Santa Helena, Entre Rios, by order of 'concurso' of Riestra, is reported, Mr. A. Gr[illegible] broker—3½ leagues of camp with saladero buildings, moles &c., all for 24,000$fts. A German gentleman in Montevideo buyer—about the greatest bargain of the season, averaging 6500 fts. per league, within a few leagues of Parana and facing on the river.

Mr. Segory, shipbroker of Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports the export season over in Montevideo, except saladeros. It is rumoured that General Latorre left Montevideo yesterday, at the head of troops. Some invasion is talked of.

The 7th and 8th regiment of the line left town to-day by special train.

Does anybody really know the whereabouts of the Island de Tova? To day everyone in the Government House was talking about it; we hear the Government proposes to put up a sub delegacion down there; the new Custom House officer must be a veritable Robinson Crusoe; when the sea is high the Island is split in two; rather pleasant this; better far the diligence to Carhue than a Custom House on such an inhospitable outlandish spot.

Mr Calvo, who is well-known in commercial circles, lost his watch the other day whilst standing in a crowd in Calle Florida, looking at the Bomberos pass.

Four hundred peaches for two dollars is the present wholesale price of the article; at the cafes in town they charge their customers two dollars per peach; a broker wishes to know what is the per centage gain of the cafe men? At the market in the morning strangers ought to go down and see the long files of bullock carts laden with peaches which are selling for a mere nothing. Whilst the peach seasons lasts we purpose bringing up from the Boca 400 peaches every morning for office use; subscribers please take note; we believe in no other part of the known world do editors give their subscribers peaches free, and yet there are some who think this is a poor country.

The Nat. Government, we understand, is in the market to buy the necessary rails to connect the Tucuman with the Central Arg Railway; we suppose there will be no difficulty in getting them, although we note by the English papers that scarcely anything has risen so much in England as Railway iron.

February 25th, 1880.

The gold market opened with great firmness at 30.85, and at once advanced to 30.95, but at this price there were far more sellers than buyers, and prices at once dropped, closing at the opening rate. Prices for the end of March fluctuated ten cents, opening at 31, advancing to 31.10, and closing at 31.

The Bolsa opened this morning under a new alarm caused by a letter in the *Nacion* from an Argentine in Montevideo. As this letter has attracted such great notice we give a translation of it in another column. It is a species of LOCKIEL WARNING to Argentines of every political colour, to members of Tiro Nacional in every province, to troops of the line and National Guards, to Presidential candidates and Presidential electors; and it is more than probable this extraordinary letter will do more to bring about a conciliation of parties than all the interviews between Governor and Minister. For the last week sufficiently alarming rumours have been flying about. A Brazilian army of observation has been ordered on the Upper Paraguay frontier; a new Brazilian naval station has been placed at Asuncion. Count D'Eu, who had gone over to Ireland with the Empress of Austria to follow the Kildare hounds, has been summoned back to Rio, and to crown everything, Gen. La Torre, they say, has left Montevideo at the head of a few troops to meet some rumoured invasion, but more likely to organize another army of observation; and according to the *Nacion* letter the observation will be over Martin Garcia or thereabouts. There is really nothing surprising in the *Nacion's* news, since it is but reasonable to suppose that Chile or the other neighbouring countries should avail of a moment when the Republic suffers so much from internal convulsions to settle questions of foreign relations. If this Republic to its own self keeps true, it has nothing to fear, but if we are to witness a repetition of last week's troubles, then it seems clear that questions of far higher importance than that of Roca and Tejedor will occupy the public mind at the close of the present Argentine administration.

The sale of 2½ square leagues of land in Lincoln is reported at 85,000 m/c per league, which is indeed cheap and goes to show that farmers who are paying 12,000 m/c rent for a puesto might by buying a league of this coarse land, and putting a couple of hundred cows on it, in a few years have land as fine and as good as the puesto, which to-day costs the farmer the enormous rent of 12,000 m/c per annum. On 10th March the Salas chacra Las Heras, 50 squares of land, wired &c, will be sold under execution by the Provincial Bank; 50,000 m/c is the valuation and only ⅓ cash.

The gold market ruled weaker at afterhours, and closed sellers at 90. It was freely said on 'Change that the letter in the *Nacion* this morning, which attracted such great attention, was written by a well known broker of the Bolsa, and sent down to Montevideo to be posted there to the *Nacion*. Some party, it seems was in the secret, and the whole business got wind and was known.

We note that specie is beginning to come back to us from the rivers and in large amounts; the theory that the gold sent up from here in the saladero season to pay for cattle remains up there is erroneous B. Aires is the supplying mart of Entre Rios and Corrientes, and as a necessary consequence the gold paid for the cattle falls into the coffers of the 'pulperos' and merchants of those provinces, and in the end comes back to Buenos Aires. The Silex brought down last trip from Gualeguaychu 10,000 pats. gold.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* gives late telegrams from Barcelona, announcing a further rise in wines for the River Plate. It is remarkable that as wines become dearer and dearer in Europe, they increase and cheapen here; from all we hear of the wine this year in the Argentine provinces we may all soon look forward to a bordalesa of good dinner claret the same as Malmann's at say 800 m/c. In a few years Argentine wines will be like Argentine peaches, not people enough in the country to consume them. An Irish estanciero from the South says that the 'montes' this year are so full of peaches that the farmers are feeding the flocks of sheep with them, and yet a good peach is worth 2s 6d to-day at Covent Garden, London.

