Edition for Europe

# The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Per English Mail.

No. 2181 —Ninth Year. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869. Circulation 3000


## MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

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

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

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

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1868.

## MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

**INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH**

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For balances in our favor, | .. 12 | per cent. |
| For balances in favor of Customers | 6 | „ |

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For balances in our favor .. | .. 12 | per cent. |
| For balances in favor of Customers | 6 | „ |
| Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper | | „ |
| Do. do. do. gold | | „ |
| Do. 30 days' do. paper | | |
| Do. do. do. gold | | |

Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.
Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket "ARNO," J. THWAITES, Commander, Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro,

ON 27th MAY

At Rio de Janeiro, the "Arno" will meet with and will transfer to the one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, p.m., on the abovenamed Day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

*** CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "Arno" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:—

FARES:

First-class to Southampton,...£35 and upwards,
Ditto, „ Lisbon, ........£32, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates avilable for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

Persons desirous of prepaying the cost of Passage, from Europe to this port, of their respective relatives or friends, can make arrangement to that effect, if agreeable to them, at this Agency.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to

ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
Calle Parque 88.

## RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices: CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
Central Station: 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, | San José, |
| Colonia, | Montevideo, |
| Rosario, B. O. | |

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plaza Constitucion, | Donselaar, |
| South Barracas, | Ferrari, |
| Lomas de Zamora, | Jeppener, |
| Glew, | Altamirano, |
| San Vicente, | Gándara, |
| Chascomus. | |

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

| | |
|---|---|
| Retiro, | San Isidro, |
| Belgrano | San Fernando, |
| Olivos, | Tigre. |

MAIN LINE TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, $50 m/c., or $f.2.
For every additional Ten Words, $25 m/c., or $f.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion ....... $10 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the South Barracas ................ $15 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line .......... $25 m/c.
☞ Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission.

The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:
From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words ........ $20 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words.......... $10 m/c.
From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words ............................ $70 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ........ $35 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
Week-Days (including Feast), ..8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

NOTICE.

For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway line will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line.

By Order,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

JAMES S. HILL AND CO.
43—DEFENSA—43
Custom House and Commission Agents. 141,a15

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM,
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
633—CALLE RIVADAVIA— 3.
225,12m,a21

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital .......... | £2,000,000 | sterling. |
| Subscribed Capital .......... | £1,500,000 | do. |
| Reserve Fund Jan. 1868...... | £155,000 | do. |

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Hamburg, |
| Dublin, | Genoa, |
| Liverpool, | Rio de Janeiro, |
| Paris, | Montevideo, |
| Antwerp, | Rosario & Cordoba. |

All Branches of the National Banks of Scotland.

Buenos Ayres, March, 1869.

## London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD. (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

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

ALLOWED.

| | |
|---|---|
| On deposits in both currencies in account current, | 3 per cent. |
| On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at present, | 3½ „ |
| On do. do. for 90 days fixed, | 5 „ |
| On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, at present | 5 „ |

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, 10 per cent.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1869

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO., Established in this City, Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Eduardo Lumb.

## LOUDET,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
344—CALLE PIEDAD—344.
Mons. LOUDET,

Begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.

Mons. Loudet visited the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1867, in order to make himself, thoroughly and practically acquainted with every improvement in the above important art; and, since his return from Europe, he has placed his Establishment on precisely the same footing as those of the first Photographers in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe. The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of those in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prize Medals, among which may be mentioned those of Dallmeyer, of London, &c.

Voigtlander e Sohn. The saloons [in which may be included the Atelier] are handsomely furnished and commodious.

Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every aspect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with such unbounded approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.

The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Gallery. 98,f16

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

JOHN THOMSON, & CO.
SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJADO
ROSARIO. 17.xpF5

✠

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL,
Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy,
248—CALLE CHACABUCO—248

Offers an English Education, comprising Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Composition.

Morning Classes from 9½ to 12½...... $50
Evening do for Plain and Fancy Work ............................ 30

To be paid in advance Monthly.
Those who are unable to pay are taught in the Afternoon. my13

PROGRAM OF THE

## RACES IN BELGRANO
On 25th of MAY.

**First Race, at 2 p.m.**

Match for $5,000 a side. Once round. Weight, 141lbs.
C. Casares' 'Pegasus Alazan.'
G. Welchman's 'Quien Sabe'—Saino.

**Second Race at 2.30 p.m.**

Sweepstakes for 'bona fide' hack horses, with shoes. Once round Weight, 150lbs. Entry, $100, with $1,000 added from the Funds of the Jockey Club.

