

Teatro-Franco Argentino

Septima Funcion de
La Gran Compañia Keller.
El Domingo 17 de Junio.
ASOMBROSAS FUNCION
compuesta de
Cuadros nuevos y los mas escogidos.

COLISEUM.

ON TUESDAY JULY 3, 1866.
Messrs. Marshall and Phillips
propose giving a
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Supported by the principal Amateurs in
Buenos Ayres.
Tickets \$30 each. Front seats numbered and
reserved \$50. To be obtained at the "Standard"
office and at Messrs. Mackinnon's. For further
particulars see programme and future adver-
tisement.

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-
munications. Whatever is intended for
insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer; but
not necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

"Nil fideli audeam, nil veri non audeam" Cicero.

The Standard.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1866.

THE PUBLIC LANDS BILL.

EVERY MAN AN ESTANCIERO.
The new Land-law proposed by Govern-
ment may be viewed as a great
public benefit in whatever light it is
considered—

1stly. As respects the sheep-farmers,
who constitute the main-stay of the
country.

2dly. In relation to the revenue of
the State, and the development of
resources hitherto locked up by restric-
tive laws.

3rdly. In solving a problem intima-
tely connected with the welfare of so-
ciety, and which must serve as the
Magna Charta of our rural interests.

The growing incubus of our staple
industry, sheep-farming, has been the
enormous value set on land, and a cor-
responding exorbitance of rents, while
more than half the territory of the
Province [within the frontier] lay
waste and unoccupied. The proposed
law will place those immense tracts of
land held in "enfiteusis," by city na-
bobs, within the reach of the poorest
sheep-farmer. It is often said that
Irishmen do not like the remote "par-
tidos," but hitherto they have had no
facility for acquiring cheap lands far
out: the method of "enfiteusis" and
"denuncia" was troublesome, costly,
and without fixity of tenure, and they
preferred enduring the effects of
drought and high rent in over-stocked
districts, rather than begin a series of
adventures in hunting for squatter's
lands on the frontier, which would
ultimately result in a suit of ejectment
with the alternative, after 8 years, of
buying the land at a monstrous figure.
Yet, with all these drawbacks, many of
our wealthier countrymen have acqui-
red large estancias in Junin, Pergamino,
Rojas, Bragado, Las Flores, 25 de
Mayo, Vecino, Tandil and other fran-
ter partidos. Most of the finest lands
in the Province will be now offered on
the following terms, per square league,
in lots not exceeding one square league:
25,000\$ cash down, and instal-
ments of 25,000\$ at one, two, three,
four, and five years. This is about
equivalent to the ordinary rent of half-
a-league for the same period, and the
terms are so easy that if any sheep-
farmer fail to become a landed-prop-
rietor we may say it is because he
has no ambition that way. A large
discount is allowed for cash (equal to
30 per cent.), but whether paying
105,000\$ in full, or 25,000\$ as first in-
stalment, the land at once becomes the
purchaser's private property "in per-
petuum," without the bother and ex-
pense of brokers, lawyers, title-deeds,
&c.: the title is above all flaw, being
from Government; the purchaser acquires
no collateral guarantee; and the
struggling sheep-farmer who can
scrape up 25,000\$ is rescued from
high rents and converted into an es-
tanciero on paying down this sum and
getting a bill of sale in acknowledgment.

When we consider the policy of pre-
vious Governments in this matter, we
are forcibly reminded of "the boy who
killed the goose that laid the golden
egg." Land was driven up to fabulous
prices by competition among our coun-
trymen, who threw down a million
paper dollars with the same carelessness
that a connoisseur would display to
secure a relic of the "old masters"; and
the Government, catching the specu-
lation, put on Public Lands a value
which could never intrinsically possess
sheep farms. The consequence was,
the sale of 500 leagues of camp became
a dead letter, the Public Lands office
might as well have been shut up, and
this territory was lost for a season to
the rapidly growing industry of the
country, and to the exchequer. Let us
calculate the immediate effects of this
new Bill which will unlock so great a
source of wealth and prosperity. It is
roughly estimated that we have 40
million, of sheep in the province, one-
half held by our countrymen, and that

the British residents number 35,000
souls, or say 7000 families. There are
at least 1500 Irishmen and Scotchmen
in a position to buy a league of land on
the above terms, of course not counting
300 who are already estancieros; so
that we may regard one-fourth (200
leagues) of the land as certain to be
sold right off. These 200 leagues will
yield 30 millions \$ mpc., which, spread
over 5 years, gives 6 millions per annum;
a splendid addition to the revenue,
and more than enough to cover any
deficit for the railway guarantees.
These 200 leagues will support 3 mil-
lion sheep, yielding 400,000 arrobes of
wool, which represents an increase of a
million hard dollars in our exports.
But all calculations in the growth of
the wool industry in Buenos Ayres
have fallen so infinitely short of the
wonderful reality, that we will not ex-
tend our remarks in this sense.

Great indeed will be the glory accru-
ing to the present Administration on
the settlement of the all-important
question of Public Lands, so long sub-
jected to a series of quack efforts, but
never before rightly handled. The fix-
ity of land-tenure is the keystone of
national progress: without it Ireland
is fast becoming a wilderness; it is the
secret of the unrivalled prosperity of
the United States and Australia. In
the latter country the name of the Irish
Australian Minister, Gavan Duffy, will
descend to posterity as a public bene-
factor for establishing a Land Law
which is now regarded as the Magna
Charta of that colony. We, too, feel
convinced that this is the first require-
ment of a country, and lend our humble
aid towards carrying out this very
vital project. The name of
Alsinia is already imperishably con-
nected with the progress of Buenos
Ayres by the Rural Code recently
enacted; it remains for the son to sur-
pass the glory of the father by endow-
ing the province with the present
Land-law.

REVOLUTION IN CATAMARCA.

ATTITUDE OF TUCUMAN AND SANTIAGO.
The Rosario mails have just come to
hand, and the "Ferro carril" of Thurs-
day gives the following account of the
latest revolution in the turbulent pro-
vince of Catamarca, where our valiant
friend Moses O'Mill once held sway
and where Dr. Maubecin has since
found the seat of Governor anything
but a bed of roses.

