





GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

REMOVAL OF WIRE FENCING. The Great Southern Railway Company, in accordance with the Government Decree, dated 21st February, 1896, is about to remove the wire fencing on each side of the Railway, from the kilometre 19, between the Stations Glou and Louisa...

THE PROVINCIAL BANK

NEW 5,000S NOTES.

Buenos Ayres, January 24th. The public is hereby informed that we have placed in circulation new five-thousand dollar bills, with the signature of Francisco B. Moreno and printed on each side of the bill, from the 1st of February, 1896, they are printed with black ink on the front and blue on the back, and the only difference from the old notes is that the new issue has the number printed.

Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway.

Buenos Ayres, January 8, 1897.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway in this Republic, in virtue of the authority duly vested in him, has the honor of giving notice to the public that he has determined the 31st day of this month (January) for the payment of the 9th quota of \$2, or \$9,800, upon each share, to be paid in this Province at the agency, 57 Calle Reconquista, and in the other Provinces of the Republic at the offices to be designated by the respective committees or parties in charge.

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 communications. 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 falsi eodem, nil veri non eodem dicere." CICERO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

Montevideo, Feb. 1, 4 P.M.

Mazzini, a passenger per El Oriental, fell overboard and was killed by the paddle-wheels.

The Ada leaves this evening.

News from Buenos Ayres about Entre Rios considered satisfactory.

Weather excessively hot.

The Spanish frigates are anchored outside.

The ironclad Brazil is in a disabled state.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT MITRE.

The announcement of Gen. Mitre's return will cause little surprise. Setting aside all other considerations, a prolonged absence of the head of the State, even in campaign, is inconvenient and unusual in modern communities.

It is now more than a year and a-half since General Mitre embarked in the Rio de la Plata, for Concordia, amidst the respectful salutes and good wishes of thousands of bystanders, natives and foreigners.

Not long previously, with Generals Flores and Urquiza at his side, he had opened the fourth National Congress under circumstances, as he himself expressed it, of unusual solemnity.

After four years of office, during which period internal peace had not been disturbed, industrial undertakings had thrived, and Foreign Governments had complimented his rule, General Mitre suddenly found himself hopelessly involved in the contest between Brazil and Paraguay, and this owing to an open and unjustifiable military attack by the latter Power.

It is useless to pry into political party secrets, to find the thread of events prior to the piratical act we refer to. Whatever might have been its political antecedents that affront, to a high-spirited ruler or nation, shut the door to further parleying, and wiped out the past. We believe it was so felt by men of all parties.

To avenge that affront, Gen. Mitre set out with the boast, indeed, that in a few months he would carry the Argentine flag into Asuncion. Puerile outsiders and waspish enemies are welcome to the small taunts which the non-fulfillment of a naively boast, lightly made in the heat of harangue, is likely to suggest.

Serious men will fasten only on the tenacity with which General Mitre has for eighteen months fought with obstacles far more formidable than the Anglo-Guarani Artillery, or the boy recruits in the Paraguayan ranks.

The plan of the campaign was unapparently made large in accordance with the supposed resources of the empire this country is allied with. These resources have been freely and faithfully supplied, but when we picture them to ourselves scattered over an immense frontier, and dribbling down the coast from Rio, or sticking on the sandbanks of the Parana, we can easily conceive that promptitude of action could not have been, in the first instance, a characteristic of the operations, and to fill up the gaps made, less by the guns of the enemy than by wreck and disease, is of itself a drain

THE WAR OF THE ANDES.

TROOPS LANDING IN ROSARIO.

Yesterday, at seven a.m., the little steamer Tala arrived, with no less than 112 passengers. She was boarded before she was made fast to the mole, by folks from the city anxious to hear the news, and in an instant the telegraph wires were put in request to transmit the news, which after all amounts to very little.

The Argentine Minister of War arrived at Rosario on Monday, and after a light breakfast pushed up to the Station to have an interview with the railway men.

On Tuesday morning the Argentine troops arrived from Paraguay, and landed and encamped hard by the Railway Station, that night the soldiers were paid. Col. Arredondo looks well and his men are well equipped and in good spirits; they proceed by train at once to Frayle Muerto.

Beside the Spanish Consul's house a long wall gave way and came down with a crash; the constant rains caused the damage; the noise of the shock stunned Rosario, luckily nobody was near hand and no life lost.