**Third Race at 3 p.m.**

Decisive Heat, ordered to be run by resolution of the Jockey Club Committee, dated 12th May, 1869, Half round.
G. Anderson's 'Rabioso'—Bayo,' 134lbs.
G Welchman's 'Old Warden'—Black, 138lbs

**Fourth Race at 4 p.m.**

Hurdle Race—Once and a-half round, with eight jumps. Weight, 160lbs. Entry, $200, with $2,000 added, from the funds of the Jockey Club. Winners of Stakes of $5,000 and more, to carry $10lb. extra.

NOTES.

Entries for the second and fourth race to be made on the Course to the Secretary, till one p.m. of the day of the Races. Jockey costume to be strictly adhered to. In the Hurdle Race four horses to start, or the added money will not be given.

Special Trains every half hour between 25 de Mayo and Belgrano, beginning at 12 noon.

Entrance for Carriages, $20. For riders, $5. Grand Stand, $20. (Members of the Jockey Club and their families free.)

GEO. P. CRAUFURD, Secretary.
171,4p,my21

REAL YUNGAS COFFEE.

Just received, a consignment of this deservedly far-famed Coffee, which is now on Sale at a moderate price and in quantities, from 25lbs. upwards.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa.
136,12p,my19

EDUCATION.

DR. WHITE, 303 San Martin, is in immediate want of a Gentleman to assist him in his School. 136,6p,my19

THE

## PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

| | |
|---|---|
| DOLORES, | CHIVILCOY, |
| SAN NICOLAS, | MERCEDES, |
| LOBOS. | BARADERO, |
| SALTO. | AZUL. |

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do, 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON,
Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Grocers, &c.
44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fé,
ROSARIO. 44.xpo

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
London.

Instituted in 1803.

Subscribed and invested capital, £1,600,000,
One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

The Company insures Houses or other Buildings, Goods or Merchandise, deposited in Private Stores, or Custom-house, Manufacturing and Training Stock, Ships in Port and the Cargoes of such Ships, and almost every description of Property against loss and damage by Fire.

Rates of Premium varying according to the nature of the Risks, and will be found as moderate as any other first-class Company.

The Company's large Capital, as well as the Board of Directors, composed of Members of the highest standing in the United Kingdom, offers the greatest possible solidity and confidence to the Assured.

The undersigned, Agents of this Company for the River Plate, and duly authorised by Power of Attorney to issue Policies and to settle in Buenos Ayres all losses that may occur from Fire and Lightning, with the usual liberality and promptitude for which this Company is so favorably known.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Company's Agents,

MANTELS & PFEIFFER,
Calle Chacabuco, No 19 & 21
272,1m,my2

HORSES OF ENGLISH BLOOD,

Members of the Jockey Club, and others who desire to possess Half or Threequarter-bred Horses or Mares, for racing, hurdle racing, trotting, saddle, or harness; also a few Entires, calculated to get good racing stock, can be suited on application to Charles Lewis, Esq. Address 'Standard' Office, or Chacra de los Alamos, Quilmes.

N.B. On the 6th of May Mr. Lewis will be on the Belgrano Race Course, and will be able to give any information regarding the Stud under his charge at present, and can engage to train these horses for any of the above purposes.
259,xpa30

APPARATUS POUSSART

For the Extraction of Grease, by Steam at high pressure.

ERNEST POUSSART, Grasero, Being granted, a Patent by the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, places himself at the service of Proprietors of Saladeros, Graserias, and Estancias, that they might apply to him for information on the new system; also for the erecting and placing in working order this same apparatus.

Gentlemen who wish to see this Machine in working order, can apply at the Saladero, "Santa Isabel, Arroyo Negro," where they can judge for themselves of the force, simplicity, and economy united in this same Machine.

For further information apply at No. 43 Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.

30,1m,my9 E. POUSSART.

HENDERSON AND MURDOCK,

Besides our famed Porters, Ales, Brandies, &c., we direct the attention of our customers and the Public to the undernoted list of celebrated Brands of Wines we have just received:—

Romanee Conti,
Clos de Vougeot,
Chambertin,
Richebourg,
Corton,
Volney-Santenot,
Pomard,
Vosnes,
Moulin A-Vent,
Fleurie,
Chateau Lachaise,
Meursault,
Haut Santerne,
Liebfraumilch,
Rudesheimer,
Chateau Margaux,
St. Julien,
St. Estephe,
St. Georges,
Clicquot Champagne, Moet, do, Menet Jeune and Co., do.

29,1m,my4

ATTENTION.

Travelling Rugs, various patterns, $190.
Grenadier Boots, fine quality, $200.
Mens' Crimean Shirts, all wool, $35.
Linen Table Cloth, double width, $15 vara.
Ladies and Gentlemens' English Saddles, and Boys' do., from $50 to $700.
Bagging, yd. $22¼.
A general assortment of sundry other articles, at very low prices.
9—CALLE DEFENSA—29
117,8p,my16

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this Journal, will please apply at the Libreria Americana, Florida, No. 74, where a list has been opened
172,6p,my21

## WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

Allowed in account current, 6 % per an.
„ 60 & 90 days fixed 7 % „
„ 30 days' notice .. 7 % „
„ 7 days' notice .. 6 % „
} On both cur.

Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per an., both currencies.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and
BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—
The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.
LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL, QUADRAS, & CIE., BARCELONA.
MENENDEZ & BARCENA, VIGO
BANCO NAVIA & CO., and LUMB, BROTHERS & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO, on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on application from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1869. 251.xp,a1

GENERAL CAMP AGENCY,
JOHN C. ESBEN,
Public Agent and Accountant, &c.
73—CALLE VICTORIA—73

Begs to inform his numerous friends in Town and in the Camp, that he is in a position to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands.

He undertakes the collection of accounts, and arrangement of same; also the entire management of testamentaria affairs, which he is thoroughly acquainted with.

A quick and honorable despatch may be counted on. Security given if required.

73 — VICTORIA — 73
1,xp,my4

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE IN MONTEVIDEO,
82—CALLE RINCON—82

The undersigned, about to leave for the United States, offers for Sale the Good-will of his Establishment, Furniture, Instruments, and Office Fixtures, including Lease of the House, patent for the current year, and every facility for entering immediately upon lucrative practice. Instructions in the art will be given if required.

Address 'Dentist,' Standard Office, 74 Calle Belgrano; or Dr. N. O. Cornwall, No. 82 Calle Rincon, Montevideo, who will continue as usual, until further notice, to attend personally to those who may need his professional services.
82,12p,m12

## J. P. WELLS.
Wool and Produce Broker,
And. Commission Merchant,
No. 5——CALLE DEFENSA——No. 5.
95,xp,jy14

GUINNESS'S
**Celebrated Extra Stout**
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, Fray Bentos. The only Extract of Meat analysed, and warranted to be genuine, by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenborg and Co.', 144 Calle Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N. B. Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality
151,121

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
„ „ Eduardo T. Mulhall.
„ „ Francisco Alcobenaas.
„ „ Hugo Brunge.
„ „ Estanislao Frias.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
MARCH 1st, 1868.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 2,803,772·59.
No. of Policies,.. 2,716 | Securities, $f.947,002·41

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

ELECTRIC BELLS
ARGENTINE PLUMBERY,
27, and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

EUGENE PICARD, Proprietor.

In this new Establishment will be found every Electric Apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds, suitable for Electric Telegraph · Electric Dials, and all Scientific Instruments; Magnesium Light, Electric Light, Acoustic Tubes, and Surgical Instruments of every kind; Plunge Baths, &c.

Great reduction in Bells.
186.f19

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

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

Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

ENGLISH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

40½—CALLE SAN MARTIN—40½

PER LA PLATA.

I received 40 classes winter socks in Shetland Lambs' Wool, Tweed, Derby Ribbed, brown, unbleached, white and striped cotton, cotton with colored merino feet.

Marking ink, latest style of sponge bags, shepherd's plaid Crimean shirts, best quality of cambric pocket handkerchiefs.

PER RIO JANEYRO.

English walking sticks in oak, black and white thorn, holly and hazelwood, photograph picture frames in oak.

Gentlemens' linen cuffs.

ON SALE, WINTER-CLOTHING.

Prices as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Stout tweed pants from ................ | $100 |
| Vests | 45 |
| Coats—present fashion—from .......... | 160 |
| Complete suit ...................... | 350 |
| English great coats from ............ | 180 |

ATTENTION.

COMPLETE SUIT OF BLACK CLOTH........ $600 m/c

Being pants, vest, and choice of coats, either a surtout or frock coat, silk lined, or a winter morning jacket, of celebrated maker, Goutard

| | |
|---|---|
| Black cloth coats from .............. | $460 |
| Vests | 50 |
| Pants | 140 |
| English boots, guaranteed for four months | 100 |

PILOT CLOTH OR PEA JACKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pilot cloth or pea jackets .......... | 120 |
| Do. English ............ | 150 |
| Do. Extra stout, suited for Camp or River wear ........... | 250 |
| Do. Velvet collar and braided, for City use ............ | 250 |

A most complete assortment in merino cotton and other under shirts, varying from $20 to $130 m/c each; drawers in merino, cotton, and flannels gentlemens' night shirts.

White Lawn Pocket Handerchiefs, per dozen, $30; Fancy Bordered, do full size per dozen, $50; Black and Coloured Silk Neckties, from $5 each, Evening Dress, White Muslin, $6.

CLEARING OUT

For Winter Suits Crimeans and other Goods, expected per City of Buenos Ayres.

DURING MAY

I shall sell at following reduced prices:

Paper collars, per dozen, $5 m/c; soaps, in boxes containing three tablets: one Honey, one Glycerine, one Brown Windsor, formerly $12 m/c, now $10.