Governor Maubecin charges the
prime-minister of Tucuman, Dr. Cam-
pos, as the instigator of the rebellion,
in which one Pastor Agote figures as
ring-leader: owing to the mutiny of a
Col. Cordoba, it has now reached
alarming proportions, the rebels hav-
ing defeated the Government and being
on full march for the city of Cata-
marca. In this emergency Governor
Maubecin applied to the Government
of Santiago, but Gen. Taboada replies
that he cannot interfere: it is likely
Maubecin will have to follow the fate
of poor Mr. O'Mill, and add another to
the long list of dethroned S. American
magistrates, technically termed "dis-
mounted cavalry."

The "Libertad" of Catamarca, June
2nd, states that Agote had proclaimed
himself prefect of Alto and promised
the inhabitants every guarantee if they
joined his cause. Meantime the Cor-
doba papers mention that the other
body of rebels under Col. Cordoba was
already within 12 leagues of Catamar-
ca, preparing to attack that city. The
following is his magniloquent mani-
festo.

Men of Catamarca! The moment
has arrived to break the chains of an
ambitious despotism under which you
have so long groaned. I have seen
your sufferings and misfortunes, and
although anxious to secure your fami-
lies and fortunes from ruin I was hith-
erto unable to do so, being a public
employee. This Government has cal-
led the peaceful inhabitants to arms,
to destroy liberty of election and keep
itself in power; getting up sham reve-
lutions, to make away with your prop-
erties, and I have taken the last legal
resource by force of arms to overthrow
the tyrant who is preparing to con-
summate your martyrdom. At my call
you will see columns of patriot-soldiers
spring up, and I count upon every man
in the Province joining the old soldier
and friend who now gives the word—
"Viva La Libertad! Down with ty-
rants!"

Capt. Marquez, late commander at
Alto, gives the following account of
his defeat by the rebels:

Portezuelo, May 22nd, 1866.
To Governor Maubecin,—
In fulfillment of Your Excellency's or-
ders, I was at Suncho with 40 men when
I heard of rebels coming armed from
Tucuman, under Pastor Agote, Cubas,
Lezana, Gomez, and Avila, who in-
vaded the province and got many to join
them by bribery: They took Captain
Cañas and his men prisoners at Alto.
I sent Captain Ludueña with 40 men
to look them up, and he sighted them
at Urquillo, 40 strong. A dreadful
combat with sword and lance ensued,
in which Ludueña twice routed them,
but his cavalry cleared out in the mo-
ment of victory, and he was beaten:
he had one officer and a man killed,
the enemy had two killed.

I was therefore obliged to fall back
here, waiting orders. I learn the
enemy has now possession of the

whole Department, being joined by the
various forces stationed at Manantia-
les, Olanta and Achaleo. Those of
Alto, Guayamba, and Billomano have
remained loyal.

J. G. MARQUEZ.
We have also a despatch from Sor.
Molina, the commissioner set to cap-
ture the rebels but who failed to do so.
Alto, May 30th, 1866.

Having fulfilled your Ex.'s orders
in this Department I intend returning
to-day and will then explain matters
fully. I have not been able to catch
the Agotes, Lezana, Avila and suite,
the fellows having escaped by San
Francisco into Tucuman. The people
here are very loyal, shewing no sym-
pathy for the rebels, and aiding me in
every respect.

MIGUEL MOLINA.
The rebel chief Agote published the
following proclamation on entering
Alto:—

Alto, May 22d, 1866.
Whereas many people, friends of the
late Gele, Marquez, are alarmed lest
they be molested, I hereby declar-
1st. That they are nowise culpable,
and may stay at home and follow their
business as usual; 2nd. That they en-
joy all the rights of citizens; 3rd. That
they shall not be molested by any sub-
ordinate authorities.

PASTOR AGOTE,
military chief.
The following correspondence be-
tween Governor Maubecin and Gen.
Taboada is more instructive than
amusing:—
Catamarca, May 13, 1866.

I have the honor to advise your Ex.
that Colonel Cordoba, instigated by the
Prime Minister of Tucuman, has raised
a rebellion against my Government,
seizing the Department of Andalgalá
and marching now upon this city to
upset me. I hasten to put you on your
guard and to renew friendly relations
with your Government, as in cases like
this we must all stand by each other.
I therefore beg you will now help me to
put down the revolt, or at least to keep
order in the Departments of Ancasta
and Alto, which are bordering on your
province. Seeing that the whole coun-
try is now in a state of siege, owing to
the war with Paraguay, I trust you
will readily help me to restore order in
Catamarca, and thus do a service to
the Argentine Republic at large.

VICTOR MAUBECIN,
JAMES WILDE.
Santiago, May 22, 1866.

I have received your Ex.'s favor of
the 15th, with the unpleasant news
that Colonel Cordoba has rebelled,
seized Andalgalá, and set out for Cata-
marca, to overthrow your Ex. Without
considering that gentlemen's motives
for so doing, in these ticklish times,
and leaving it for the National Govern-
ment to decide between you, I must
regret so disgraceful a business. But
I am sorry I cannot help you in the
difficulty, as the Constitution only
allows another province to interfere in
case of a foreign invasion or pressing
emergency. If Colonel Cordoba's re-
volt takes alarming proportions, so as
to threaten the peace of the Republic,
I should then feel bound to lend all
my aid to crush him. Hoping you will
be able to get over this difficulty, and
in order to prevent the infection from
spreading, I have issued the annexed
circular to my commanders on the
frontier line.

MANUEL TABOADA.
Santiago, May —, 1866.
TO COMMANDER —

The Governor of Catamarca having
got news of a mutiny by Col. Cordoba,
who has seized Andalgalá, and is
marching to upset him, the Governor
of Santiago, hereby desires you to
keep a sharp look-out on the frontier
so as to prevent political refugees
going from here to join the rebels. And
if, after any scurrilous or like, the
Catamarca rebels should seek refuge
in this province, you shall by no means
prevent them, but first make them give
up their arms and travel inland, taking
occasion afterwards to notify the Gov-
ernment of Catamarca to send for these arms.
In case you observe anything remark-
able occurring in Catamarca, fail not
to acquaint me at once of whatever
"may be up."

MANUEL TABOADA.
Gen. Taboada then wrote to Dr. Raw-
son, Minister of Interior as follows:—
Santiago, May 25th, 1866.