The sale of 7,000 salted hides from the Mocoreta saladero, 63 lbs., at 51 rls. payable here is reported, and points to a drop of 3 rls. established in the price of the article. It seems that the former prices paid for salted hides were altogether too high for the European markets.

Messrs Gandolfi & Moss, in their market review for the packet, say:—"That the fortnight for importers has been very dull, owing to the intense political crisis, which has fortunately collapsed, but all the politics going did not check our exporters. The country has been on the edge of an abyss, but happily all has been arranged. In the midst of all the row, however, gold did not rise, and this is due to the admirable conduct of the Provincial Bank; the exchange operations of the Bank were not interrupted and have left profit. The import of gold continues, and we know for a fact that the Bank has balances to its credit in Europe. Since the political arrangement referred to business has become a little brisker, but the fall of a paper dollar in the patacon has induced almaceneros to wait in the hope of making more advantageous purchases, and we close the fortnight with rather brighter auspices."

February 26th, 1880

The gold market ruled weaker to-day than yesterday; prices opened at 30.80, dropped to 30.75, afterwards rose to 8[illegible], and closed weak at 30.80. There was a little harder tone for the end of the month, prices opening at 30.80 and closing at 30.85. The sales of the day amounted to 658.264.

Cedulas rule about the same; Series B sold to-day at 80⅝, and Series A at 83⅞. For 31st March 35,000 sold at 83½. Treasury Bills at 77½, and National Bank Shares at 60½.

The Tamar's mails were delivered early to-day, and many merchants who had received their letters said that the produce advices from Europe were simply splendid, every account sales of wool showing handsome balances.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Memling from Liverpool entered Montevideo to-day her mails will be up to morrow per Silex.

Exchange for the Italian steamer was passed to-day at 50½ and 5.32, not much passed as yet.

The news of a revolution in Cordova was known on the Bolsa before the ring closed, but it seemed to have no influence on gold.

The samples of mutton ex-Paraguay sent to Paris have given the highest satisfaction, and soon we hope to be able to report the sale. It is with much pleasure that we learn of the success of this business so far.

Politics were very much discussed on 'Change, and some leading English merchants suggest that the best candidate to succeed Governor Tejedor is General Bartholomew Mitre. There is no news of much import from Montevideo, but it is kept up; meanwhile one telegram broaches the real news.

The Tamar has brought out ten thousand rolls of wire to De la Zoppa, which has been sold to Mr Zemborain.

The news about wool from the Plazas is that everything in deposit has been sold save 350,000 ar., and good wools are now so scarce and so dear that some dear friends, wool buyers, are preparing to leave. Next Sunday will be the farewell Sunday at the Tigre for some of the most brilliantly successful wool exporters of the Plate.

The new steamer Cosmos sailed from Greenock on 24th Jan. for Montevideo. She was built under the superintendance of Thomas Else, Esq., of Salto, for the Mensagerias Fluviales a Vapor. She has electric lights for saloons and on deck.

We are much indebted to Mr J A Gray, purser of the R M.S. Tamar, for the following interesting mems. summary &c.:—

This is to inform you of the arrival of the R.M.S.P. Tamar, Captain W Chapman, here Montevideo to-day 25th Feb. from Southampton whence she sailed on the 30th ultimo and left the undermentioned ports en route on the following dates, viz:—

Carril, 2nd instant
Vigo, 3rd inst.
Lisbon, 4th inst.
St. Vincent, 10th inst.

At Southampton £ 73 000 in sovereigns were taken on board for the River Plate of which £135,000 were landed at Montevideo, and the balance (£58,000) is deliverable at your port. The weather experienced throughout the voyage was fine. Dense fogs and severe frosts prevailed over England immediately previous to our departure, which, however, showed signs of breaking up, owing to a gradual change of wind from N.E. to S. and S.W. The distress in Ireland, especially in the West and South, was becoming more and more intense as the winter advanced, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by the general and local aid committees who deplored the insufficiency of the amounts hitherto subscribed to meet the many and heartrending demands made upon them. Indeed, a very gloomy and sad prospect awaits the starving poor, if aid be not more quickly and generously given them. Earnest and renewed appeals to the generosity of the English public were being made by the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who were of unanimous opinion that if assistance in the shape of increased subscriptions be not still given, sufferings surpassing those already experienced will have to be endured by many as the spring sets in. The small farmer population of whole districts have been obliged to eat their seed potatoes, and so they will be unable to renew their crops, if the public or the Government come not to their relief. Politics in England were commanding increased attention in view of the approaching opening of Parliament, which was to be done by the Queen in person. The election for the vacant seat in Liverpool was being looked upon as a test of political strength, and the liberal candidate, Lord Ramsay, had secured the promise of the Home Rule vote for that constituency. Rumours were afloat to the effect that the Government's programme for the coming session would contain propositions which for liberality would outstrip those entertained by the liberals themselves.

February 27th, 1880.

There was a complete change in everything in the market to-day; gold, stocks, shares, &c., everything down. In the gold market nearly a million of pats sold before 2 o'clock; prices opened at 30.70 and dropped all day closing at 30.55; for to-morrow, end of month, 330,000 sold same price as cash and carried over to end of March about 400,000 at 30.85, closing at 30.75. For April also there was a heavy business done at 30.80.

Cedulas rule very weak, nothing sold cash but 68,000 for end of Feb. at 83½. Treasury Bills also gave way, closing at 76½, and National Bank Shares on the very eve of the dividend have dropped to 60.

