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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; not
necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard

"Nil felix adeo, nil veri non adeo dicere."
1860.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM CORRIENTES.

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Corrientes, June 15.

If there are any ready-made wooden or iron houses on sale in Buenos Ayres they ought at once to be sent up here. A portable iron house for the Com- mander-in-Chief's headquarters would be a splendid thing. Very few in Bu- enos Ayres can form an idea of what the President is suffering in this un- happy war; he has a tent and a coach, but the cold wind is piercing, the rain incessant, the mud and slob about the Bellaco knee-deep, and from the gen- eral to the humblest private all share hardships that are too much for the human frame. Frequently President Mitre is to be seen standing over the palm-tree fire that cooks his breakfast; he has grown much thinner and lost at least ten pounds in weight since he crossed the Argentine Republic. Antar is as loquacious as ever; he is eternal- ly writing; he is supposed to know everything; when the war is over he is going to write its history; I suppose he will arrange with Cantilo for the printing.

In Corrientes there is a very strong conviction that things are out of joint at the Bellaco. Some say ammunition is short, others that the only heavy guns are on board the ironclads and Tamandaré refuses to disembark them. Many people here cling to the hope of the allies getting a "wooden horse" into Humaitá; at the hotel here the matter is talked of, but I believe it all moonshine; Lopez is too wide-awake. An experienced officer assures me that Lopez's new dodge of bombarding the allies must result in either the retreat of the allies from their present position or the storming of the enemy's posi- tions.

House-rent here beats California in its palmiest days; a room in a mud hotel, with two chairs and a 'catre,' rents higher than the 'Standard' office in Calle Belgrano.

Every day we have fresh arrivals of either sick or wounded. How all this business will wind up I am at a loss to say. It is generally believed that until next month the allies cannot move, but the Paraguayans will not allow the enemy time to recruit, and the bomb- ardment on yesterday has astounded us all here. Down in a thick wood, flanked by a fathomless morass, the heaviest guns that Humaitá can boast are being mounted; when the Com- mander-in-Chief heard about this there was a council of war, and I am told that to-morrow morning, Saturday, a strong division will be sent to recon- noitre. A Paraguayan soldier found in the woods reports Lopez's army to be 30,000 men. There is every prob- ability that the allies will storm this new flank battery, and then another fight must ensue. Tamandaré, whom every one blows up for his delays, has cut a road through the forest from the anchorage of his vessels in the Para- guay river to the allied camp, and landed his marines: this is regarded as a very important discovery, as it saves the trouble of doubling the Tres Bocas and going round by Itapirú; the road, however, is very exposed, and I have heard that the Paraguayans so infest the woods that only strong di- visions can attempt to cross. Your friend, Mr. F., is here; he has no less than 11 wounded Brazilian officers as his guests at his own house. Such charitable conduct deserves special praise.

Capt. Fitzmorris got into a row the other day with a party here arguing politics: the captain had recourse to extreme measures.

Potatoes and onions are going up in price—a cargo would pay splendidly. Look out for the Guarani, she will take you news of importance or I am much mistaken.

The Hercules goes down with wound- ed. CAVENDISH.

THE PARAGUAYANS BOMBARDING.

Palmar, Estero Bellaco, June 14. 8 p. m.

The allied lines have suffered to-day a terrible bombardment. The first shot by the enemy was fired at noon, a signal for all their batteries to open fire on us, and this they did instantane- ously. At first their shots went rather wide, but they gradually mended their hand, and threw an immense quantity of shot and shell with such precision that most of them burst within our batteries or in the foremost file of our tents. The fire was incess- ant till after dusk, and at a late hour they again opened on us with sharp volleys of musketry. They set fire to some tents in the Argentine, Bra- zilian, and Oriental lines, but not a large number, and it is quite wonderful that our powder-magazine escaped with such a shower of bombs bursting all around. At present it is impossible to estimate our losses. Our artillery attempted for a few moments to reply, but then ceased, perhaps owing to the wind be- ing against us. Gen. Mitre must take some decisive step; to fall back would be disgraceful, but to suffer here such terrible work is at least imprudent.