English white shirts without collars, hitherto $700 m/c per dozen, now $650.

Woollen Crimean Shirts, each $30.

Do. do. per dozen, $ 50.

Marine Caps ('Cheese Cutters') hitherto $50 m/c, now $35.

Boy's best cloth caps, at cost price, $15.

Boys' Winter Suits, 'Axe-Brand,' $250.

A few English Shirts, at $15 each.

Childrens' White Cotton Socks, $25 per doz.

Handsome and strong Horn Drinking Mugs. $20 each

Tooth-brushes, $3 each.

Do Childrens' 12 reales.

Buckskin Gloves.

Rich Cashmere Scar's and Mufflers.

CHARLES J. FLOWER,
40½—San Martin—40½
N.B. Prices marked in plain figures.
31,1m,my11

AMATEUR CONCERT
IN CHASCOMUS,
May 24, 1869.

A few Residents of this Partido have determined to give a Concert for the Benefit of the British Hospital.

All British subjects are respectfully invited to attend.

Admission by Ticket, Thirty Dollars currency.

To be had of Messrs. Auld, Pettigrew, and Ferguson and Donaldson, in Chascomus.
243,xp,a28

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO
91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91

Opposite the Exchange (Bolsa.)

In the Studio of the undersigned, Likenesses of every description are taken daily at very moderate rates. On exhibition some superior views of this country (vistas), as also a splendid collection of the works of the great Artist, Thorwaldsen, taken from the original in his Museum at Copenhagen.

German, English, Spanish, and the Scandinavian Languages spoken by

GEORGE HOLTZWEISSIG.
17,xp,my4

READY-MADE CLOTHING

338—RIVADAVIA—338

Mens' clothing for winter very cheap, boys' do; mens' overcoats, $250 each; boys' do, $120; boys' double sole boots, $50 each pair, ladies; do, $50; calfskin slippers, best quality, $50 per pair; gentlemen's woollen singlets, best $35, unbleached cotton hose for men, $60 per dozen, ladies' bleached cotton hose, $60, and many other articles of said branches sold at 25 per cent cheaper than in any other house in town.

N.B. Ready cash 5 per cent. discount.

B. PARODY.
Buenos Ayres, March 4. 28,xp,my19

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

THE Undersigned advise the Public that they have this day removed their Naval Store and Office, to Mayo 126, 128, and 130, the Paint Store only remaining on their old premises. Defensa 116.

J. PINI and RONCONI, Hermanos.
Buenos Ayres, May 18. 133,6p,my19

ENAGUAS Y CAMISAS—Para Señoras y niños, calzones, batas de cama ricas á $30, camisetas punto de lana, algodon y franela, camisas de dormir, frasadas, colchas blancas, idem de color camera á $70, corsets, sacos y levitas de casimir para señoras o niñas, chales de cachemir, cortinas bordadas de 18/4 á $160 y 170 el par, ran la blanca y de colores, medias blancas y crudas, cortas y largas. Tienda de DOMINGO BOLAR, Peru No. 194.
165 | 9p m21

MERCHANT TAILOR.

338—RIVADAVIA—338

Just received, from the best European Manufacturers a large and varied assortment of Fancy Clothes, specially adapted to the coming season.

Bartholomew Parody invites the Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres to inspect the above, guaranteeing to all who may favor him quickness, satisfaction, and cheapness.

Parties in a hurry to catch the Train can be fitted up with taste, at a moment's notice, in the Readymade Department. 203,m24

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK.
Vol. I.
NOW ON SALE
AT
THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.
Price $60

MACKERN'S, 44 Calle San Martin.
LOEDELL'S, 75 Calle San Martin.
RUA'S, 74 Calle Florida
CLAYPOLE, 23 Calle Defensa.
G. BEHREN'S, 103 Calle Zavalle, Montevideo, price $2½.
KEAN and SOAMES, Rosario, price $3 Bol.
BELLES, GREGORY, and CO, F Bentos, Banda Oriental.
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E. T. DAVIDSON, Esq., Argentine Consul, New York.
LARKIN, STACKPOLE, and CO., Boston.
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OOSTENDORP and CO, Antwerp
HENRY CAMMANN, Argentine Consul, Hamburg.
G. R. CASTENDYKE, do, Rotterdam.
MEDLICOTT and CO., Lisbon.
GRAHAM GILMOUR, Esq., Argentine Consul, Glasgow.
my25

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL
135—CALLE SUIPACHE—135
(Between Corrientes and Parque.)

Mr. BRENAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address, joined by Mr. Mulcahy, who also has much experience in Teaching.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:

English in all its branches; French, Spanish, and German; Sacred and Universal History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Writing, Literature, &c.