The great news on 'Change was the enormous wool transactions of the morning. A very large resale of wool from deposits was spoken of, perhaps the largest wool business for one transaction ever recorded in this market; wools that were offered yesterday at 106 were sold to-day at 112.

In political circles the news current was that Roca will resign in favor of Dr. Quintana, and as this solution of the electoral difficulty it is thought will meet with support from the Buenos Aires party that the news had a favorable effect.

Respecting the rumoured alliance of Brazil with Chile, we have it from the very highest and best authority that the news is a Bola, and that there is not the least foundation for the stories so current.

Mr Kincaid, from Patagones, was welcomed on 'Change; he arrived up in Santa Rosa and reports everything down there thriving and prosperous. Governor Alvaro Barros is busy with a surveyor, measuring the new lands.

There is a rumour on 'Change that another English emigration scheme to Paraguay has been hatched in London, and that 2000 English farmers may be expected to take farms from the English Bondholders who own the Government lands. Nothing that we can write or say would be sufficiently strong to condemn this new Paraguayan bubble, and if attempted it will inevitably end the same as the former mad English emigrant scheme, when subscriptions had to be made to save the English men from starving in Paraguay.

The magnificent steamer Elbe of the Royal Mail line will leave England for the Plate on the 30th March, and will sail from here about 7th May direct for Europe. This splendid steamer is one of the Company's best, and it shows the turning over of a new leaf, sending her out to meet the convenience of parties leaving that month for Europe.

The splendid barraca Soto on the Riachuelo with fine mole, and commodious dwelling house is now offered in the market to rent. The barraca is one of the best known in this market, admirably situated, and mounted with every necessary and convenience. We call the attention of our friends who made millions in wool this season to this fine property, as we strongly suspect next year's wool season will be even better than this.

The sale of 247 squares of estancia land at Marcos Paz, for 535,000, shows the great value of land out there; the legal valuation was only 258,000, Mr Zemborain buyer. The price paid is nearly at the rate of four millions per square league. Farmers please take note.

The Senate yesterday at secret session rejected the name of Ventura Martinez proposed by Governor Tejedor as chairman of the Western Railway.

Mr N. Calvo, who has written such admirable letters to the *Siglo*, is expected out from Europe shortly, and ex President Grant and General Sheridan are expected down from the United States. If General Grant comes, Americans will have an opportunity to press the new American steam line from Rio to the Plate, as the chances are General Grant will be the next President of the U. States.

The receipts of the Campana Railway show increase; total for Dec. 490,173 m/c. We hear of an important trade in lime now going on at Campana, and a great quebracho wood trade spoken of; two vessels chartered to bring down from the rivers to Campana a large quantity of that timber cut under a contract for ten thousand tons, all for Havre.

The American barque Havilah has been chartered at reserved rates to load bales for New York, and the Brit. barque Verona has been cleared by Pisani for Falmouth with a full cargo of tallow, 590 pipes and 127 half-pipes and horns. The Italian barque Trionfo from this port has been obliged to land part of her cargo at Fayal, having put in leaky; and the barque Thomas Turnbull with a coal cargo for the Plate has gone aground and unable to proceed.

February 28th, 1880.

This being the close of the month with the enormous amount of 9½ millions pats. vencimientos, there was naturally a very large attendance at the ring, and a very heavy business to be transacted. Throughout the day prices kept very hard and it seemed as if there was just as much gold to be bought to close the account as the bulls yesterday counted upon. Gold opened low at 30.45, and advanced to 30.55, but could not be maintained at that figure and closed nominally at 30.50 but in reality at 30 45. With the exception of one broker whose name was posted up, everything went on smoothly enough, but the losses are in certain quarters very severe. Cedulas ruled active, and to close the liquidation 12 ,500 had to be bought, opening at 83½ and going up to 84 and closing at 83⅞; the vencimientos reached 1,638,700 pats, which is a large sum enough for a stock so much neglected.

Nat. Bonds dropped to-day and fell under 80, but Treasury Notes advanced and were done at 77½. Nat. Bank Shares on the very eve of the dividend fell to 59⅞.

The Bolsa liquidator fixed the following prices for the liquidation—

Gold 30.60.
Cedulas 83.
Nat. Bank 60.

The news from Chile, which will be found in another column, is most favourable for the Chilians, and we think points towards the close of the war; next week we may look for stirring news. Mr Morice's letter took the public here rather by surprise, and people ask what on earth has he to do with the question? he may be, for what we know, Agent of Peruvian bondholders.

The tide in the wool market continued, and we hear of splendid sales this morning, spite of its being Saturday; notwithstanding these very active wool sales, exchange has not advanced to the rate looked for this afternoon.

Mr E Hodgskin, of London, was welcomed on 'Change, he has come up for a few days from Montevideo. Mr H. was many years ago in business in Montevideo. Prof. Kyle, who has arrived down from Cordova, was also welcomed.

Exchange ruled quiet enough all day, and no large business is reported or the Humberto. The Italian Bank as usual did the lion's share of the business, but many of the private banks expected to see more bills offering than what the brokers held; paper money ruled very tight and millions were taken up to pay for produce.

Messrs Serna and Arriola sold 123½ squares public land in the Partido of Bragado. The basis of the sale was 37,485 m/c, and the land realised the splendid price of 123,500 m/c. We congratulate the auctioneers on the sale.

As will be seen by Mr Altgelt's wheat circular, last week Montevidean wheat came to this market. This shows how that market stands.

Some parties complained that no Cordoba telegrams came through to-day. We suppose they were stopped up there.