Antar states that the Paraguayans moved down a cavalry force on the 12th, which took up a position in front of Caceres, on the right flank; that Lopez has mounted very heavy siege guns and threw 2000 shot and shell into the allied camp on the 14th, but luckily the shells stuck in the mud and the allies had only 30 killed and wounded. Lopez is drilling recruits.

A correspondent from the fleet says the vessels are 3 leagues distant from the allied camp, but a picquet of men from the Ivahy succeeded in 3 hours in cutting their way through the woods, and were received with jubilation. The flotilla sent for Baron Port Alegre's men is expected on the 19th at the Tres Bocas. A deserter states that Lopez has about 30,000 men.

Another correspondent states the enemy's bombardment on the 14th killed or disabled 50 Brazilians and 30 Argentines, and adds, "Something must be done, for we cannot be suffer- ing the enemy's fire without being able to reply." The Paraguayans are com- pletely protected by trenches and rifle pits. They are said to be "making heavy batteries on their right, which may cause great havoc in our left and centre." Baron Alegre's horses must remain in Corrientes for fear of their dying of hunger. The Brazilian fleet does not stir, being still at anchor off the Playa, below Curupaity.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHTS.

Notwithstanding our Codigo de Comercio, and all the laws and edicts passed before and since the Code came into force, merchants, brokers, ship captains, and even lawyers are fre- quently at sea about the most trifling question. Judges come and go so often, and tribunals revoke and set aside so frequently the decisions of inferior courts, that we are all groping in the dark, and as we have no reports pub- lished of the decisions of the courts, it is seldom, very seldom, that the public is acquainted with what is going on in the Cabildo.

A case of much moment has just been finally decided, which we regard of the highest importance for the general commercial community, not only on account of the question at issue, but also to show up the free and easy system here of upsetting decisions and cancelling the common law or cus- tom of the place at the will of the judges, who with all due respect seem to know as much about the commercial customs of the place as they do of the inconvenience that arises from their extraordinary decision. The facts of the case are as follows:—

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,—
Believing that you take a lively inter- est in everything connected with the foreign commerce of this market, we take the opportunity of sending

you herewith the decisions of the Fed- eral Tribunals respecting the questions arising on the difference of exchanges in the payment of freights agreed upon in foreign countries, and which has been raised by the captain of the Ital- ian barque Theodolinda, which came consigned to us from Glasgow with a general cargo.

We maintained that in such ques- tions all parties should be bound by the established commercial custom of Buenos Ayres, which provides that freights agreed on abroad, in moneys not current in this market, should be regulated by the current rate of ex- change between the country where the bills of lading were signed, and the place where the freight is collectable, at the time of the leaving of the first packet after the arrival of the vessel.

The National District Court of this Province, after attentively hearing the question, decided in our favor, as will appear by the judgment annexed. The decision was regarded as equitable and just, and in strict compliance with the custom established by the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and also in conformity with the established usage of the port where the freight contract was first entered into.

The Supreme Court, before which the case was carried on appeal, thought fit nevertheless to reverse this deci- sion and qualify the commercial cus- tom of Buenos Ayres in this regard as both 'absurd and abusive,' giving no special but general reasons for such decision. These general princi- ples, which induced the court so to decide, we hold, do not affect the case in question. Since the judges based their decree on rules established in reference to domestic and not foreign contracts, and guided by the law put- ting a fixed value on foreign moneys, and which has no reference whatever to the case in question.

Article 2 of the law of the 16th of October, 1863, says—"All money obligations entered into after the promul- gation of this law, can be dis- charged in any of the moneys men- tioned in the preceding article." Clear it is that the object of the law in ques- tion was simply to facilitate the impor- tation of foreign coin, giving them as a fixed value as regards the patacon (peso fuerte), which was regarded as the only monetary standard of value in this country, facilitating also the payment of all liabilities in pesos fuertes, or patacons, contracted in this country, but by no means embracing obligations entered into in England, and payable in pounds sterling. Ob- vious it must be therefore that the case in question is not comprised in articles 919 and 926 of the Commercial Code, which provide that payment, in order to be legal, should be of the thing owing or due, and not of anything of different value; and that which is due in the present case is pounds sterling, and not pieces of money of the value of 4-90 fuertes.