The heat for the last few days has been intense; most people go about with a hesperidina fan, and sunshade neck-ties and coats are going out of fashion.

Mr. Souza, of the Hotel La Paiz, has sent us a long letter in Spanish refuting the charges against his hotel. We have no time to translate it. Send it to us in English Mr. Souza.

Two thousand more soldiers are hourly expected in Rosario from Tuyuti; business is brisk, and there is at present a great stir in the town owing to the troops, news, steamers, &c.

The Italian gunboat— is in Rosario, and going up the river: the Consul and friends have gone on board.

There is great noise about a lost box of sweetmeats on board the Tala; it is thought that the box has gone up to the rebels.

Mr. Perkins is busy collecting the calls on the Central Argentine Railway shares. Money easy, banks do a good business, and Jose Maria Cullen as busy as ever with the Argentine Bank, and the colossal branch about to be opened in Buenos Ayres.

On Wednesday Col. Arredondo with his men started per rail for Frayle Muerto; the Minister of War to follow next day in order to hasten the march of the troops.

Letters received from San Luis up to 23rd. Paunero at a place called Chusma, 13 leagues a-head, and said to be marching for Mendoza.

Cordoba quiet and nothing fresh. In Tucuman a public pronouncement against the rebels and forces assembling to put down the revolution.

Proveedor not in, and no signs of her coming.

No news at all of the montoneras, and no one in Rosario seems to know their whereabouts.

We take from the columns of our colleague the Ferro Carril de Rosario the following Provincial items:— Hermann the Wizard is in Santa Fé. Dr. Ledesma, a new lawyer, started in Rosario.

The firm of Puccio Hermanos dissolved, and J. B. Puccio retires. Great preparations are being made for the race-course at Santa Fé; the newspapers are full about it. It only requires horses and jockeys to secure a Curragh meeting in Santa Fé twice a year.

Tezanos of Buenos Ayres has had charge of the Tiempo for a few days; he now retires from that paper.

From the Gran Chaco no mails in, and nothing new from that quarter.

There are dates from Cordoba up to the 27th, and from San Luis to the 20th ult. Nothing new has happened in the Province of Cuyo. Both the Government and rebel party hesitate to take the next move. Meanwhile the presence of Arredondo and his warriors will soon give another turn to affairs.

The Commander at Rio Cuarto has just passed a note to the Governor of Cordoba informing him of a rising in the village of Morro, headed by D. Angel Torres. Commander D. Narciso Bustamante has seized the Mendoza and Cordoba Diligence and possessed himself of everything it contained, including the official communications between the two Governments. At Renca an analogous rising had taken place. The capital is quiet and likely to remain so. On the 23rd Colonel Baigorria set out with 125 men towards Achiras to quell a rebellion that had taken place there.

Mmanuel Puebla, the Captain of Rio Cuarto, has sent a despatch to the Cordovese Government informing it of a revolutionary row on the 21st in the town of Morro, Province of San Luis: diligence stopped, mails taken, and the officers who happened to be passengers put in irons.

In the little town of Renca a similar row, and, in fact, with the exception of the capital, the whole Province going in for the rebels.

The montoneras have made their appearance at the Pedonia de San Bartolo, and Captain Puebla bewails that his National Guards are taking to the mountains.

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THE WELSH COLONY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Report by the Rev. Lewis Humphreys.

To the Secretary of the Welsh Colonisation and General Trading Company (limited).

"Sir,—On my return from the Welsh colony I was astonished and grieved to learn that many false accounts have been published throughout Great Britain to our detriment. As I participated in all the trials and successes of the colony from its commencement (July 26th, 1865) to July 2nd, 1866, I deem it to be my duty to furnish an account of the country and a concise narrative of what took place under my own observation.

"New Bay, the place where we landed, extends 22 miles inland and is seven miles across the entrance. It forms a splendid port, perfectly sheltered from all except the east wind, which, however, very seldom blows; and it is spacious and deep enough to accommodate the whole navy of Great Britain at anchor. Mr. Downes, the mate of the Mimosa, assured me that New Bay is the best port of South America for vessels to enter and remain in perfect security.