Mr Hermann Altgelt, under date of Feb 25th 1880, publishes a wheat and cereal circular which gives as follows—

"Arrivals during week—

	Wheat. Kgs.	Flour. Kgs.	Maize Kgs.
By Rivers......	381,122	69,000	—
West. Railway..	791,194	13,337	68,008
South. Railway..	5[illegible],000	—	112,260
In carts	40,000	—	—
Montevideo	79,280	—	—
Total.......	1,424,260	82,337	180,268

Also 1,710 bales hay and 51 bales tobacco; also 6,284 bags wheat, 481 bags maize, weight unknown.

"The tendency of the wheat market is upwards, although the arrivals have been heavy. Agents for Entre Rios mills are buying in this market, as the crop of that province is nil. A cargo of 600 tons of wheat was sold in Rosario; prices reserved. In that market the wheat cannot be had under 225 m/c the 9 ar., or 18 Bolivians the 15 ar. Two vessels have arrived in the Boca with wheat from Montevideo; this importation is now impossible, as wheat has risen in Montevideo 50 cents gold

"Flour is at $43-44 per ar. in mill; $40-42 for Entre Rios kinds; $37-39 for Mendoza and San Juan qualities

"The maize crop is excessive, but owing to the high prices no large transactions have been made; the kinds arriving in the market are yellow. The 'morocho' or white qualities have not yet arrived"

There was a dreadful hubbub all the afternoon in the liquidation room; around the liquidator's counter there was a crowd great as at the gates of the Paris Exhibition; piles of gold checks were on the liquidator's desks, and on the other side piles of paper money. At four o'clock buyers were offering on all sides, at half past four they seemed to have bought enough, and then one heard sellers. The large delivery of gold by a well known Argentine broker did not take place as was expected, and some parties who very closely watched the market erred in their calculation; still the month's liquidation was a heavy business and estimated to reach 13 millions of patacones.

It was announced on 'Change that the Western Railway Board begins at once to build 2 new deposits, one in front of the Station at the Once and the other alongside the deposits for grain; notice calling for bids will be at once published.

Kidd's Guia for March was out to-day, it gives all the changes of time tables and the lists with addresses of lawyers and escribanos; it also has a beautiful view of Bieckert's Brewery, and in every sense beats the A. B. C. Guide.

Exporters talking about wool on 'Change to-day say that there are still 60,000 bales of wool to come in from the camp.

The new flower market has never yet served the purpose for which it was built; no flowers for the place, and now they are going to turn it into a fruit market; fruit never was cheaper, but the Doctors attribute much of the sickness to the fruit; a friend who bought 400 peaches for 2 m/c. has been very ill.

March 1st, 1880.

The gold market opened to day after Saturday's liquidation rather weaker than generally expected; it was evident that gold had remained over, and that the reaction looked for at 5 o'clock on Saturday night was more than the market can bear at present. Paper money still rules much tighter than gold, and exchange was much firmer to-day than on Saturday.

The week has opened with splendid wool telegrams from Antwerp; one message will be found in our telegram column. Many of our merchants seemed to be more anxious for telegrams from Liverpool than from Antwerp, to know the result of the election. Although we have no message, we think we may say that the Liberal candidate won the day.

Gold opened at 30.55, dropped to 30.45 and closed at 30.50 sellers. The sales for end of month were very heavy, opening at 30.75, dropping to 30.65, and closing at 30.70.

Cedulas advanced and closed firm at 84½, and for end of month at 84. National Bonds of 1876 sold at 66. Treasury Notes firm at 77½. Roads and Bridges at 76½, and National Bank Shares at 6[illegible]½ with dividend.

The drawing of the Popular loan took place to-day at the Mortgage Bank. The big prize, we regret to say, fell to the Education Board. A Glasgow friend came within one figure of the prize. Better for the loan the prize had fallen in Glasgow, and not to the pedagogues. The following were the numbers drawn—

26,651....300,000
57,322.... 50,000
51,914.... 50,000

The following numbers drew prize of 5,000 m/c each.

59,175	29,737	46,411	44,683	47,321
5,789	18,561	10,654	48,754	34,083
20,797	58,088	23,178	46,047	33,165
16,528	23,402	11,124	30,793	46,212

The great sale of the day, however, was 800 Italian Bank Shares at premium from 10 to 14 per cent ex dividend, which brings the price of this stock up to 20 premium.

We regret to say that Mr Auchterlonie, who has so recently started as comestible broker, is seriously ill.

Mr H L Green has chartered the Dutch lugger Aastroom to load salted hides at Gualeguay for Channel and orders at 30s and 5 o/o.

Mr Schaffnorth has chartered the Dutch lugger Sappemeer 2 to load salted hides for Gualeguaychu for Channel and orders, at 30s/ and 5 per cent

The barque Framatyr is loading in the Boca a full cargo of native produce in the shape of crushed bones, bone ash, and artificial Guano from a new manufactory at Mercedes. The stuff comes by Western Railway, and is loaded from the waggons on board the vessel.

The splendid Lamport&Holt s.s. Maskelyne Captain Chevalier Hairby, entered Montevideo yesterday morning after a fine run; her mails will be up in the morning.

Advices from Montevideo are favorable, and the full contradiction given to the rumours current about the alliance with Chile.