If we were to scrutinise closely the decision of the Supreme Court, we might be going further than is per- mitted, but we will merely give you the facts of the case, satisfied that you will strongly comment upon a decision calculated to cause such inconvenience and loss to the whole commercial com- munity of Buenos Ayres.

The facts of the case are as follows:— On the 4th January, 1866, the Italian barque Theodolinda entered this port from Glasgow with general cargo, and on our presenting the freight account to the Captain calculated in pesos fuertes and at an exchange 50³d ac- cording to the custom of this market; he refused to receive same alleging that as the bill of lading contained nothing in it about the rate of ex- change on England the pounds sterling expressed in the bills of lading should be paid at the rate of 4-90 per pound sterling. We enclose you copies of the decrees in the case.

We are Gentlemen,
Yours most respectfully,
J. H. PAUL POTT & Co.

DECISION OF THE FEDERAL JUDGE.
Buenos Ayres, May 3rd, 1866.

Whereas it is the commercial prac- tise in this port to pay freight accord- ing to the rate of exchange on Eng- land by the packet next leaving after arrival of the vessel in question, I hereby decree the liquidation to be

made in this manner, previous appli- cation to be made to the Bolsa de Co- mercio to determine the rate of ex- change.

Signed, A. HEREDIA.
DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Whereas, with reference to the point at issue, it appears—

1st. That the freight charged by the captain was stipulated in shillings and should be paid in this port, according to the bill of lading Folio 1.

2nd. That the laws have not estab- lished for the payment of freight other rules than those which bind the fulfil- ment of all cases of contract.

3rd. That, for this reason, the De- fendants must pay the captain the precise number of shillings making the amount of his freight, or its equi- valent in hard dollars according to the legal tariff fixing the value of foreign coins, without any discount.

4th. That the practise cited by the Sectional Judge, of paying freights according to the rate of exchange on England, besides being unsupported by legal evidence, would be abusive and absurd, if applied to ship cap- tains, who, like the present Plaintiff, have made no contract of exchange, and who are entitled to recover in this port what is due to them in their bill of lading.

5th. That it is laid down in the Codi- go de Comercio that practises cannot prevail against the words or meaning of the law, such being only admissible when there is no direct or analogous decree whereon to decide a point at issue; and the present case is clearly comprised in Arts. 919 and 926 of the Codigo de Comercio, which, in accord with statute 3, chap. 14, section 5, declare that all lawful payment must consist in giving the object stipulated.

And for these reasons we hereby re- verse the sentence appealed against, (folio 42) and ordain—

The Defendants, J. H. Paul, Pott & Co., shall pay Capt. José Olivari the sum of 133:50 hard dollars, being the admitted difference between the amount stated by the former, in folio 34, and the real amount as claimed by the cap- tain: these documents to be returned on payment of costs and stamps.
[Signed]—F. DE LAS CARRERAS,

SALVADOR M. DEL CARRIL,
JOSE BARROS PAZOS,
J. B. GOROSTIAGA.

We give the following decision of the Bolsa Committee on this question, which is now completely overruled by the Supreme Court.

DECISION BY THE BOLSA DE COMERCIO
Having taken into consideration a letter from Messrs. Drabble brothers & Co., and Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. to the Sindical Chamber of the Bolsa, requesting that some rule should be made about the rate of exchange for payment of freights, so as to avoid the questions daily arising—the Chamber after mature deliberation has resolved on the following terms, the same to be published and held as a rule hereafter.

1st. For general cargo the exchange must be taken at the medium rate shown by the Bolsa price-current pub- lished for the packet next leaving (whether English or French) after ar- rival of the vessel.

2nd. That for cargoes coming to one individual, the exchange shall be cal- culated at the medium rate in the Bolsa price-current published next after delivery of the last article of the cargo in question.

B. Ayres, May 11th, 1866.
The above is a true copy of the reso- lution registered in the meeting at the Bolsa, of May 11th.