"The river Chupat flows through at least three distinct valleys, divided from each other by chains of hills. The settlement is at present confined to the lower valley, which is about 45 miles long and about five miles broad on the average. On the whole the land is dry, though there are a few swampy parts, which dry up entirely

when the river is low. The supply of timber in this valley is limited, for though there are trees of many kinds, they are all small, being generally not larger than the common hazel of this country. There is nevertheless a superabundance of brushwood, which will last us for fuel indefinitely, since it grows again after being cut. The second valley is similar to the first, and is very fertile, being covered thickly with cock-plants. It contains abundance of sand



70,000 sheep. Cattle are fat and horses plenty. The sheep we had at New Bay were large and well-wooled, and no doubt they will have increased in the same proportion as the sheep just mentioned; in fact, they were brought from the very flocks referred to. Our horses and cattle were remarkably fine and fat, even in winter, when they require no housing or other attention, as the pasturage is abundant and excellent all the year round. At the time I left we had about 100 cattle, 60 of which were milch cows, two full-grown bulls, and a number of young ones. We had about 40 horses, and each family possessed pigs and fowls, all of which were increasing rapidly. In some of the farm-yards the fowls were sufficiently abundant to recall to mind the homesteads of Carmarthenshire. None of us chose to kill cattle for food, owing to the paucity of their number, and the pigs and fowls had not increased sufficiently for us to commence eating them; and, indeed, there was not the slightest necessity to interfere with them, for the whole territory literally swarms with game, guano, armadillos, ducks, geese, partridge, and ostriches, and the river and bay furnish an ample supply of fish. The hares are very large and commonly weigh from 18 lbs. to 20 lbs., whilst the birds are very fat and frequently find their way into the cooking-kettle.

It is an act of the merest justice for me to state that the Government of the Argentine Republic has acted in a most liberal and praiseworthy manner towards the Welsh colony. Our president, Mr. Wm. Davies, visited Buenos Ayres near the end of 1865, and obtained from the Government a monthly grant of 700 dollars, to be paid until the colony becomes self-supporting, and supplies have been regularly furnished ever since through the agency of Mr. H. Harris, a merchant long established at Patagonia. I must also not omit to mention gratefully the valuable assistance afforded us by the native Indians. The chief of the tribe sent us a letter asking for English saddles and rum in exchange for skins, &c., and I understand that a treaty of peace and commerce has since been made. Two families of Indians have been several months established in the colony, and to their assistance we owed the greater part of the game we obtained. They bartered large quantities of fresh meat for small pieces of bread, and exchanged mares for horses. The colonists now possess about 40 dogs, and the consequence of both these circumstances is that they have begun to tire of a superabundance of fresh meat.

"When I left very few persons lived in the Fort: the majority had built brick-houses and many had gone to live upon their own farms. "In the proper season, seal-fishery is carried on to a great extent along the coast of Patagonia, principally by English and North American sailors, who know their haunts. On several occasions some of the settlers have seen multitudes of seals basking on the beach of New Bay and have killed a few with sticks. New Bay is a general rendezvous for vessels engaged in this business, and a trade has sprung up between them and the settlers which will become an important element in the well-being of the colony as soon as we are in a position to supply them with fresh provisions, &c. Some of the settlers have visited a number of Guano Islands, which lie within easy reach of the colony, and have seen the guano, but as it varies greatly in quality, even on the same spot, it will be necessary to employ men well acquainted with it to superintend the selection and loading of a cargo.

"Having thus touched upon all the points connected with the settlement that I can now call to mind, I will relate two important and interesting episodes. "On the 17th September, 1865, the Commandante of the Patagonians, accompanied by several Argentine officials and a military guard, performed the ceremony of formally giving us possession of the territory and naming our first town "The Rawson" in honour of Dr. William Rawson, the Minister of the Interior, who has manifested a deep and true interest in the establishment of the colony.