Respecting the settlement of the great question between the Montevidean Gas Company and the Municipality of that city, we are happy to say that the terms agreed on have been fully carried out, and the monthly payments stipulated by the Government have been punctually paid. By this agreement the Municipality pays to the Gas Company weekly the amount consumed, and the Oriental Government pays this year to liquidate the old debt, £1,200 stg. per month, next year £1,800 per month, and the following year £2,400 per month until the whole debt, £55,000 stg. is fully paid off. Two taxes have been hypothecated to guarantee the payment, so that we seem no reason to fear that there will be any interruption in the payments. The monthly consumption of gas in Montevideo is £1,800, which the Municipality pays weekly to the Company. We congratulate the shareholders of this Company on its greatly improved position, it never having been in so strong and safe a position towards the Government and Municipality as at present, and we hear that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum will be paid shortly, it only being about 6 months since the last dividend of 6 per cent per annum was paid. The expenses which formerly were so very heavy have been reduced, and on so great a scale that the earnings of the company although affected by the crisis are ample to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders. If our Gas Companies here could make similar arrangements with the Municipality and get paid weekly, it might be all the better for both parties.

We have received from an Englishman, just arrived from Patagones, such a very favorable description of the camps down there, and the great success of sheepfarmers who started a few years ago on Aguirre and Murgo's land down there, that we strongly recommend the place to new arrivals; the land costs about 80,000 m/c per league; the grasses are soft and the flocks do splendidly. On the river, Rio Negro, about 10 leagues above Patagones there is a new town now called Pueblo Mitre, and the camps thereabout are getting rapidly settled on by farmers. Mr Woods is at Patagones pulling up the 2 steamers and 2 chatas for the Government.

March 2nd, 1880.

The gold market gave way to-day not from any heavy bear speculation but from the weight of gold brought on the Bolsa. Fifty thousand pats were delivered to-day by one party, and the receivers unable to sell them cash, paid five cents to carry them till Saturday; the brokers and bankers all know of the transaction, so there is no reserve in the matter. The market ruled so very weak to-day that there was much of a 'stand from under' feeling, and the scarcity of paper money is such that people who have to receive gold find it cheaper to sell it than look up the banks and money lenders to carry it. There is a feeling in the market that owing to the great activity in our wool exports we shall have a very dull time in the winter, very little to export, exchange low and gold high; but the Custom House returns for the last few months show a great decline in imports, and these winter calculations about the market may prove just as illusory as some views about the summer.

Another batch of splendid telegrams today; one of our shippers received news to-day of the sale of 730 bales for his account at Havre and at splendid prices We hear of 100 bales shipped from here by a ship captain which have left 15 per cent profit, and a recent arrived young Englishman, who went down South a few months ago, put the little capital he brought out into wool; the wool is now in the market and our friend nearly doubles his money; his views about this country are the most favorable we have heard from the lips of a Londoner for many, many years.

Messrs Wilson and Co. received telegram to-day announcing the arrival of their splendid Allan steamer Buenos Ayrean at Havre on 1st inst, 26 days run. All these Allan steamers have established a high reputation for quick and punctual sailing.

The rise in Treasury Bonds show well the market; 78 for this stock in the midst of such great political excitement shows the market confidence in Dr. Plaza, our talented Minister of Hacienda, and the National Treasury. A few months ago this stock was thought dear at 75.

Besides other sales in the South Market Messrs Peyredieu & Bradley sold to-day 4,000 arrobas of special wool from Mr Manuel Pose's estancia at the wonderful price of $145! The rest of this wool will be in next week, and it is even of better quality, the cream of the estancia. The same firm sold some borrega wool of last year at 86, and mixed at 96; other lots of wool at 108, 112, 118.

The business of the Bolsa was interrupted by the meeting, and although the attendance was small there was more business done than at any previous meeting that we recollect. The new Reglamento with very few alterations was passed, and it is sufficient for the mercantile community to know that the most salient point of the new rules is that henceforward the Bolsa will be closed and iron gates shut at 4 o'clock every day, save Saturdays and last day of the month. The bell will ring out half an hour beforehand, and the doors will be shut precisely at 4 o'clock. It is certainly now more than 15 years since Mr Bunge and many others tried to effect this radical change in our business hours, and every effort failed owing to the late breakfast hours of our barraqueros, but this new Reglamento has at last carried the reform, and was drawn up by Mr Maschwitz. It is unnecessary to report any of the speeches at the meeting, since we are free to admit that we did not hear one word that was said, and in all our experience of public meetings we think the Bolsa meetings take precedence for speakers with weak voices and lungs. The President of the Bolsa, Don Emilio Fernandez occupied the chair and discharged its onerous duties with his accustomed ability and savoir faire. At 4 o'clock the whole proceeding terminated; very many parties who were present being completely ignorant of the result of the meeting, or the great changes which it effected.

It was not to be wondered at that in presence of such splendid prices wool should advance as it has done. Messrs Duggan sold to-day from deposit and in the plaza about 15,000 ar. at from 112 to 125 m/c, splendid prices, and Messrs Peyredieu and Bradley completely topped everything in the market by selling 4000 ar. Magdalena at 146 m c per arr. perhaps the highest price ever paid in the Plate for mestiza wool.

Advices from the South camps report a great want of rain, and although the pasturages are not exhausted, the estancieros in the far South are much frightened. Strange to say, the rains during the summer have been all to the North. As the summer is now nearly over our South friends need have no apprehension as to further drought.