For Cards of Terms apply at the School; or at 132 Calle Parque. 250,xp,my7

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY,
132—CALLE PARQUE—132

Mrs. C. BRENAN and SISTER, the Principals, have had one of the largest first-class Finishing Young Ladies' Academies in Manchester for the last eight years, and can give reference to several of the leading families in Buenos Ayres. They will be happy to receive Pupils from Monday, February 1st. Private pupils each day after school hours, and are forming Singing and Dancing Classes for Saturday afternoons. Boys above seven years of age will not be admitted.

Course of Instruction:—English, French, and Spanish in all their branches; Arithmetic; Piano, Singing; Fancy and Plain Work, and Artificial Flowers, &c. Oil Painting, Water Colo, &c.

A limited number of Boarders will be received.
79,xp,m7

HOTEL EUROPA.
59, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at $35 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.

Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.
Guinness's Stout.
Bass's Ale.
German Beer.
Genuine VELTLINER and YVORNE Wines.
Rhine Wine.
Bordeaux Wine,
Bourgogne Wine, &c.
Sandwiches and Caldo.

Every description of English and American Drinks.

There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel.

☞ English, French, German, and Italian spoken.

CLARAZ and TAM, Proprietors.
168,xp,jy21

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold or Paper, | .........6 per cent. | per annum. | |
| Do., | 90 days ..8 | do., | do. |
| Do., | 6 months..9 | do., | do. |
| Do., | 12 months 10 | do., | do. |

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867 276.xp.n1

JOHN EDYE,
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND OCULIST,
Of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Medical Board of Health, Montevideo, holds daily consultation [Sundays excepted], at his house,
62—CALLE RINCON—62
Between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Montevideo, March 20, 1869.
187,3m,m24

FRESH ARRIVALS.

MR. THOMAS HOLMS
61 —— CORRIENTES —— 61

Begs to call special attention to his present importations of Winter Goods, which for elegance and variety exceed anything he has hitherto offered to the Public.

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
SPECIAL LOT OF REPPS
CLAN TARTANS,
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,
WINCEYS,
TARTAN SHAWLS AND PLAIDS,
CLOAKS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
NAPIERY,
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HOSIERY,
BABY LINEN,
PERFUMERY,
&c. &c. &c.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61——Corrientes——61
237,xp,my5

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE, HIGHGATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Foreign Pupils taught expeditiously, at the following moderate terms:—

Under 14 years of age are 50 Guineas per annum.

Above 14 years of age, 6 Guineas.

References in Buenos Ayres, and the principal Foreign Houses in London.

Prospectuses, with reference, at the Office of the Standard. 4,3m,a4

ACEVEDO AND PAREJA
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
Pergamino,

For the sale of Camp, House Property, &c., either by auction or private contract: also Agents for the purchase of horses, animals for breeding purposes; and all kind of Commissions connected with Camp business.

Money advanced on all articles left with us for Sale by auction. 62,2m,my11

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AND CHOICE PLANTS,

GALVANISED WIRE BASKETS, furnished with Plants, as in the Crystal Palace, London.

ORNAMENTAL BASKETS for Flowers, with Presentation Cards, as much in vogue in Paris.

ETRUSCAN TERRA COTTA Flower Pots and expanding Covers, suitable for the Drawing-room.

Select varieties of hardy, half-hardy, and Greenhouse FLOWER SEEDS, recently imported from Europe.

BOUQUETS made to order, with richly embroidered papers.

At the Quinta Fuentes, No. 264 Calle Callao, between Arenales and Juncal.
141,6p,my20

## ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PRESIDENT:
D. JUAN B. PEÑA.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
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The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current, - 5 per cent. per annum.
Thirty days' notice (for the present), - - 6 „ „ „
Ninety days' notice, - 6 „ „ „

CHARGES

On specie and currency 11 „ „ „
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.
A. MARCO DEL PONT. JOSE B. SALA. Manager.
Buenos Ayres, xl,5m

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

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Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Good, in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enjoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
118 1y—a

"LA ESTRELLA"
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, .... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Ochoa.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
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Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
„ „ Eduardo Lumb.
„ „ Francisco Bustamante.
„ „ Manuel S. de Zumaran.
„ „ Henry N. Hart.
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The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—

$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes

Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal

POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

MARITIME DEPARTMENT.

By virtue of Decrees of the 2d of April and 9th of June last, of both Provincial and National Governments, and also having been duly registered in the Public Archives, this Company has been authorised to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in such case made and provided.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 118 Piedad, up stairs.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.
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The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Ston, or Brick, &c., &c.; and also issues "Floating Policies," extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following:

1st. Security

2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their interest; and

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree.

The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured) while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board of Direction, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Alliance, and the undersigned hold a Power of Attorney enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances.

Any further information can be obtained on application to

GLOVER DABISHIRE & CO.,
17 Calle Florida

RACES IN BELGRANO
TUESDAY, 25th MAY.