"I have the honor to enclose copies
of Correspondence between the Gov-
ernments of Santiago and Catamarca,
relative to Col. Cordoba's revolt. I
did not think myself justified in inter-
fering, and trust you will approve of
my conduct and direct me how to act
as circumstances may demand.

LATEST FROM CORDOBA.

THREATENED INVASION OF THE TOBAS.
Santiago, May 15th, 1866.

To the Governor of Cordoba—
I have the honor to advise you that
Gen. Antonio Taboada, commander on
the frontier of the Chaco has received
information from Oran that the Tobas
Indians in the Gran Chaco are prepar-
ing a grand invasion of Santiago, San-
ta Fé, and Cordoba, by the full noon of
May or June. You may therefore
take such measures as you deem fit to
forestall this invasion, and I give you
Ex. timely warning, that you may be
better prepared.

MANUEL TABOADA.

MAILS FROM PARANA.

ADVICES FROM CORRIENTES.

We have received "El Paraná" of the
11th inst., and find the following news
from the seat of war:

Corrientes, June 7th, 1866.
"You will be of course, every mo-
ment, expecting to hear that we have
taken Humayta, but it is a longer
business than you calculate. We have
been fortifying our position in front of
the enemy, and can hardly move for a
month hence, being hard up for bag-
gage-cattle and supplies. Great num-
bers are on the sick list, and if the
men get salt beef, as proposed, the
sickness will increase. The hospitals
in this city being insufficient, we have
several sick and wounded in the
churches and private houses. The want
of doctors is much felt. Fever and
small-pox are on the increase: this
accursed Estero Bellaco is costing us
very dearly. Firing goes on as usual.
Our fortified lines are now complete."
The "Esperanza" mentions a dar-
ing robbery at Corrientes, by a sol-
dier, on the evening of May 30th. It
seems the soldier stole 3 handker-
chiefs out of a shop and was pursued
by a policeman, when an officer came
up and fired two shots at the police-
man, who incontinently took to his
heels and got back to the shop: the
officer soon appeared with 8 soldiers,
to take the policeman, but the owner
of the shop threatened to shoot the first
who entered. Finally the Commissary
came and arrested the policeman, and
the officers withdrew.

The new import tax we hear will be
immediately brought before Congress,
and as it is not probable it will meet
with any opposition, we believe it will
become law without delay. Large
holders of merchandise will make a
clear gain of 2 per cent. by it.

In Plaza 11 de Setiembre there is an
army contractor busy buying up maize
for the army. He has already bought
1,000 fanegas, and will, we understand,
buy 2,000 fanegas more. Corncocks
on England ruled at \$2.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Rio de la Plata arrived yester-
day morning, bringing us advices from
Montevideo. The run on the banks had
completely calmed down. Exchange
on England ruled at \$2.

Yesterday we received the mails from
Rosario and Paraná, but nothing new
from the seat of war. Affairs in Cata-
marca look rather gloomy, as will be
seen by the full details we publish in
another column. The Argentine Cen-
tral Railway is doing a first-rate busi-
ness. We have no mails from Chile
or Peru.

Our colleague, the "Tribuna," which
owing to the illness of the editor is
now in the hands of our talented friend,
Dn. H. F. Varela, makes common
cause with the "Standard" against the
tax on sheep. We are happy to have
secured so able an ally, but as the Com-
mittee of Hacienda have refused even
to consider such an outrageous impost,
the whole scheme of the illustrious
Blanco is annihilated.

For the last week there have been
rumors current that another body of
contingents for the army is about to
be made. On inquiry from a friend in
the War-office, he assured us that no
such measure was even thought of. We
notice, however, in yesterday's "Tri-
buna" an article showing the necessity
of giving whatever contingents the Com-
mander-in-Chief may call for. There
can be no doubt our colleague is right,
as it is impossible to carry on war
without plenty of men and money.

Mrs. Curtis has just returned from a
trip up the Uruguay; she wishes us to
inform her pupils of her return. We
are happy to hear that she will play at
the Marshall and Phillip Concert. Phi-
lips took the whole German Club Ten-
tonia by storm last night with his cele-
brated night songs and bone solos.

Dr. Lopez, the editor of the "Nac-
ional," is at present calling attention
to the Berlin International Institute
of Jurisprudence, and an invitation
to the Argentine jurists to join it.
As Count Bismark is in the ascen-
dant at Berlin, we counsel our Argen-
tine friends to give all Prussian insti-
tutions as wide a berth as possible
until things look quiet on the old
Continent.

There is a general chorus of com-
plaints about the high prices charged
in the city markets. The Italian ve-
getable growers manage the markets
pretty much the same as the brokers
do the Bolsa, potatoes run up "pari-
passu" with gold, with this difference
that when vegetables go up, then it
takes months to get them down; but
two or three years ago \$25, would pay
for a day's marketing for a small
family: to-day it takes \$45 and even
\$50. Buenos Ayres, at the rate we
are going on, will shortly be more ex-
pensive than Havannah or Rio to live
in: house rent, servants' wages, clothes
of every description are now so high,
that it is with difficulty a small family
can be any way respectably supported
under \$4,000 per month. Meat, al-
though cheap in the camp, is almost as
dear in Buenos Ayres as in London,
and all this arises from the markets
being ruled by a few. If money were
as cheap and abundant as in former
years, there would not be so much
room for complaint, but when to the
high prices charged, we add the great
scarcity of money, it is by no means
an easy job to make both ends meet
in this South American Athens.

Probably there is no other article of
domestic utility which has so forced
itself into general use as sewing ma-
chines. In nearly all the tailors, sad-
dlers, milliners, and shoemakers' shops
in town we see them daily at work. All
the rich families have them as an orna-
ment, and the poorer ones as a means
of livelihood, but now we hear they

are all the rage in the camp: in the
towns, and on the sheepfarms, in the
hum of the sewing machine is every-
where heard, and all this is the work
of our friend, Mr. Shaw.