"In March, 1866, a sealer entered New Bay, and two of the settlers availed themselves of the opportunity to migrate to the Falkland Islands. This desertion suggested to others of a similar class the idea of sending a memorial to the Falkland Islands praying to be removed from the Welsh settlement. The memorial misrepresented the state of affairs, and was dispatched without the knowledge of the general body of the settlers. In consequence of that memorial her Britannic Majesty's ship Triton visited the colony in June last to remove the people in a body, if necessary. This offer caused the greatest astonishment in the settlement, and enquiries were made to ascertain who among them had been guilty of sending the memorial. The commander of the Triton produced the document for inspection, when it was found that very few names had been appended, and the greater part of those individ-

uals denied their complicity when taxed with it. We at once declined to leave the colony, and the Triton, having assisted us to repair our little schooner and presented us with a cask of lime-juice, left us where we chose to remain. I need hardly point out that this choice proves the complete confidence of the Welsh settlers in the success of their undertaking. In fact, each man there feels that he is a freholder, he has no fear of rent-day or church-rates before his eyes, nor does he risk receiving notice to quit—Yours obediently,

Lewis Humphreys.  
Corwen, Nov. 29th, 1866.

**THE ARGENTINE GAUCHO.**  
(From the Liverpool "Daily Post.")  
Parana River, Oct. 26, 1866.—Before the small beginning of foreign (and chiefly European) immigration to this country, about twenty years past, the native population might have been divided into three classes:—  
First—The Indians of the Pampas and the Gran Chaco.  
Second—Descendants of the early Spanish invaders, a large number of whom were Andalusians. These are principally now either Gaucho chiefs or cattle farmers.  
Third—The real Gauchos, who are generally of crossed Spanish and Indian blood as well as of the lower classes of society.

I have not been able to find out the derivation of the title Gaucho. In Chili the name for a Gaucho is Hanso—perhaps a term of equally undervalue origin. But a Gaucho may be defined to be a sort of camp-centaur—for without a horse he is an impracticability—armed with knife, lasso, and bolas. That some of the Gauchos have been in no small degree *chateaux d'industrie* in former days may be inferred from the fact that during the time of Rosas these of the province of Santa Fé were called "the Bedouins of the Argentine Republic."

In No. 31 of "Household Words," Nov. 16, 1850, and under the heading of "Life in an Estancia," it is said:—"There still remains to notice the wandering Gaucho. A few years have produced a great change in this class. He was the gipsy of the Pampas, literally, as the name implies—a man without a home—an idler, without any fixed abode or occupation. He passed his days in riding from estancia to estancia. He was sometimes useful as a friend—always to be avoided as an enemy. Both considerations ensured him food and shelter, and he would occasionally work a few days on horseback to purchase cigars and clothing. Some of these men were perfectly inoffensive in their habits and dispositions; but the majority of them were dangerous characters—men capable of committing any crimes, however atrocious. The police under the present Government have effectually put down these Bedouins of the Pampas."

As the writer of the foregoing appears to have his experience limited by an estancia (or cattle farm), I cannot advise my readers to place much reliance on the statement of the race being, in 1850, "all but extinct." More particularly as I know, from my personal knowledge for the last five years that they are neither extinct nor verging towards extinction; and the so-called "excellent regulation of the police" have had no more success in putting this class on than has had the same moral power with you in extinguishing the social evil from the neighbourhood of Lime street.

At the period of my first arrival at Rosario (December, 1861) my knowledge of the Gauchos was confined to the descriptions given of them by Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Robert and Mr. McColl. Since that time I have had many opportunities of studying their characters and customs in various parts of Argentine territory, and I have come to the conclusion that there is no such Gaucho type as is described by these writers. Monsieur de St. Robert says:—"The readiness to shed blood, a ferocity that is at the same time obstinate and brutal, constitutes the prominent feature in the character of the real Gaucho grasps the knife; the first things that attract his attention as a child are the pouring out of blood and the palpitating flesh of expiring animals. From his earliest years, as soon as he is able to walk, he is taught how he may with the greatest skill approach the living beast, hough it, and if he has strength, kill it. He lifts his hand against a man with the same indifference that he strikes down a bullock. The idea which everywhere else attaches to the crime of homicide does not exist in his mind; for, in slaying another, he yields not less to habit than to the impulse of his wild and barbarous nature."