Mr. WATSON begs to inform the Sporting World, and those who in general intends visiting the Belgrano Race-course on the 25th, that he will have under the Stand an abundant and choice supply of Lunch, Breakfast, &c., and an unlimited variety and profusion of beverages of all sorts and kinds. 131,3p,my22

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month ..... $30
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Do do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum) .... £2
Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, $10.
Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, $5.
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

*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 audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

# SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, May 24,
6 P.M.

Bolsa transactions very limited.

Paper, 10¾ dis.

Exchange upon London, 50½ gold.

Paris, 5.30 gold.

Politically nothing.

Weather fine.

## REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

THERE is nothing important from the seat of war. The United States Commissioners who crossed the Allied lines and passed up to Piribebui with despatches for General MacMahon, the American Minister Resident at Paraguay, having remained five days in the mountains, have returned, bringing the news that Gen. MacMahon will arrive at Luque in a few days *en route* for Buenos Ayres. There are some rumours of peace being proposed by President Lopez on the basis of the Triple Alliance; but as yet it is but a vague report, nothing authentic being known in the matter, and it is not generally believed in Buenos Ayres. Lopez is in the same position as on the leaving of the last mail. The Allies have received positive and reliable advices as to the strength and resources of Lopez, which inspire the Commander-in-Chief with the firm conviction that within two months after the arrival of the horses now being embarked at all the riverine ports of B. Ayres, the war will be finally concluded. The show of resistance which Lopez makes at the mountain passes amounts to nothing, since, according to the statements of deserters, his whole force at headquarters is but a mere handful of men, and altogether insufficient to make any stand whatever when the Allies advance.

The arrival of Gen. Osorio in the Plate has given rise to a public ovation. This renowned hero, whose name enjoys in the Plate a sort of Homeric glory, has been welcomed back alike by Brazilians and Argentines with every possible sign of public demonstration. Two of the grandest banquets ever given in this city have been given to this Brazilian soldier, justly titled the bravest of the brave. Wounded, and with the cicatrices yet unhealed, he has returned from Brazil to resume his post at the head of the far-famed Rio Grande cavalry. He leaves to-morrow for Paraguay, and his departure is regarded by all as the certain sign of the reopening of the campaign and the wind-up of this memorable war.

Congress is sitting in Buenos Ayres, and occupied with measures of much importance. A bill to aid and foment immigration has been laid before the house, the full details of which will be found in another column. The bill provides for the payment of the passage of 1,500 immigrant families from Europe to the Argentine Republic, and authorises the emission of two millions of National Bonds in order to raise the funds for the measure. It has yet to be discussed, but the general impression is, that, with some modification, it will be passed this session, and agents at once despatched to England and Germany to engage the immigrants.

The question of the Capital is also before the House, but few think that there is any probability of its being removed from Buenos Ayres.

The Provincial Chambers are still sitting, and the railway loan, of £800,000 stg., has been sanctioned; the bonds, which bear 6 per cent interest, with the guarantee of the Province, will be forwarded to London for negotiation. The Provincial budget has been under discussion, and a very strenuous effort made by the Legislators to reduce the taxation.

There is still continued depression in our rural interests. The unfavorable advices from the European markets respecting wool and hides have caused a further decline in the price of these staples. Sheep are selling at the same price, but except for saladero purposes there are very few sales. The farmers call loudly on the Government for the abolition of the export tax on wool, but the state of the Treasury is such that there is little prospect of its being granted. There have been no sales of estancia lands during the fortnight, but there can be little doubt that the price of land must also give way, as the present valuation is altogether too high, when the market rate of sheep and wool is taken into consideration.

The money market rules easy; this is attributed less to the increase of capital than to the extreme dulness of trade in general: money can only be said to be worth 8 per cent per annum, which for this country is very low. The export of specie has, however, commenced; every steamer for Europe takes more or less gold, and it is thought in a few months we will have a tight money market. National Bonds rule very high, and closed to-day, with an upward tendency, at 55½, but this quotation is attributed more to speculation than anything else.

Exchange is quoted at 40 and 48¾, but the bulk of the business has been done at 49; under this rate gold can be shipped, and hence the unwillingness of merchants to take bills at a lower rate than 49d.

Things in the Banda Oriental have undergone but little change during the fortnight. The resignation of the Minister of War gave rise to the rumor that political disturbances were imminent, but happily nothing of the kind occurred. The financial condition of that market baffles every effort, and it is the fixed opinion of those most experienced in Oriental affairs that the only real solution of the present difficulty will be the conversion of the Mauá Bank into a National Bank, a measure which, we understand, meets with the co-operation of the Baron Mauá.

Exchange on England....49–48¾
" France.....5·10-5·8.