A subscriber from Chascomus informs
us that down in his part of the coun-
try there is nothing else talked of but
the proposed tax on sheep, and the
splendid victory of the "Standard," in
getting it so summarily pitched under
the table. Happily for us, some of
the principal members of the Provin-
cial Chambers and of Congress are
not only subscribers but sturdy sup-
porters of the "Standard." Nearly all
the ministers, both National and Provin-
cial, are subscribers and attentive
readers of our journal, and we remem-
ber last year one of the first English
merchants in the city assuring us that
every time he went to the Government
House he found the Minister reading
the "Standard." Blanco, therefore,
when he proposed to tax sheep, forgot
that he had the "Standard" to fight
against. In opposing this outrageous
measure we not only had all the camp
on our back, the Governor and Minis-
ters of the Province, two-thirds of the
House of Legislature, but also the Com-
mittee of Hacienda to whom the bill
was referred, the Chairman of which
is one of the firmest "Standard" sup-
porters in town.

The new import tax we hear will be
immediately brought before Congress,
and as it is not probable it will meet
with any opposition, we believe it will
become law without delay. Large
holders of merchandise will make a
clear gain of 2 per cent. by it.

In Plaza 11 de Setiembre there is an
army contractor busy buying up maize
for the army. He has already bought
1,000 fanegas, and will, we understand,
buy 2,000 fanegas more. Corncocks
on England ruled at \$2.

There is great talk about the last
Argentine loan effected in Rio. It
seems now that it was made by the
London & Brazilian Bank, and not by
the Brazilian Government. The party
who negotiated the loan for this Gov-
ernment was Señor Torrent, the new
Minister. It was made for £200,000,
or one million patacons, payable in 6,
9, and 12 months; the bank got 2 per
cent. commission, 1 per cent. per month
interest, and 3 per cent. brokerage.
The "on dit" is, that when the news from
Europe was known in Rio, the bank
broker offered to the Minister 40,000
patacons to rescind the business, but
this was declined. Gold is so scarce
that it is difficult to ship same, and
£20,000 came to order per Arno, the
shipper not wishing it to be known
that he was sending so much gold to
the River Plate.

The Argentine Sanitary Commission
has made another call on our charity
for blankets, etc., for the use of the
army. Those who can afford to give to
relieve the sufferings of the poor
wounded soldiers, we feel certain, will
not turn a deaf ear to this appeal.

It is with much pleasure we call
attention to the thriving manufactory
of Sr. Holterhoff in Barracas, of the
very finest and best class of Esterline
candles are turned out in European
style. Of the few manufactories we
have in this country none are more
complete, or worked on a larger scale
than Sr. Holterhoff's. The establish-
ment comprises a world of machinery,
and is managed by Mr. Wright, one of
the most capable engineers in the River
Plate. Owing to the dangerous policy
in a country like this to carry the free
trade dream to an extreme, native in-
dustry finds it very difficult to compete
with European manufactures, but all
those who have seen the Stearine candles
made at Mr. Holterhoff's establishment
admit that they are equal to the very
finest French candles, and as they are
much cheaper they find a ready sale.
Nearly all the retail stores in town are
supplied by the Barracas factory, and
the demand for these candles is now
becoming so general that the supply is
unequal to the demand.

The great cacique and his daughter
are now every day seen walking about
town. We believe the fair Patagonian
is the largest woman in Buenos Ayres.
We hope to get them to pay a visit to
the "Standard" office.

We understand that our German col-
league has changed hands, having been
purchased by Mr. Napp, a German
gentleman, who, we hear, is a good
writer and a thorough man of business.

Messrs. Medlicott & Co. have received
per Humbolt a splendid invoice of the
choicest Portuguese wines and pre-
serves. We recommend our readers to
pay this renowned English wine-store
a visit.

The new steamer Villa del Salto is
expected out daily; she will carry the
English flag and probably relieve the
Rio de la Plata, which has been work-
ed rather hard.

The American war steamer Brooklyn,
we hear, has left for Rio Janeiro with
the Admiral on board. We have not
heard when she will return.

The Rio Paraná brought up from
Montevideo in her last trip 65 emi-
grants, per Cristobal Colon. As ser-
vants and labourers of all description
are very scarce they were very wel-
come. We believe that in less than
24 hours they all got employment.

After a sharp debate in Congress old
Colonel Frias has been promoted to the
rank of General. Senator Madariaga

opposed the motion on the grounds
that there were older officers in the
service equally deserving of pro-
motion. We wonder what the Con-
gressales are about to do with article
28, touching the Argentine Bonds. We
notice in the U.S. Congress a motion to
recall the U.S. Minister in Vienna, on
the grounds that the country owes so
much that it cannot afford the expense.
What would Argentine Congressmen
think of such a motion?

According to the new land law, if
carried out, lands in Ajó and Tuyu
can be bought at about 50 cts. an acre.
This is decidedly cheap.

It is now stated that the rumors about
the allies having fortified their encamp-
ment is all a hoax; all they have done
is to make a large wide ditch across
the road leading to Humaitá to keep
the Paraguayan cavalry from taking
them by surprise or making another
flank movement.

The Brazilian iron-clad aground in
the river has not yet been got off, but
it is probable that as the river is rising
she soon will.

When the Portefa was leaving for
Montevideo such was the enormous
cargo she had on board that her pad-
dles were so low in the water she could
hardly make headway: the heaviest
part of the cargo was coal. She had
also £100,000 sterling in gold to pay
the troops.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Money-market—Admiral Elliott's Donation—
Admiral Chaigneau and the Lobos Light—Blanco
Investment—Bank Stamps—The Oriental—Benefit
for the Wounded.

The run on the Mauá and English
Banks declines: the "Tribuna" says
that the Gallegos and Italians had no
cause for such alarm, and the "Siglo"
says that the commercial houses have
not joined in it, the parties withdrawing
deposits being all of the humbler
classes.

Admiral Elliott, before leaving, gave
\$50 to the Caridad Hospital. The Tri-
ton leaves on arrival of the Gleaner
with Capt. Watson and the Argentine
Commissioners for the Welsh Colony
at Chuput.

Admiral Chaigneau, under date 5th
ult., urges on Government the removal
of the Lobos light from its present
position, and the establishment of new
ones at Maldonado and the Cerro, for
the safety of trading vessels entering
the River Plate.

The "Tribuna" repeats the story of
a Blanco invasion by an officer named
Laurestino Cortés from Entre Rios,
adding that his party appeared at
Guabiyá and carried off the horses of
Colonel Fidelis and Major Abalos.