A perfect antithesis to this is the sketch by Mr. McColl, which runs as follows:—"The Gaucho, or native Peon, is a type well worthy of minute description. Far from being the blood-thirsty robber imaginative writer paints him, he is the incarnation of fidelity and endurance. Ask the *salerista* who entrusts hundreds of doubloons to his care and sends him out to purchase cattle if he has ever had reason to repent his confidence. Camped out at night with his saddle

for a pillow and his poncho for his only covering, he sleeps as calmly and with as little fear as if he were domiciled in the heart of London. The Gaucho is but little fitted for hard work, yet, strange contradiction, place him on horse-back and there is no limit to his endurance. He will gallop thirty leagues a day without apparent fatigue. A bed he cares not for, but stretches himself out on his mother earth with no protection from the damp of the soil but a thin piece of hide and a rug saturated with horse's sweat. In consequence of over-exertion few arrive at an old age. Their irregular life, their long absence from food, and their neglect of a due proportion of vegetable aliment, dry up their vital energies, and shorten their term of existence. A robust gaucho is a *luxus naturæ* seldom to be met with. Their faults, and they have a good number, are to be traced more to the circumstances in which they have been brought up than to their innate character. Fond of change, and impatient of reproach, they little brook a hasty word, and often bring a long connection to an end at a moment's notice by the request, 'Patron make up my account.' Horse racing and gambling are their weaknesses, but intoxicating liquors are rarely indulged in by them except on grand occasions, when they meet at the pulperia on a die de fiesta, and then quarrels ensue that are settled in fair duello by the knife, which they manage with as much dexterity as a fencing master does a foil. Fatal results seldom happen, but the Gaucho's greatest ambition is to inflict a cut on the face and so leave a mark on his antagonist. Taken as a whole the Gaucho character is a good one, and contrasts favourably with that of many who have more pretensions to civilisation."

Lewis Humphreys.  
Corwen, Nov. 29th, 1866.

**MARITIME NEWS.**  
Dia—30.  
Liverpool el 15 de Diciembre, Lisboa el 23 del mes.  
Bahia el 13 de Enero, Rio Janeiro el del mismo, Montevideo el 29 del corriente vapor ingles "La Plata" el 30 y Ca., 2 c. libros, 4 c. libros y Grierson 10 c. algodones; 4 Sastro 1 c. Rorro; 4 Dribble hermanas 97 flos. 16 c. algodones, 2 c. camisas, 66 flos. lana; 4 Carliste un c. mercancias; 1 fdo. alombra, 4 c. algodones; 4 la Grdn 25 c. bigos, 11 c. 13 fardos algodn, 5 paquetes 16, 124 cuiletes manteca, 2 c. ferreteria, 1 c. tohallas 4 Getting 3 c. algodones, 1 c. tohallas, 4 Wcdking 10 c. lanas; 4 Sommer y Ca. 1 c. paraguas, 1 c. mercancias; 4 Galbraith y Ca. 3 c. algodones; 4 Bemborg 16 c. algodones, 4 J. C. Thompson 17 c. algodones, 1 c. relojes, 4 H. Shaw 2 c. algodones, 4 V. Gárdenas 3 c. id.; 4 J. Stuchnos, 37 cajones, 18 fardos id., 4 c. hilos, 7 c. lanas, 4 c. muselina; 4 J. Drysdale 10 flos mercancias; 4 Duguid 6 c. mercancias, 27 c. algodn, 6 fardos lana, 1 fdo. frazadas; 4 Clark y Ca. 1 c. mercancias, 4 G. Brown 25 flos. 5 c. algodn, 30 c. mercancias, 4 Rubenstein 1 c. ferreteria, 4 Paul Pott y Ca. 3 c. algodones, 4 Davis 1 c. mercancias, 4 Milligan y Ca. 4 flos. hilo, 4 Darlo y Ca. 2 c. sedas, 4 D. Gowlan 507 flos. y 5 c. cascos fierro; 4 Bates Stokes y Ca. 61 c. y 32 flos mercancias, 4 c. tejidos, 2 c. mercancias; 4 Parlane y Ca. 4 c. algodones, 4 E. Brandes 1 c. botones.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & BISSO,**  
694 Calle Reconquista.  
Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, on Saturday at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.  
Oriental steamer Villa del Salto, on Saturday, at 5.30 p.m., for Montevideo.  
National steamer Provador, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

**STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.,**  
30 Calle Canelas.  
The steamer Tala, on Sunday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station Retiro.  
The steamer Rio Parana, on Monday, at 6 p.m., for Montevideo.  
The steamer Ybiyacu, on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., for Rosario, Parana, and Santa Fé. From the Railway Station Retiro.