## THE OSORIO BANQUET.

On Sunday evening the grandest banquet ever given in this city took place at the Hotel de la Paix, given by the Brazilians in Buenos Ayres to the great hero of the war, General OSORIO. The portals of the hotel, the hall, staircase, and galleries were all beautifully hung with flags and garlands, whilst in the patio beneath a military band played at intervals national airs, &c. The front of the hotel was illuminated, and the crowds in the street attracted by the music, and the carriages of Ministers, Generals, and others arriving, gave an unusual appearance to the quiet street corners of Cangallo and Reconquista. At 6 o'clock precisely General Osorio, accompanied by Messrs. Amorim, Braga, and Gomez Olivero, drove up to the hotel. The cheers of the crowd as the veteran descended from the coach echoed from square to square, whilst the band played up the Brazilian National Anthem, and perfectly stunned the occupants of the dining saloon on the ground floor. Such an ovation we never before witnessed in Buenos Ayres: it brought back to us the halcyon days of youth, when O'Connell and Peel were the objects of public demonstration.

The banquet hall was festooned with admirable taste at either end of the saloon we noticed the Brazilian flag from floor to roof, whilst on all sides were Argentine, Oriental, English, American, French—in fact, flags of all nations. The walls were hung with the trophies of the war, guns, bayonets, sabres, pistols, &c. The saloon looked like a general's quarters on the tented field.

Amongst those present were—

President Sarmiento, Vice President Alsina, Governor Castro, M. Varela, General Mitre, Avellaneda, Gainza, Gen. Gelly y Obes, Gen. Conesa, Carrasco, Gen. Nazar, Colonel M. Martinez, Alvarez, Oriental Consul; Hector Varela, Col. Peña, L. Varela, E. Madero, G. Posadas, Minister Paranhos, Minister Carvalho Borges, Gomez Olivera, Braga, Amorim, Ataché Peixoto, Secretary A. Lisboa, Commander Salgado, Col. Deschamps, Commander S. Motta, Major Nalle, Major Valle, Major Torres, Col. Luiz Alves, Pacheco, J. Candido Gomez, Meirelles, Dutra, Count Vianna, Correa Mello, Leite Lobo, Pinto Leite, E. Mulhall, A. Macedo, B. Guimarnes, Alkein, Corneá, A. Gomez, General Resin, Dr. Obomaz, Machado—and several other names not recollected.

After the conclusion of the dinner, the feast of reason and flow of soul commenced,

Minister Paranhos rose and said—

Mr. President and illustrious citizens of the Argentine and Oriental Republics, allow me to place first the toast which, in my name and that of my countrymen, I have now to propose.

I feel certain that this toast, specially meant as a compliment to the person to whom it is addressed, will speak eloquently to your minds as enlightened people, and to your hearts as good and generous friends (hear, hear).

My toast is addressed to General Osorio, Viscount Herval, who symbolises the Alliance, Argentine, Oriental, Brazilian, by his character, his social tendencies, his great military merit, and his high feeling (loud cheers)

He symbolises the Triple Alliance, by his personal character, and the frank, sincere, and unvarying friendship he professes for our Allies [cheers]—he also symbolises it through his social tendencies, because he is one of many Brazilians who, contrary to Hobbe's doctrine, does not think that we are born to make war on one another, but that the true law was, as decreed by the first Lawgiver of the world—that of "human fraternity" [loud cheering]. He feels convinced that nations were not brought in close vicinity to hate each other, but to love, respect, and help each other reciprocally [cheers.]

Our illustrious General symbolises moreover the alliance by his high sentiments of patriotism and his great military merits, because his very bravery and his unlimited devotion to his duties, are an earnest of how great and sound are the ends which the allies have had in view when they accepted with dignity the struggle to which they were provoked [cheers].

In a word, Gentlemen, I beg you to drink to the health of one of your most distinguished friends and companions in arms—to the health of a General to whom history will assign in the epopee of the Paraguayan war one of the most towering positions—to the health of the hero who, with his wounds still open, returns to the field of his glories; of him who, like a second Scipio, has sworn that, as long as he had strength to wield his invincible sword, he will fight for the cause in which Brazil has its honor and its rights engaged, for the cause that will bequeath to posterity the name of General Osorio, covered with the applause and the blessings of three generous peoples [loud and continued applause].

General Osorio rose amidst thunders of applause, and, having thanked the company for the enthusiastic manner in which they toasted his health, proposed health and prosperity to the dignified Magistrate who ruled the Argentine Republic, Don Domingo F. Sarmiento. [Tremendous applause—drunk standing, and with all the honors.]

President Sarmiento rose and said—

Gentlemen, I thank you for the high honor you have paid me: Gen. Osorio, the brave officer beside me is no stranger in this Republic; his name figures in some of the most memorable battles fought for the liberties of this country; he fought with us to dethrone the tyranny which so long afflicted this nation, and with him we conquered. If Kings and Emperors can decorate this hero with titles and distinctions, I, as the representative of the Argentine people, give him the only title at our disposal, the only mark of distinction which the nation can confer; I tender to him the citizenship of the Argentine Republic. [Immense applause.]