The new law of stamping bank che-
ques being found inconvenient, the
Government now permits the manager
to write on the back "paid stamp duty"
keeping a monthly register of
what he owes the Exchequer on this
score.

The Oriental will leave to-morrow or
after, day-trip, for Buenos Ayres.

The benefit for the wounded was at-
tended by 800 persons, and D'Hotel
played admirably. Amateur theatri-
cals on Tuesday passed off well.

The Magicienne is repairing at Rio,
and the new French Admiral cannot be
expected for 2 month. The Govern-
ment sent a polite farewell to Admiral
Chaigneau on the 5th inst.

MR. PARISH'S REPORT.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company.

Read at the meeting of the shareholders,
held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate
street, on the 17th April, 1866.

I feel much pleasure in availing my-
self of the opportunity which is af-
forded me by my return to England (on
official leave) of presenting myself in
person to the Directors and Share-
holders of the Buenos Ayres Great South-
ern Railway Company, and in return
for the confidence they have reposed
in me as Chairman of the Local Com-
mittee under whose direction their in-
terests have been placed from the
commencement of the enterprise, I am
anxious to put before them a fair and
faithful exposition of the general con-
dition of the Railway, and my opinion
as to its future prospects. This I am
able to do on the most unbiassed and
reliable testimony, and convinced as
I am of the encouragement which the
plain facts of the case afford, I shall
abstain from all false colouring or
unauthorised assertions in order that
the Shareholders may estimate fairly
the character of the enterprise and the
value of their investment.

The Railway has been completed and
is now actually in operation, and it
would serve no purpose to enter into
any of the circumstances connected
with the original formation of the Com-
pany; but I may be allowed to assert,
for the satisfaction of the Share-
holders that their interests have been
carefully watched over from the com-
mencement, with a due regard to the
obligations of all parties concerned,
and, as regards the concession, al-
though the negotiation for its transfer
gave rise to some delay and expense,
that several improvements and modi-
fications were obtained from the Gov-
ernment of Buenos Ayres which have
been of advantage, and that the Char-
ter of the Company may now be con-
sidered as containing all such privi-
leges as could reasonably be expected
from any foreign Government.

The completion of the Railway, its
acceptance by the Government of Bue-
nos Ayres, with some minor reserva-
tions which have since been removed,
and their corresponding recognition of
the guarantee for 7 per cent. interest
on the stipulated sum of £700,000,
have recently been communicated to
the Shareholders by the Board.

As regards the character of the
works, the Resident Engineer has ex-
pressed himself thoroughly satisfied
that they are constructed in an efficient
manner, and that the line and its build-
ings are both solid and durable and not
likely to give rise to any undue beyond
the ordinary expense of maintenance;
and further, that they are in strict ac-
cordance with

such combinations as would exclude the competition of the bullock carts, but it is confidentially anticipated that with the experience gained on both sides such arrangements could be made next year as will lead to a considerable improvement in the traffic.

The last proof I can put before you in support of these general observations is the official returns of the produce brought to the Southern market (Plaza Constitucion) of Buenos Ayres the bullock carts which take up their station alongside our city termini.

No safer guide, it appears to me, could be followed in estimating the probable results of the Railway traffic than the index afforded by the traffic brought to the very doors of the railway station, a very large portion of which comes from the districts traversed by the Line.

The increase in the production is still further corroborated by the testimonials of the yearly export of Wool and other staple articles, as well as by the tonnage of foreign vessels employed in trade.

In the meantime, during the short interval which may be necessary for the development of this traffic, the shareholders have the most perfect and solemn guarantee that could be obtained from any Government for their 7 per cent. interest; and even supposing the Railway should not produce its full amount of interest for the first two years, it will have conferred so great a benefit on the country by improving the value of property, increasing the resources of the people and the revenue of the Government, as to leave no doubt of the increased means at their disposal to meet the charge, and interested as the Buenos Ayres Government must be in extending the benefits of railway communication throughout the whole Province, they must be well aware of the delicate nature of the engagements they have already contracted, and the absolute necessity of the strict and punctual fulfilment of them.

I may, therefore, in conclusion, fairly and honestly affirm that this Railway has a positive and progressive value from its natural sources of income, and that, judging from the trial, it may be worked as reasonably as any railway in Europe; that it is actually in good and efficient working order, and complete with the exception of some minor deficiencies capable of remedy, without affecting the shareholders that it has started with a minimum dividend of 4 per cent. on its capital, with an increasing traffic; and that it possesses in the meantime full and perfect guarantees for the 7 per cent. on the faith of which shareholders subscribed their money.

Having thus endeavored to describe the actual position of the railway and its future prospects, I am desirous of drawing your attention in a few words to the very great advantages which would accrue from a further continuation of the line. The railway is, comparatively speaking, a short one, considering the nature of the country through which it traverses, the extensive tract of land over which the population and produce are spread, and the long distance, which it must be carried before it can embrace any very considerable portion of them.

If the proprietors of the Great Southern Railway are satisfied with the prospects the country offers to them, and are desirous of improving their investment, they will do wisely in using their best endeavours to combine a scheme by which the means could be obtained to secure to their Railway a much wider field of operation than that to which they are at present limited. In saying so, I do not wish to depreciate the value of the Railway as at present constituted; but I have a firm and well founded conviction, based on a long residence in the country, with access to good information on the subject—a conviction interlined by everybody conversant with the character of the country and the relative circumstances—that large amount of

additional traffic would come to the line were it extended with certain limits to such a distance from the city of Buenos Ayres as would secure it a perfect freedom from all competition with the ordinary means of conveyance and give it a safe monopoly of all the traffic of the southern districts, which are every day becoming more populated, and which, with the addition of a railway would become the most important part of the Province. And not only would the traffic be improved by this measure but two other very important advantages would at the same time be effected, viz., a very great reduction in the cost per mile by economising the expense of the new works, and a considerable economy in proportion to the mileage in the general expenses of the railway.

These important considerations, I think, worthy of your serious attention, and in proposing them to you, I have no other motive at heart than a desire to promote the interests of a company who have honoured me with their confidence, and whose prospects are associated with those of a country in whose welfare I am not indifferent.

LAUNCH OF THE LILY.