B. Ayres, July 11th 1866.
MELCHOR G. ROM, Manager.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday it was currently rumoured that the National Government had issued an order for the arrest of the editor of the 'America' and banishing him to Patagones until the war termi- nates; we regret to say that on enquiry we found the report to be true.

Dr. Dn. E. Costa, Minister of Educa- tion, will leave to-day for the seat of war to accompany the President until the campaign closes.

The Guarani cannot be down here from Corrientes before Monday. It is presumed she will bring news of a great battle, which we hear on good author- ity was to have taken place yesterday.

General Hornos is very bad with the rheumatism, and will remain in town until the winter closes.

Mr. Reinken requests us to inform the ladies and gentlemen who take a part in the concert, that the next prac- tice will take place this evening, 21st inst., at 7½ p. m., at the Coliseum.

Colonel Wenceslao Fernandez gives a graphic description of the bombard- ment of the allied camp. He says that this new attack has taken everyone by surprise, and that it is difficult to say what the allies will do, as to retreat would not be decorous, and yet to re- main in the same place under such a terrible fire is imprudent. It is more than probable, if the bombardment con- tinues, the allies will fall back on Ita- piru, where the army would be fully protected and better quartered.

Mr. Hopkins has applied to Congress for an extension of his canalisation concession. The motive he urges for asking this extension is the scarcity of Paraguayan timber. We suppose Congress will give the necessary ex- tension.

The 'Congreso Argentino' is the name of a new paper published by order of Congress at the 'Siglo' print- ing-office. It contains all the debates in Congress, and therefore cannot fail to be the least interesting and most useless paper in the Republic.

On the 1st of July the elections for members to succeed Mariu, Avellaneda, and Varela will take place; in the camp also some elections have been decreed; but we are all so engrossed with the war that people pay very little attention to elections now-a-days.

Sr. Brizuela, who was formerly the Paraguayan agent in Montevideo, has left for Europe in the French mail; there was some difficulty on board the Carmel at his leaving, we believe, about tickets. He goes on a trip of pleasure, having amassed a very respectable for- tune as agent for selling yerba.

A letter from Rio Grande states that some Paraguayan forces have crossed the Paraná. There is nothing known about the flotilla sent up for Port Ale- gre's men, it was expected to arrive at Corrientes on last Tuesday; Sinbad is with it. We expect by next mail some reliable news from the renowned Sin- bad.

There is now no longer any doubt about the River Paraguay and Curru- paity. The sunken vessels in the canal form a sort of cascade, the water dashes clean over it, and the roaring of the falls can be heard at the Tres Bocas.

All the subscribers of the 'Nacional' are resolved to buy Government lands at the prices stated in that paper, viz., frontier lands \$5000 per league, and lands of the second enumeration \$50,000 per league. We seldom recollect seeing a greater mistake in a newspaper than this, and it seems to be a sort of practi- cal joke played on the estancieros. The proposed price by the Government is \$100,000 per league for frontier lands, and for the second description of lands, known as lands No. 2, \$150,000. We hope our colleague will correct the error, as many of the 'Nacional' readers believe that the prices published in that paper are the real prices.

Gen. Resquin, the Paraguayan com- mander, it appears has been disgraced for disobeying orders on the 24th, and Gen. Diaz appointed to command in his stead.

Colonel Machado is still in town, the great noise about his rebellion has com- pletely calmed down; the Colonel rides about town on the finest 'gateado' horse in Buenos Ayres. We understand that he will not leave for Paraguay.

The army sutlers are doing a great business: they sell caña and wine to all the soldiers at enormous prices. A cor- respondent hints that it is rather dan- gerous to allow the soldiers to drink so hard in front of so watchful an enemy.