The following is the balance-sheet of the National Bank for 28th February 1880—

Activo—

	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
Edificio del Banco	1,331 73	333,655 43
Fondos Publicos Nacionales....		1,264,126 63
Billetes Tesoreria		1,000,000 00
Letras y Pagares descontados....	1,255,588 38	586,119 99
Deudores en gestion...........	37,776 04	1,021,974 63
Sucursales y otros cuentas.......		4,419,154 43
Existencia en Caja	457,468 19	1,433,857 76
	$f1,752,164 34	10,058,861 87

Pasivo—

	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
Capital.........		8,000,000 00
Fondo de Reserva	134,757 61	216,551 65
Deudores en gestion (cobrado a cuenta)	71,333 74	81,958 59
Deps. a la vista y a plazo.......	701,076 12	680,488 64
Sucursales y otras cuentas.......	844,996 87	
Emision aqui y en las Provincias..		1,079,862 99
	$f1,752,164 34	10,058,861 87

Wenceslao Pacheco,
Presidente.
Francisco A. Delgado,
Gerente.
Melchor G. Rom,
Insp del Gobierno Nacional.

Mr Lynen, of Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports wool season in Montevideo all over, 38,000 bales total clip, about 6 or 700 bales inferior wool left, nothing more.

There is much said in the market about our supply of wheat running short, and the necessity during the winter of large importations from Chile and elsewhere. It may, however, be useful to remark, that men who know more of what is going on in the Republic than is spoken of on the Bolsa, are of opinion that the present high price of wheat and its presumed scarcity are more the result of speculation than anything else. Flour at 42 m/c the arroba is a much higher price than what we paid for that article when we did not produce one-tenth of the wheat of even this short year; and although the consumption of bread in the country has immensely increased within the last few years, the belief is that there is wheat enough for the entire home consumption of the Republic. The city of Buenos Aires requires 500,000 fanegas, and the provinces only produce, they say, about 350,000; but our accurately informed correspondent in Rosario states that much wheat and flour may be expected down from the Upper Provinces; that the maize crop in the Interior has been very abundant, and that prices for wheat are so high in Rosario that although the people in the Interior have to live on maize, the wheat and flour will be brought to market.

March 3rd, 1880

The new Reglamento closed the ring to-day half an hour before the usual hour, which is a great convenience to Montevideo, as the Bolsa closing down there earlier than here, merchants were always kept waiting down there to know the closing price of gold; now the hours of both Bolsas more assimilate.

Gold opened at 30 35 and dropped all day closing at 30.25, but even this figure was not maintainable, as before 2 o'clock sellers were offering for Saturday at 30.20 and no buyers. The gold market never ruled flatter, and the attempt to stiffen prices by the bola in the *Patria Argentina*, as in all cases of bola, produced exactly the contrary effect.

The gold sales, although the business time of the ring is now shortened half an hour, proved larger than usual, and several parties who were buyers yesterday sold heavily today. The sales for Saturday reach 305,500. Such a large amount for a date so near shows how tremendously gold is weighing on the market. The sales for end of month were 575,000; also very heavy total sales of day, 1,133,974 pats.

Cedulas gave way a little, possibly on the yesterday rumour that the Municipality was about to take out one million of Cedulas on two markets and two streets. Prices for cash and end of month 84.

Treasury notes have advanced to 78½ for end of March.

The news from the National Government House of the business negotiated in London by Dr Plaza for the purchase of the materials for the extension of the Tucuman and Mendoza Railway is most favorable. The Government has arranged everything for 100 kilometers each line, but the price of rail has so much advanced in England, that the rails can now only be had at £ 1.10 to £ 2 per ton

Owing to the great interest taken here in the Liverpool election, we may say that, when the Maskelyne reached Lisbon, the British Consul there had a telegram that the Tory candidate, Mr Whitley, had won. As nearly all the shipbrokers here are Tories, the defeat of Lord Ramsay will be well received by some.

We regret to announce a sad accident to Mr Torromé when crossing the Andes; his saddle girths broke, and he tumbled from the mule, receiving great injury. He was carried to a house on a litter, and at latest dates was rapidly coming round.

Letters from London state that Mr Barrow will leave for Rosario in about a month. The port question is again talked of in London, and many other River Plate matters. Argentine affairs are looked on more favorably now than last year, and any good scheme could easily be floated.

As there are many shareholder on the Bolsa of the Flores Road Company, we may state that at last that Company is out of debt, having paid off everything last month, and closed some old pending lawsuits. The shares may now be regarded as good property, and the road under the excellent management of Mr Lumas is certain at last to pay handsome dividends to the shareholders.

It was said on 'Change that up to noon today the dismissal of the several officers from the army asked for by the officers in question, although signed, had not been given round.

The sale of the house in Calle Cordoba No 581 for 170,000 m/c. is reported; also the sale of a graseria No. 1,365 67 Venezuela by the Mortgage Bank for $62,000 m/c. Mr Angel Felippi buyer.

The latest news in the market about wheat is that according to the Provincial Bank statistics there is enough wheat in the country to supply 121½ lbs. flour to every inhabitant of the provinces B. Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Corrientes; all the rest must depend on maize. Wheat is now selling in Rosario 25 per cent dearer than in London; this can't hold long

The receipts of the Custom House of Buenos Aires in the month of February amounted to $f1,195,830, which is indeed splendid, and we note in the account of the Treasury for Feb. that the Government began the month of March with the rather large cash balance on hand of $f.1,307,370; with such figures it is not surprising Treasury Notes should be at 78; the wonder is that all Nat. stocks are not ten per cent higher.

There was a large attendance of English buyers at Bulrich's to-day and Mess Tweedie's books sold well; many of Mr Tweedie's book which people expected to find were not there.