The day before yesterday we had the pleasure of being spectators of a scene which seldom presents itself in Montevideo. The enterprising Mr. Newham, of the 25 de Agosto Street, having determined on launching his new and beautiful yacht "Lily," the building of which had been confided to the clever and well-known ship and boat-builder, Mr. John Sloane. We hurried to see the ceremony, and found ourselves in the midst of a numerous crowd, anxiously awaiting the critical moment.

When the beautiful and youthful daughter of Mr. Newham (whose name the yacht bears) had christened her, she was launched in the midst of enthusiastic cheers, gliding into and taking possession of her element with the grace of a swan.

We congratulate Mr. Newham and her builder on this specimen of miniature naval architecture with which they have enriched the River Plate, it being the universal opinion of competent judges that a more elegant and beautiful little craft has never been built in this port.

After the ceremony Mr. Newham adjourned with his numerous friends to his private residence, where they were liberally and hospitably entertained. The whole ending with a juvenile ball.

ON CHANGE.

Table with columns for June 16th, 1866, and various financial entries like Paper price of ounces, Do. sovereigns, First price of potatoes, etc.

No matter what any may say to the contrary, Peace is on the tapis, and probably on the very highest and best authority in Buenos Ayres we have it that the mission of Sr. Octaviano has been a success.

Patrons ruled weak all day and closed at 25 55. So scarce was paper money that gold was pledged for paper. There is no other reason or motive for the decline in gold save the great and inconvenient scarcity of paper money.

There was much said today on the Bolsv respecting Dr. Avellaneda's new law, and as a general rule the project is regarded with favor, but there are many who insist that the price for frontier lands, \$100,000 per league, is exorbitant, and should be reduced to \$50,000.

Believe of Messrs. Bates, Stokes. The price, we believe, is 60,000 Patones. Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Dutch schooner Swallow, to load salt hides here for London, England and the Continent, at 42s. 6d. and 5 per cent. There is nothing else doing in the maritime line.

Advices from Montevideo are much more favorable than expected. The much talked of run on the banks has subsided. Exchange rates at 52, being a little over the rate here.

We extract the following from a circular respecting the New York wool market:—"Letters up to the 21th ultimo report that wool continues depressed, and stocks of mutton accumulation. Manufacturers are not fully nor profitably employed. There has been an excessive import of foreign manufactures, upon which great losses are being sustained.

The arrival of River Plate wools since our last of the 6th ult. amounts to 704 bales. Of 1,241 bales offered at auction here on the 18th ult. only 612 bales found buyers; washed Montevideo brought 15 to 18d., unwashed 6d. to 12d.

The stock of the Buenos Ayres is light, but there is only a moderate enquiry for them owing to the large quantity of fine colonial wool (23,000 bales), to be brought forward from the 10th inst. to the 20th June. In Cordova and Santiago but little has been done during the month, as in consequence of the disturbed state of the continental politics the market for long combing wools has been very quiet, and to effect sales a considerable reduction would have to be submitted to, which holders, however, seeing that stocks of them are but light, are not disposed to do.

The Antwerp sales with 11,000 bales River Plate wool will take place from the 15th to the 18th inst.

Sheepskins: the late imports will be offered here by auction on the 10th inst. Merino, washed, 12d. to 20d. 1/2 lb. Merino, 10d. to 16d. 1/2 lb. Common washed, 7d. to 9d. 1/2 lb. unwashed, 4d. to 6d. 1/2 lb. Corvado and Santiago washed, 10d. to 15d. 1/2 lb.

ARRIVALS. Rio de la Plata from Montevideo. British bark Eden, from Liverpool, for Gas Company, with 668 tons coal. British bark Althea, from Cardiff, with 202 tons coal and 251 tons coke.

DEPARTURES. Rio de la Plata for Liverpool. British bark, Export Lass, by Benn, with 884,097 lbs. bone-ash for T. B. Hall.

DIED. At Montevideo, on the 14th inst., Richard, the infant son of Richard Wilson, Esq., merchant of that city.

STEAMER AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO. 99, Calle Reconquista. Departure of the following Steamers: Italian Steamer Tevere, for Paysandu, Saturday 10th inst.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En la casa habitada del Sr. D. Benito Galdames, Plaza de Parque. Esquina de Talcahuano y Tucuman. Por ausente para la campaña.

House Wanted. In a central part, a small house, or four or five unimproved rooms, with kitchen, etc.

MR. ALOYS MINOGRIO, BOOK-KEEPER AND TRANSLATOR, 309 Calle Suipacha, en los Alamos. Begs to offer his services both as Accountant and as Translator to the commercial community of Buenos Ayres.

REAL HOLLANDS, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam. This celebrated and well-known Gin is to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by D. F. W. PAATS.

Just received Ex "Ada." A splendid addition of winter goods, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, ready-made clothing, Linsey Wooleys, Plaids, Hosiery, Crisins and White Shirts, inside Lamb's Wool and Pants, &c.

Furnished Apartments. To let, for a single gentleman, a neatly furnished room in an English family's house, No. 372 Calle Temple. For particulars apply on the premises, or at No. 59 Pisco de Julio. 103-16p316

Furnished Apartments. To let, Calle Parque No. 90. 82-9p313

Board and Lodging. A gentleman or two could find a very comfortable lodging, with board and attendance if required, in an English family where there is neither children nor lodgers, at 47 Calle Arica. 83-9p312

To Let. A Deposit in Calle Defensa, No. 60. Enquire within. 71-6p313

To Let. Two plain furnished rooms in Calle Tucuman 107. Two a full breakfast and dinner can be cooked. Apply at the same house. 83-6p314

Camps to be Sold or Rented. In the Departments of Colonia, Paysandu and Durazno, Banda Oriental, with splendid pastures and agudadas. Apply at 186 Calle Peru, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m., or at Montevideo 113 Calle de 18 de Julio, and 107 Calle de Ytuzaingo. 89-3p314

English Governess. A young lady who is capable of instructing children in English, French and Spanish wants a situation in a respectable family in town. Apply any hour at 269 Calle Paraguay. 117-6p317

Wanted. A situation as servant, steward, or any occupation in that style, by a young man just arrived from Rio; he speaks English, German, Danish, and a little Spanish. Good recommendations at hand. Apply Calle Rivadavia 109. 108-3h317

Situation Wanted. An Englishman seeks a situation as Steward, to care of office, or as messenger. Address A. B. Calle Defensa. 110-3p317