THE LAND-LAW.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,

We have read in your number of yesterday's date the project of Sor Avellaneda on public lands and also your encomiums on same, and although we allow that in the main they are well merited as dealing in a more fair and practical manner with the interests of the country at large than its predeces- sors, yet we must say that whether owing to the magnitude of the subject, the diversity and nature of the land,

or to the impossibility of assimilating and classing any number of Partidos with a view to fix an equal value on their land; the fact is that, independ- ent of the question of prices fixed, the tariff is not arranged according to its relative value. Firstly we would ob- serve as regards the price of frontier lands to the West; that those of Santa Fé, situated within twenty leagues of Rosario—an advantage which no one can deny, are much cheaper and be- sides being better situated are fully as good as those of Rojas, Junin &c. Secondly as regards the sections into which the project is divided, without en- tering into minute details, we would ask all persons acquainted with the lands in question? In what do those of 25 do Mayo and Junin resemble those of Pergamino and part of Rojas? Yet they are classed as one and bear the same price. Then again, what similar- ity is there either in the nature of the land or the degree of security, both personal and of property, between the partidos of Chascomus, Lobos, Salto, and Chacabuco? These are also classi- fied as one, when it is known that part of Salto and all of Chacabuco is as yet unfit for the profitable breeding of sheep, and that they are not secure from the Indians. It is little over a year that they came in to Chacabuco having passed the margin of the Salado, and how long is it since Chascomus and Lobos ceased to suffer from them? or what danger is there now of their coming there? Yet greater still is the difference in the land; whilst the first two are improved by stocking for a length of years, the other is completely unreclaimed and virgin land; whilst the first are immensely within the frontier line, the other is scarcely seven leagues from it. These observations would seem to show that, as far as pos- sible, the distance from town has been the rule observed in the adjustment of prices, and not as it ought to be, their position, quality of grass, and other essentials affecting its profitableness, whilst the mere fact of the limited frontier to the west would of itself in- dicate the unjustness of taking the dis- tance from town as a basis for their value.

It is owing to the reasons above sta- ted that we do not appreciate the full value of the new project, for whatever other merits it may have, it wants in these points that justness which it claims for itself, and will retard the progress and settlement of some par- tidos, inasmuch as it will keep holders for a number of years from buying their land and developing its resour- ces, till the reductions in price on re- maining unsold lands are effected; a measure which is dilatory and unneces- sary as a means of finding out the value of lands. That such a scheme should exist is beneficial, for it will be impossible in all cases to put on its true value, but to trust too much to its influence is an evil to be guarded against as contrary to the principles and inter- ests which the Government affect to study. We therefore trust that for the benefit of stockbreeders at large such an amendment will be made as will facilitate the obtaining of the land at a fair relative value to the advan- tages which it enjoys, taking for a ba- sis the distance from the frontier, in- stead of that from town.

Trusting you will afford room for our observations in your valuable paper,
We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

THE PROPOSED SHEEP-TAX.

Tala, June 14th, 1866.
To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Gentlemen,

It is with the most heartfelt pleasure that I congratulate you for being the first of the Buenos Ayrean press to reject 'in limbo' Mr. Angel Julio Blanco's project to tax farmers 3 per mil per annum on their sheep and cat- tle. As you predicted in your paper of the 9th, the whole country has been thrown into alarm by so unjust a proposal which would seem to have for object to crush the rising industry of the Province.

If it is proposed to ruin the sheep- farmers, who are already weighed down by recent bad years, by the enormous value and high rents set on lands, by the fall in prices and heavy import and export taxes—then this

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. LA PLATA (NEW). ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, LEDA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN, and DEPARTURE, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS, RETURN.

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes and intermediate ports.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets...

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS

Dr. Corwell, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filling, extracting, cleaning off tartar, etc.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen. From the Estancia Paloma, near Pilar, 1 head of cattle and 3 horses, marked thus—

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 7th May, 1886. From Rosario arrival departure

HIBERNIAN HOUSE 64, 66 and 68 Calle Florida. GENERAL CAMP STORE. GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

Pine Boards and Scantling. A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER. Beg respectfully to call the attention of their numerous customers to their present large stock of—

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES. A visit to those countries in 1884.



Sewing Machines. A large and varied assortment on hand. War wanted to work well.

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO. Board, private dining rooms, beds and sitting rooms with a variety of drinks prepared to suit every taste.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches.

New Tailoring Establishment. F. SCHEGEL begs to inform the inhabitants of Montevideo and the country that he makes all sorts of garments.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY. MATTI Y CA.