Gold at afterhours dropped still further, 10,000 for to-morrow sold at 30.15, and then 15,000 sold at same figure The liquidation room was very crowded, and it cost a good deal to enforce the new rule and shut the doors at 4 o'clock, but it was done, and the whole market recognized the improvement.

Exchange rules flat, the Prov. Bank it seems took pretty freely, and bills on Paris were done at 5.28-29, on London 50.

Mr P Christophersen leaves for Europe in his own steamer the Pampa; she takes one of the most splendid cargoes that ever left the Plate:—

4,000 bales wool
4,000 dry hides
2,000 salted hides
1,000 bags charcoal.

The wool from Moro, Tuyu, Balcarce, Tandil and all far South not yet come to market.

The following is the Banco Hipotecario statement of February 29th, 1880:—

Debe.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes	
A Prestamos Hipotecarios	A	14,709,600	
Prestamos Hipotecarios	B	564,800	
Prestamos Hipotecarios	C	318,800	
Prestamos Hipotecarios	D	165,800	
Anualidades por Cobrar	A	1,143,6[illegible]6	5[illegible]6
Anualidades por Cobrar	B	64,872	500
Anualidades por Cobrar	C	39,149	
Do. do	D	8,925	
Rentas Cedulas	A	7,661,099	
Rentas Cedulas	B	330,792	
Rentas Cedulas	C	345,220	
Rentas Cedulas	D	128,584	
Cedulas Rescatadas	A	1,736,050	
Cedulas Rescadatas	B	41,700	
Cedulas Rescatadas	C	70,500	
Cedulas Rescatadas	D	15,500	
Cedulas Anuladas	A	8,679,400	
Cedulas Anuladas	B	527,000	
Cedulas Anuladas	C	493,900	
Cedulas Anuladas	D	122,400	
Muebles		9,893	240
Casa del Banco		857,600	205
Ganancias y Perdidas		129,896	703
Gastos de Tasaciones		60	
Garantias		3,000	
Caja		8,726	090
Propiedades Rematadas		37,659	749
Cedulas en deposito		3,515,[illegible]00	
Gastos Generales		8,195	640
		41,741,109	627

Haber.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes	
Cedulas Emitidas	A	23,389,000	
Cedulas Emitidas	B	1,091,800	
Cedulas Emitidas	C	812,700	
Cedulas Emitidas	D	288,200	
Amortiz. del Prestamo	A	1,815,4[illegible]0	068
Amortiz. del Prestamo	B	43,774	218
Amortiz. del Prestamo	C	63,240	265
Do. do	D	16,529	011
Intereses del Prestamo	A	7,963,753	
Do. do.	B	342,088	
Do. do	C	358,692	
Do. do.	D	13[illegible],288	
Anua'ds. por pagar ced.	A	13,576	
Do. do	B	152	
Do. do	C	1,168	
Do. do	D	4	
Cedulas Sorteadas a pagar	A	20,450	
Do. do	C	100	
Anualidades Anticipadas	A	467	500
Depositos		3,531,427	180
Alquileres		[illegible],361	440
Banco de la Provincia		1,094,658	620
Comision A B C D		245	250
Fondo de Reserva		754,945	075
		41,741,109	627

Buenos Aires, Febrero 29, 1880.

Julian Balbin,
Presidente.
Juan Fco. de la Barra,
Contador.
Luis A. Viglione,
Tenedor de Libros.

March 4th, 1880.

Gold dropped to-day to 30 m/c and then jumped back to 30 10, closing at 30.05. The reaction was caused by one well known broker buying over 200,000 and a few more following suit; but spite of all the time purchases gold for cash comes very fast on 'Change. A well known exporter sold yesterday for Saturday 100,000 pats. and to-day two other exporters sold equally large amounts; all this gold is 'efectivo' being wool gold, and the sales in deposit are just as strong as ever. The wool men on 'Change say that there is very little left now in deposit, only about 80,000 ar. out of 350,000 ar. in deposit only a fortnight ago. That the wool business has, no doubt, its effect on the gold market is apparent to all, but that it is solely answerable for the fall in the market is a great mistake; gold abounds more in this market this year than last, much is on the way out, more still is coming down the rivers, and at all the private banks there is plenty of gold to be had at 6 per cent, but even at 9 per cent paper money cannot for the very best firms be had.

Cedulas ruled firm at 84, and not much done. In other stocks no transactions.

The sale of 5,000 salted hides, Dn J Repetto, at 52 rls, is an important business, showing an advance in the rate. Hides of this province are very scarce. In Montevideo yesterday 8,000 dry hides were sold, of which 4,000 for the States at 7.40, and 4,000 at 6.90. Here dry hides are now bought to arrive, and in much request. Some 15,000 hides they say have been bought within last few days by an American house, reserved rates.

Exchange ruled somewhat firmer to-day. Something passed on London at 50d, and on Antwerp at 5.32. In Montevideo exchange is reported weaker, done yesterday at 52¼ commercial and 5 ¾ Bank.

Mr White, the Chief of the Engineers Department, will leave, we hear, in Tamar for England, to buy railway plant for Tucuman extension.

The news about wool is most favorable. Never has there been a better season for the exporter. The following transaction will show the money made in wools. On last Tuesday week an order by cable was received from the States to buy 500 bales wool. The order was filled before Wednesday night and telegraphed, and on the day following a return telegram was received announcing sale of same at prices which leave a net profit of 20,000 gold dollars.