Wanted. To rent a Baraca or terreno suitable for a baraca, near the Plaza Ocho de Septiembre, for the next season. Address P. T. "Baraca," Standard office. 105-9p316

Tuiti n. A young man, qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English education, wishes to devote 2 hours in the evening to one or more young pupils residing in this city. Apply by letter to Alpha, Standard office. 83-3p317

Wanted. An English Governess at No. 201 Calle. Hel. granuo. 94-3p315

Wanted. A good female servant. Apply at 373 Calle Cherebucio. 88-3p314

Wants Situation. An Englishman in thoroughly au-fait in commercial matters, speaking and writing Spanish, Portuguese, and French grammatically, and a perfect Accountant; desires to obtain a situation in a Merchant's Counting-room or Store, where ability will be held in high regard. Address J. C. Calle 25 de Mayo No. 226. 81-6p314

Wants Situation. A steady Young Man, as Porter, in an Auctioneer's or General Store, can make himself useful and is not afraid of work. Please address R. N., office of this paper. 96-6p313

Notice. The public are hereby informed that in future the "Telégrafo Mercantil" will be continued under the name of "Mercantil," the Editors having thought fit to transfer, at the same time, we desire to apprise the public that Don Rafael Garret has no longer any connection with said Journal, the business will be conducted by Sr. Ferrer, Garcia & Co. 87-3p314

Lessons in English and Spanish. To pupils at their private residences. Also a class will be held for the teaching of the above languages. Please apply to Daniel Chapman, Calle Peru 102, altos. 78-3p314

To James John Curtis, Esq. I desire to know where and when I can see you, James Christie, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 226. 100-3p316

Errierson Calorio Engine. One for sale, also a machine for Cutting Tobacco, both in good working order. Apply 379 Victoria. 102-1m310

Lecciones Familiares de Ingles y Español. A domicilio; tambien hay una clase de niños que se da. Por mas informacion comunicarse a Daniel Chapman, Calle Peru 102, en los altos. 79-3p314

Franc-English College. 9-CALLE BARRIA-9. Distant from the Plaza Reconquista. This School is intended to impart a thorough Commercial Education. It has fine editions and bookkeepers, and spacious yards. Food sound and maintaining, and a pleasant equable and diligent training strictly attended to. Boarders, half-boarders and externs. 69-1m313

Aviso Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. J. J. de Primera Instancia en el Comercio D. D. Juan E. Barra, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kan, para que comparezca ante el Juzgado a cargo de S.S. y oficina del Intendente de Ayo, ante el cual se ha presentado el testimonio de los señores D. D. Juan E. Barra, ordenado en la demanda que contra el ha entablado Don D. D. Juan E. Barra, y representado por D. D. Patricio Lanch, por color de posesion. Buenos Ayres, Junio 11 de 1866. JUAN GONSALEZ. 92-15p314

LEDESMA HERMANOS, Participo al comercio que los socios Clodomiro y Leicio Ledesma, que antes firmaban por poder, han acordado en virtud de un convenio celebrado en 1866, a usar en consecuencia, en Buenos Ayres, José Fabian y Lucio. En el Rosario, Benjamin y Clodomiro. Buenos Ayres, Junio de 1866. 129-Calle Defensa 129. 98-3p315

Notice. Doctor Don Jacinto Suvarda notifies the public that he has removed his office to Don Pedro. 69-3p313

REAL HOLLANDS, HERMAN VAN HOUTEN, Rotterdam. This celebrated and well-known Gin is to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by D. F. W. PAATS.

Robert M'Intosh. Mr. Robert M'Intosh is requested to call at No 919 Calle del Peru. 69-1m310

Hungarian Wine. A new lot of the choicest qualities of Hungarian wine in casks and bottles, for sale at the depot No. 162 Calle Treinta y Tres, Montevideo, entrance Turner's-shop. 32-3m318

Notice. Mrs. COBBY & DOWNING, English Dress-makers, beg to inform the Ladies of Buenos Ayres that they have removed to Calle Canelo. Ladies will be waited on at their own residence if addressed by note to 41 Calle Corrientes. 71-3p312

Just received Ex "Ada." A splendid addition of winter goods, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, ready-made clothing, Linsey Wooleys, Plaids, Hosiery, Crisins and White Shirts, inside Lamb's Wool and Pants, &c.

SHERRIES. On Sale, at Milligan & Williamson's, 148 Calle Piedad, the following Sherries & London Cries, and "Palme," in small casks. 68-1m310

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97. 135-exp m25

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. THE CASINO. 37 1m m7

Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate Steamers. S. S. HUMBOLDT. 1314 Tons Register, Captain Markwell. The above Steamship is chartered for Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon and Liverpool, calling at Montevideo. Will leave soon. On Wednesday the 20th inst. Cargo received on board until the evening of the 19th inst. Passengers and specie (on which freight must be pre-paid) will be received at agents office up to three o'clock on day of sailing. This steamer has excellent accommodation for saloon and forward passengers. Apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Duval, Krabbe & Co., or JOHN P. BOYD & Co., Calle San Martin No. 65.

For Corrientes and Intermediate Ports. The splendid new Steamship GUARANANI-Captain Hunter. Will leave soon. Agents, MATTI & CO., 30 Cangallo.

Mensagerias Argentinas. AGENCIA CALLE RIVADAVIA, 68. Los Empresarios de estas Mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 5 del Corriente mes de la siguiente que sale para el Puerto de Arco, S. J. Arce, Arce, Rojas y Pergamini; saldra de la Capital para Mercedes los dias pares en el tren de las 3 de la tarde para llegar a alli los dias noes a las 5 de la mañana y salir al Salto y Arce a las 5 de la tarde. Buenos Ayres, Junio 1.º de 1866. LA EMPRESA.

LA FAVORECIDA, Linea de Diligencias between B. Ayres, Lobos and Saladillo. Agency, 213 Victoria. Mr. F. DEBUN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has ceased to be mayor to Saladillo and Garcia, and has entered into partnership with Mr. Speratti with whom he will continue to run the Diligencias as established by the old firm, and hopes by strict punctuality and attention to business to merit a continuance of that favor which the public have so liberally bestowed. The coaches will leave B. A. for Lobos and Saladillo on Thursdays. Arriving in Saladillo on Friday. Returning for B. A. from Saladillo on Sundays. Arriving in Buenos Ayres on Monday. B.—The coaches will leave the Merlo Station.