For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer Ibiouy. Will leave at 10 a.m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

FOR GUALEGUAY. Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Tuesday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Doloritas' returning on Sundays.

FOR SALTO. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer 'Mini' at 6 p.m.

ALVAREZ Y RISSO, Reconquista 993. Ytinario que regira para los siguientes vapores desde el 1.º de Noviembre de 1885.

Carrera entre B. Ayres y Montevideo. Para Montevideo—El vapor inglés. RIO DE LA PLATA.

Para Montevideo—El vapor Italiano, TEVERE. Saldrá los Lunes y Viernes y regresará los Jueves y Domingos.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, PROVEDOR. Saldrá los Miércoles al amanecer.

Para Corrientes y puertos intermedios—El vapor Nacional. PAYSANDU. Carga y Pasajeros—Viage directo.

Carrera entre Buenos Ayres y los puertos del Uruguay. Para el Salto e intermedios—El vapor, RIO DE LA PLATA.

Para Corrientes—El vapor Nacional, ALIADO. 'Todos estos vapores toman pasajeros, carga y encomiendas, para los puertos de su escala.'

TARIFA VIGENTE. PARAJE DE CAMARA. A Montevideo 8 ps. fs. de 10 rls. de M. Video

By order of Dr. Cardenas, Juez de 1.ª Instancia. Mr. Mariano Billinghurst will sell by public auction on Friday 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.

English German Hotel. 72—Calle Mexico—72. Best entertainments for all new arrivals.

La Protejida del Pilar. Starts from Moreno every morning. Luggage letters, &c. to be left with Mr. Francis Rodriguez at the luggage room of the Parque Station.

BAKER and TEMPLETON, General Camp Store, Produce Broker and Land Agents, Calle Aduana, ROSARIO.

10,000 Fine Mestiza Sheep. For sale in the Bands Oriental, Department of Paysandu from 1,000 upwards.

La Zinzara and Itria. All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-named ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Buildings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods.

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FOR SALTO. Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES. Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer 'Mini' at 6 p.m.

Mensagerias Union Argentina. Los Emprendidos de estas mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 19 del presente saldaran las diligencias los dias...

HOTEL DE GENEVE, 43—Calle 25 de Mayo—43, Overlooking the Port, English Spoken.

Dr. P. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST. Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 29 Calle 25 de Mayo, MONTEVIDEO.

KEAN & GOERKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corriente de Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario.

American Dental, Dr. N. O. CORNWALL. Calle Rivadavia, 215. ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Juan Guzman...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Tomas y Dña. Maria Ward...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Comercial D. D. Juan E. Barral, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Comercial D. D. Juan E. Barral, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

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REMATES.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST En la Boca del Riachuelo, frente a lo de los Sres. Casares 6 hijo, en la costa opuesta.

De 4 lanchas grandes de fierro flamante, de porte de 80 toneladas.

El Viernes 22 de Junio a las 12 en punto del dia se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y condiciones que se estipularan las cuatro lanchas-chatas de fierro flamante.

Estas embarcaciones son muy adaptables para el cabotaje en razon de solo color 3 pias, cargada con 70 toneladas de peso a 87 de valuenas a mas con el marmaron del colado es 3 pias.

Los Emprendidos de estas mensagerias avisan al publico que desde el 19 del presente saldaran las diligencias los dias...

HOTEL DE GENEVE, 43—Calle 25 de Mayo—43, Overlooking the Port, English Spoken.

Dr. P. Bourso, SURGEON DENTIST. Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 29 Calle 25 de Mayo, MONTEVIDEO.

KEAN & GOERKE, Grocers, Ship Chandlers, Provision Dealers and Camp Agents in General, Corriente de Calle Aduana and Calle Rioja, Rosario.

American Dental, Dr. N. O. CORNWALL. Calle Rivadavia, 215. ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Juan Guzman...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Tomas y Dña. Maria Ward...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a Don Tomas y Dña. Maria Ward...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Sr. Juez Nacional de Seccion, Doctor Don Alejandro Heredia, se cita, llama y emplaza a D. Miguel Kain...

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