**TEMPERATURE.**  
Buenos Ayres, 2 p.m. in shade.  
Thursday, Jan. 31st. . . . . 83  
Friday, Feb. 1st 10 a.m. . . . . 87  
Do 3 p.m. . . . . 87

**ON CHANGE.**  
February 1, 1867.  
Fixed price of Ounces, \$400  
Do. Sovereigns, 129 1/2  
Patacons 25  
There was very little done on the Bolsa to-day in anything, it being the same as Saturday, for business purposes; the hall was deserted up to two o'clock, after which hour the merchants and barragueros began to arrive. The news from the provinces, although not very satisfactory, being better than was anticipated, had a good effect on the Bolsa, which held their own. The sales are as follows:—  
For Monday, 15,000 42 1/2  
Saturday, 2,000 42 1/2  
February 28th, 25,000 42 1/2  
Do. 15th, 6,000 42 1/2  
The total amount of Bonds floating in the market, and which is within the control of the brokers, is put down at one million, representing less than half a million patacons. Any speculator that enters the market as a buyer, with a capital of say 200,000 patacons, will at once succeed in driving prices up to 60.  
The difficulty we noticed yesterday has in a measure subsided; the brokers, we understand, paid up and arranged satisfactorily everything. There were buyers of Southern Railway shares to-day at 20 per cent discount. No sellers. The shares are cheap at this figure.  
It seems that the Edward Everett, sister steamer of the Fortuna and Oriental, has not arrived yet at Montevideo, but is hourly expected. We hear, on good authority, that the following steamers have been purchased in Providence, Rhode Island, for the River Plate, by the Manton and King Company:  
The Lady Lyle, do. Regulator, do. Starlight.  
Three magnificent, sound steamers. Now to be placed on the Plate, Parana and Uruguay.  
There is also a steam tug, 170 tons, building in New York for Buenos Ayres.  
The Susan Beirne arrived to-day from Montevideo; she brought up only a few letters. She takes a cargo of farina for the Brazilian Army.  
In the wool markets very little done. At the Once we hear of the following sales:  
1000 @ prime wool, E. Lennon 78  
2000 @ do. J. Scully 82  
In the South Plaza about 3,000 arrobes sold, at from 70 to 80. Market dull, and prices looking down.  
Mr. Thompson's wool, of Magdalena, sold some time ago at 83.  
The Government paid the coupons to-day on the Buenos debt: bonds worth \$5.  
A very heavy business in Correntino hides is spoken of—100,000 to be delivered, at reserved rates.  
At the Provincial Bank great movement to-day, all the offices crowded: at the Exchange-office not much done.  
Business at the Custom-house to-day:—  
Spanish brigantine Eduardo, for Cadix, with preserved beef.  
Brazilian brigantine Cyro, for Rio, by Fernandez and brigant.  
Italian barque Lavagna, for Antwerp, by Rossi, with hides and wool.  
National ship Parana, for New York, by Froyer Brothers, with hides and wool.

**Custom House Despatch.**  
Khaymah; 2 bar. porcelans, 11 c. id.  
P. Pott; 10 c. fosoforos de cera.  
Nougari; 1 c. treza, 4 c. cedra.  
Mackern hnos.; 5 c. papel de oficio y de carta  
2 c. fracos goma, 4 c. libros impresos.  
S. B. Hale; 4 c. cachuchas, tonedores.  
Erydado; 1 c. alambre, 1 c. asada.  
Duguid; 5 c. garibaldinas camisetras.

Bombay; 1 c. canibus crines, 1 c. enaguas.  
Mallman; 1 c. canibus de algodn.  
Thompson; 1 c. canibus zarza.  
Parlane y Ca.; 4 c. zarza, 6 c. pañ. 2 c. genaro de algodn, 18 c. bramant.  
Kerr Grierson, 1 c. pana negra, 1 c. tela de algodn, 2 c. mantas, 3 c. medias, 1 c. ceco.  
Lumb hnos.; 3 c. medias de lana.  
Kohlsat; 1 c. paños, cuellos etc. 1 c. paño.  
Duguid; 3 c. tela de algodn, mucelina, 1 c. arpillera.  
Ferber; 2 c. brillantina, 3 c. zarza, 4 c. bombas.  
Drabble hnos.; 1 c. perfumaria, y diversos, 5 c. zarza.  
Brown; 4 c. Llanante, 4 c. mantas, 1 c. listado.  
Milligan; 3 c. zarza.  
Gettling; 1 c. Lienzo, 2 c. uso domestico, 1 c. zarza.  
Gifford; 2 c. zarza.  
Carliste; 5 c. arpillera, 1 c. lona.