Mensagerias Argentinas. AGENCIA CALLE DE LA VICTORIA, 223. Los Empresarios de estas Mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia que sale para el Puerto de Arco, Salto, Rojas y Arce, saldra de la Capital para Mercedes los dias pares en el tren de las 3 de la tarde para llegar a alli los dias noes a las 5 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5 de la tarde. Junio 1.º de 1866. LA EMPRESA.

Mensagerias Argentinas. AGENCIA CALLE DE LA VICTORIA, 223. Los Empresarios de estas Mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 5 del presente mes, la diligencia que sale para el Puerto de Arco, Salto, Rojas y Arce, saldra de la Capital para Mercedes los dias pares en el tren de las 3 de la tarde para llegar a alli los dias noes a las 5 de la mañana y llegar al Salto a las 5 de la tarde. Junio 1.º de 1866. LA EMPRESA.

The Santa Fé Jockey Club, SPRING MEETING. To come off on THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1866. STEWARDS—Robert Stewart, Esq., Edward Dolan, Joseph Studert, C. W. Fotherstonhaugh, Esq. JUDGE—Joseph C. Tilton. THE ORDER OF RACING will be as follows: FIRST RACE. At 1 o'clock precisely. 20 squares, circle each with 100 spectators; gentlemen riders; entrance \$10 Bolivian; three horses to start or no race, 50 m. horse to give the stake.

SECOND RACE. The grand Anglo-Agion the Steeplechase; 20 squares, circle: twelve 500 each; spectators; gentlemen riders; entrance \$10 Bolivian. THIRD RACE. At 3 o'clock precisely. 20 squares, circle each with 100 spectators; gentlemen riders; entrance \$10 Bolivian; three horses to start or no race, 50 m. horse to give the stake. FOURTH RACE. For All Comers; 10 squares; steeplechase; entrance 35 Bolivian; circle each with 100 spectators; gentlemen riders. (Note—Horses to be in the foregoing races can be entered on the ground.) CONDITIONS. All horses to be entered with J. C. Tilton, Esq., August 1st, 1866, after which time no entries will be received, and the names of the riders must be given, accompanied by the entrance money, without which no entry will be made. The Stewards can suspend from riding any rider misconducting himself or guilty of foul riding. By special permission of the authorities, the Races will be held after four o'clock from Rosario, on the Central Argentine Railway Company's land, and a special train will run to and from the station. The amount subscribed to date for the winner of the Grand A. A. Steeplechase reaches 1705 Bolivian. Rosario, June 1st, 1866.

To Irish Residents. Thom's Irish Almanack and Official Directory of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1866, comprising the most important, statistical, and other information. The Christian Brothers School Books. Doctors Plunkett, Deane, and Butler's Catechisms. The Young Christian's Library, noted, assorted ment of Catholic Divinity and a variety of religious books, including the works of St. Bernard. The London Journal (Illustrated) being a miscellany of amusement and popular information by the most eminent writers. Martin Harvey's, Keating's, and other Histories of Ireland. The Scotch's History of the Nation, Lyrics of Ireland and other song books. The Bible and other religious works. Dr. Cahill's Letters and Speeches. Gahan's, Ligouri's, and others Sermons and Discourses. Personal Recollections of O'Connell. The Orators of Ireland, being select Speeches of Henry Grattan, John P. Curran, Daniel O'Connell, R. L. Sheil, Edmund Burke, Lord Plunkett, &c. &c. Hay's, Cloney's, and other Histories of the Irish Rebellion. The Scotch's Chief by Miss Porter. Dr. Lingard's History of England, 13 vols. Books for the Country, on Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Poultry, Farm and Fruit Trees, &c. Expectation of a large supply of new Novels MACKENZIE BRUCE & CO., 44-Calle San Martin-44. front of Cathedral.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA. Mutual Life Assurance and Savings Fund Association. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864. Government Delegate. Sr. Don José M. Cautilo. Managing Committee. Sr. Don Mariano Miró, President. Sr. Don Eduardo Lumb, Vocal. Sr. Don Enrique Ochoa, Sr. Don José Martínez de Hoz. Consulting Committee. Sr. Don Hugo Bunge. Sr. Don Jorge Tempurley. Sr. Don Ambrosio P. Lezica. Sr. Don Enrique Peltzer. Sr. Don Francisco Alcobendas. Director General. Sr. Don Francisco F. Moreno. Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics. Sr. Don Jorge Perey. Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos). Bankers—The Provincial Bank. Condition on the 31st Jan. 1866. Capital subscribed \$1,711,198 75c. Number of Policies, 1413. Bonds purchased, 270,100 hard dollars. The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers: 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, with loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest. In the first form the Insured party has a right: 1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company. 2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections. 3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscribers. 4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds. In the second form the Insured claims: 1. Compound interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association. 2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers for forfeited shares. 3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares. 4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds. Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly; when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capital in the Funds assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Table of Deparceux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model the real gains by other companies established by itself in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

Table showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of 100 Silver Dollars annually with loss of Capital through the death of the insured.

Table showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of 100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado. LAS ORDENES SE PUEDEN TRANSMITIR POR MEDIO DE CUALQUIERA CASA DE COMERCIO O AGENTE, CENSIENDO CORRESPONSAL EN INGLATERRA. Catalogos y dibujos son despachados cuando quierde.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD. On Sale at the Nueva Libreria Inglesa, 75-SAN MARTIN-75. Nearly opposite the Bols. Director—Mr. P. FONGERARD.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PARA AMERICA ADAPTADAS especialmente para America meridional. Ingenieros de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de vapor con movimiento espontaneo. Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias. Cisternas de Vapor de patente, con aparato para machacar la papa. Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria. Olivos de harina. Maquinas para machar avena, frijoles y maiz. Inclinadas para preparar comida para alimento del ganado.

BENSON'S WATCHES, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate. J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749). Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up an extensive Workshop with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description. adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal and Vertical, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas. WATCHES. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turrit, Street-office, at £1 1s. to 1000 Guineas. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology had ever produced."—Illustrated London News, November