National Bonds of the year 876, although quoted last sale at 66, are hard to get, and a buyer offered to-day for a good round amount 75, and could not find a seller, one lot of 4,000 being only available, and that dependent on advices from the owner, who is on his estancia.

The Tamar will be all full on Saturday. She takes:—

7,000 salted hides,
15,000 dry do.
1,500 bales and 25 first-class passengers.

We hear that for the Minho all the cabins engaged save three or four, and some cabins of Elbe already engaged.

Mr Julius Haase, who has arrived from Punta Arenas, was welcomed on 'Change just as the doors were about to close.

We heard much dissatisfaction expressed today amongst import circles at the length of time which is taken by the Custom House to discharge lighters of their cargoes. The goods of one steamer which arrived here on February 14th are not yet landed, owing to the want of appliances at the Custom House mole. It appears that there are on the mole three small steam cranes to hoist up the whole of our imports, and on days when the water is low only two of these can be brought into service, as there is a 'hole in the mole' beyond which one of them cannot pass. We feel sure that the matter has only to be brought under the notice of our esteemed Administrator of Customs to be immediately rectified. Some of the cargo in the lighters is fish for Lent.

We received to-day some splendid samples of wheat from the Olavarri colony, and respecting the German families we omitted to correct our statement, they were not all Germans, being—

2 German families
2 Swiss "
2 Austrian "

and the representatives of the respective countries have brought the matter before the Government with every prospect of redress.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was another pow-wow about shutting the Bolsa, and about 100 consignees of produce signed a protest, but there are 700 to sign a contra protest, as people are growing prematurely grey in B. Aires from such late exchange hours. The merchants that a man say 'shut the Bolsa sharp at 4 o'clock,' and when the consignees get accustomed to the rule they will be the first to see its advantage.

THE ARGENTINE GAS CO.

The general meeting of shareholders of this company took place on 13th ult., when the General Manager, Mr. Wm. Woodgate, presented his report for the year 1879, together with the usual accounts and balance sheet, and it was unanimously agreed to declare a dividend of 8 per cent for the year, payable on 30th April next.

We regret that, owing to its length, we are unable to publish the report 'in extenso'; suffice it to say that the year has been one of unusual difficulties, owing mainly to injury to the coal-shed, caused by the hurricane of 2nd Feb, '79, and to two explosions which occurred in the retort-house, and for which no blame can be attached to those in charge of the works. Fortunately no accident occurred to life or limb; and, owing to the almost superhuman efforts of the engineer of the company and those under him, no interruption took place in the supply of gas to the public.

The accounts show a small increase in the consumption which is satisfactory, seeing that this Company is competing with two rival companies in the same streets. The net profit for the year amounts to $816,594, which added to the balance from the previous year leaves $847,547 m/c for distribution, of this amount 5 o/o is passed to Reserve Fund, and a dividend of 8 o/o will be paid to the shareholders.

This Company which was commenced with insufficient capital has been struggling for years to pay off a heavy debt representing fully one-third of its capital. This has now been accomplished the last of the debt, some $366,000, having been paid off in the early part of last year, and we think the manager is to be congratulated on having pulled the Company so well through its difficulties. Mr Woodgate says he will not be satisfied until he can pay a dividend of 10 o/o.

The board of Directors comprizes some of the first names of Buenos Aires, and is composed of the following gentlemen—

Jose de Guerrico, President
Juan Lanus
Ambrosio P Lezica
Aleio Arocena
Leonardo Pereyra
Satno. E Unzue
Fco. B Madero
A Oostendorp
Manuel Ocampo
Salust. Galup, hijo
Jose Grego. Lezama.

ARRIVALS PER R.M.S. TAMAR.

Mr and Mrs S Puente, C Crosbie Walsh, H Williams, F Delauney, Benito Iglesias, Remedia D Perez, Fecundo Dgo Franco, Jose M Sanchez Conceiro, Evaristo Fernandez, Jesus Acorey, Domingo Berias, Isidoro Iglesias, Evelino Veley, J s Manuel Gomez, Rosa Falgar, Teresa Brey, Manuel Sezade, Manuela Noras, Ramon Otero, Manuel Cabanelas, Manuel Rodriguez, Peregrino Lucio, Manuel Cabral, Manuel Losada, Juan Crespo, Antonio Pereiro.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th February, in Calle Larga, Recoleta, the wife of Mr. E. S. Bowers, of a son.

On the 20th inst., a Belgrano, the wife of G. C. Dickinson, of a son.

On the 20th February, at 342 Belgrano, the wife of Mr. H. de Lange of a son.

On the 26th inst., the wife of Jas. Watson Nicol, of a son.

At the Estancia 'Corona,' Chascomus, on the 27th ult., Mrs. James S. Ritchie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 3d inst., at Carmen de Areco, by the Rev. Father Leahy, Mr. John Bermingham, son of the late Mr. James Bermingham, 'The Hall,' Corduff, county Dublin, to Bridget, eldest daughter of Mr. James Dowd, Carmen de Areco. Dublin papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 23d January, at 4, Morningside-place, Edinburgh, John Turner, of Montevideo, aged 4[illegible] years.

On the 26th inst., at 523 Calle Talcahuano, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Stephens, of this city, aged 55 years, sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends. Deceased was a native of Cornwall, England, and 20 years resident in the Plate. English papers please copy.

At Salado, on the 28th ult, Meredith Frederick William, eldest son of M. J. Powell, Keston, Kent.

On 22d of January, at his residence in London, Henry James Story, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, Esq.