**Liverpool, Antwerp, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers.**  
Hipparchus. 1701 tons. Memnon. 1299 tons.  
Tyrho Brae. 1701 tons. This. 1153 tons.  
Kerfer. 1420 tons. Cassin. 366 tons.  
Galico. 1152 tons. Flansted. 1375 tons.  
Newton. 1074 tons. Copernicus. 1393 tons.  
Hobumy. 1115 tons. Saladin. 310 tons.  
Humboldt. 1416 tons. La Plata. 1218 tons.  
Monta. 1213 tons.  
SS. LA PLATA, 1218 TONS REGISTER, CAPTAIN LEITCH.  
The above steamer leaves Liverpool, despatched for Antwerp (calling at Montevideo) on THURSDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.  
Cargo received on board until the evening of the 6th February.  
Passes and specie for which freight must be paid will be received at the 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. Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co.; or to JOHN P. BOYD & CO., 36 Calle San Martin. 213 | 6p/29

**Santa Fé Lands for Sale.**  
For sale four square leagues of splendid and well watered Camp in the Province of Santa Fé situated on the North of the River Carcaraña, about 4 leagues from the Railroad line and about 16 leagues West from Rosario, and Parana. The Camp is surrounded by English settlers. For further particulars apply at the office, Calle Piedad No. 36. 115—xp/3m

**PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY,**  
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais Wood Brokers Office Calle Peru 29. 91—xp/010

**SS. QUINTO.**  
This steamer will leave the Mole every Monday at eight o'clock for the Outer Roads, making 16 leagues West from Rosario, and Parana. For further particulars apply to the Agents, LUIS McLEAN & CO., 245 | 1m/30

**Partnership.**  
Wanted, by a well educated and experienced man, a Partnership in a Flock of Sheep. Applicant is well educated and has with him a large collection of standard English wools, but is not acquainted with Spanish. Address T. B., this office. 250 | 3p/30

**Bargains!**  
S. E. L. I. N. G. O. P. P. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. ENGLISH MEICERIA. 21—CALLE FLORIDA—21, (Between Rivadavia and Piedad). 232 | 1p/29

**AMERICAN STORE,** 46 AND 48 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, AND 34 AND 36 CALLE ORILLAS DEL PLATA, MONTEVIDEO. **DAVIS & MERRY,** GROCERS, BUTCHERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. **TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.** The Undersigned, having recently opened a NEW STORE AT 46 AND 48 CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO, AND 34 AND 36 CALLE ORILLAS DEL PLATA, Offer for Sale A Well-Selected Stock of PROVISIONS AND SHIP STORES. CAPTAINS Can rely upon having Stores put up with Promptness and Despatch. DAVIS & MERRY. 46 & 48 Calle 25 de Agosto, 34 & 36 Calle Orillas del Plata, MONTEVIDEO. 214 | 6p/26

**REMATO**  
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST En su casa calle de Potosí N.º 70. De los elegantes carruajes y hermosos caballos de tiro pertenecientes al Sr. Don Adolfo Lemos. Por ausentarse del pais. El jueves 7 del entrante febrero a las once en punto de la mañana se han de rematar en alguna de las salas de posturas y dinero de contado los expresados carruajes y caballos cuyo detalle es el siguiente:— Una elegante calesa con cristales pesante alto, doble montado, ejes de patente buella y vuelta entera construida en el pais por el fabricante D. Carlos Mattis, y en perfecto estado de uso. Un lindo carruaje a la Americana construcción especial, para 2 y 4 personas fabricado tambien en el pais por D. Lauro Cabra & Ca. en perfecto estado de uso noble montado, ejes de patente y vuelta entera, y de madera de caoba, con 2 de los cuales costaron 14,000 y forman yunta, como los otros dos, con la ventaja estos de tirar solo 6 en yunta y los cuatro a 7. Arneses para un caballo y cuatro caballos montados &c. Al mismo tiempo algunos caballos para silla. 250—xp/31

**FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST** En el Pasco Julio frente a la casa de los Sres. Lavallol & Hijos, de la fragata francesa "Montesquieu" clavada y forrada en cobre, de 208 toneladas de registro y mas de 500 de carga. En el estado en que esta fundada en Balizas exteriores. De orden del Cónsul de Francia en un solo lote. El Lunes 4 de Febrero proximo a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado la fragata francesa "Montesquieu", arriba designada con todo su volamen, jarcias, cabullerías, anclas, cadenas, 2 botes y demas enseres, con los que se acaba de llegar de Francia habiendo estado fondeada en la arboladura las anclas de 4 y 6 cadenas. 268 | xp/32

**FOR MARIANO BILLINGHURST** En su casa calle Potosí No. 70—De muebles y un Dog-cart ingles. El viernes 5 de Febrero a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado una cantidad de muebles como son el siguiente: 40 sillones de nogal y esterilla, cómoda de caoba, lavatorio, mesas de noche, alombros de tripe, id. de jergón, mesas, camas de fierro, colchones, papeles, cristales, camas de caoba, ropas con puertos cristal, id. de pino, id. de caoba, sillas diversas y porcion de otros muebles que estan a la vista. Al mismo tiempo—Un Dog-cart ingles con guarniciones. 242—xp/29

**House to Let.** A comfortable Dwelling-House at 442 Calle Suipacha, with eight rooms, kitchen, two patios, garden, albero, and water supply. Apply at 129 Calle Piedad. 259 | 6p/27

**Advertisements.** Miss Emma Hunt gives Piano Lessons (including elementary) in Music and Dancing either at her own or her Pupils' residences. 61 | 1m/7

**English Boarding-House.** Furnished Apartments, Board and Lodging, or Board alone, also every accommodation for Persons from the Camp can be had, at 37 Calle Defensa. 241 | 12p/30



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Establecimiento de D. Pedro Sosa, Posta de D.
Suzumo, Farías, Establecimiento de D. Pascual
D. J. de la Vidua, Establecimiento de D. Toranzo, Estable-

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The undersigned have been appointed agents
in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to
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SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAUA AND CO.
101-Cangallo-103.
BUENOS AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current
are now so generally felt and appreciated in the

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF
W. MATTI & CO.
30-CALLE CANGALLO-30.
For MONTEVIDEO, the English steamer
Rio Parana,

CONSUMPTION,
Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, Gen-
eral Debility, and Loss of
Nervous Power.
DR. CHURCHILL'S
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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great Remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,
Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour
Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

"THE RURAL CODE"
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AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.
Now on SALE at this Office.
Price \$20 mpc.

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Comisario de frutos del pais.
Wool and produce broker,
105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105.

CONDITIONS.
First-The Bank receives at interest any sum
of twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver
Dollar upwards.

For PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer
Tala,
Will leave on Thursdays at 9 a.m. returning
on Mondays.

Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CHANWELL,
Chemist,
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Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX
VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTERS.

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93-CALLE ZAVALA-93,
Agents for the 'Standard',
have constantly on hand,
Flannels of Foyel, Wolf & Co. Paris.

GENERAL CAMP STORE,
CHASCOMUS,
(CORNER OF CALLE AUCHA AND SAN MARTIN).
A. FULTON & CO.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA (new).
ADA, URUGUAY,
CORDOVA, LEDA,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
In Larzo Bottles,
The Great Purifier of the Blood,
IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR
USE DURING SPRING AND
SUMMER.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.
In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid.
Packet in 1/2 oz. and 2 oz. or 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. each.

RANSOMES Y SIMS
ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH.
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDRES.

TUPPER & Co's
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
ROOFING SHEETS, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED
SHEETS, SCHOOLS, &c.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.,
Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers
to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

Table with columns: Sample No., Flocks, Classification, Sites in Flocks, Selling Prices. Includes data for various sheep breeds like Merino, Rambouillet, etc.

THE PERMANENT CURE
OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND
CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA,
OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ULCERS
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JOSEPH GILLOTT,
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Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial
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Table with columns: DEPARTURE, WEEK-DAYS, RETURN. Lists train schedules for various routes.

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