Minister Paranhos' second toast was as follows:—

"To General Mitre, as the illustrious, political, and military representative of the Alliance, as the companion of Gen. Osorio in the victorious engagements of Tuyuty, as one of the names most pleasing to the Brazilians, who saw him in Tonelero, in Caseros, in Uruguayana; and as one among the first Argentine notabilities, whose fame is sufficient to establish his just praise, and to justify the considerations of esteem which the Allies entertain towards him."

Brigadier Resin next rose, and proposed the health of the brave soldiers who fought under the Allied banners against the tyrant of Paraguay. [Drunk with all the honors.]

Dr. Mariano Varela, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, next rose, and in graceful and eloquent terms proposed that the harmony and friendly relations at present existing between this country and Brazil be daily strengthened. (Drunk with three times three, and immense applause.) Whereupon the band struck up, and played the National Anthem.

Sr. Braga rose and said—

Gentlemen, we have just testified by acclamation to the nobleness and bravery of the illustrious General Viscount de Herval. We have just commemorated the innumerable bloody struggles and glorious triumphs of the Allied army. No less worthy of our applause and admiration is the Brazilian fleet. The victories of Riachuelo, Cuevas, Mercedes, and Curupaity, followed by the passage of Humaitá, the demolition of Itapirú and Timbo, besides innumerable other acts of gallantry and daring, will surround with a halo of imperishable glory the devoted companion of our army, the right arm of our national greatness, the faithful supporter of our institutions, "the Brazilian Navy."

Captain Motta, Commander of the Amazonas, replied: he thanked the company for their kind expressions towards the Brazilian navy, and in an able and eloquent speech touched on the many events in the war, in which the Brazilian navy played a conspicuous part. He was unwilling, however, that a fellow sailor, who shared with him the dangers and fatigues of the war, should be forgotten—a brave, truly brave hero, who, in a vulnerable little steamer, mocked the enemy's guns, and right under the galling fire of the Paraguayans: it was hardly necessary to name the hero; he was well known to us all, and history will pay its tribute to the dauntless heroism of Muratori. Admiral Muratori's health was drunk amidst the most vociferous applause.

General Osorio next rose, and proposed the health of his friends, his companions in arms, the illustrious descendants of San Martin and Belgrano, the Argentine army. (Drunk with tremendous applause.)

General Bartholemew Mitre rose and said—

Gentlemen, the high merits of the brave warrior beside me can never be fully appreciated; doubtless history will labor to do him full justice, but how many episodes in this eventful war which will escape even the most attentive historian. When the war was forced upon us, Brazil, like the Argentine Republic, was without an army; she recruited and enlisted in the very presence of the enemy. She organised her army under the very fire of the invader. Osorio, when his country's honor was at stake, rushed to his post, and gathered his men from the peaceful avocations of industry to fill the ranks then forming on the Uruguay. On the 14th of June General Osorio displayed a heroic daring scarcely to be paralleled in even the most memorable European wars; occupying a low ground on that day, he and his men were exposed to a most galling fire; he never flinched an instant; the enemy's 68-pounders shook the earth with their discharges, but the dauntless hero Osorio remained unmoved; none moved; every discharge from the enemy rained death amongst his ranks. For fifteen days Osorio and his men held their ground. Generals Flores and Argollo asked for orders. Osorio knowing the importance of the position, determined at all hazards to hold it to the last—*and conquered.* There were epochs in this sanguinary struggle when we advanced from tree to tree, and every tree cost a human life. We rested before breastworks but 120 paces from the enemy, when every head raised above the trench was instant death; even General Polidoro advised us to retire; Osorio, firm to the last, disdained the idea; we held out, and we never lost the position. Gentlemen there were periods in this war when such were the difficulties that the army could only advance one league in three days; we had then 15,000 men; everything opposed us, it seemed impossible to raise an army; Osorio marched across his country at the head of his men; he met difficulties at every step, until at last he declared if all came to all he was prepared to *do alone*, but advance he would (tremendous applause.) Gen. Osorio has proved himself to be both a patriot and a soldier, and we felt proud to have fought side by side with such a hero. (Tremendous applause; 'General Osorio,' with three times three, was drunk standing, and the cheers and beating of the table perfectly drowned the music of the band below.)

Sr. Don Juan Candido Gomez rose to propose health and prosperity to Rio Grande and the Rio Grandeses; in a long and powerful speech he recounted all that Rio Grande had done in the present war, and concluded amidst the loudest acclamations of applause.

Captain Motta rose to read a telegraphic despatch, which he had just received from Montevideo, from Sr. Braga of that city, who sent health and prosperity to the hero of the 24th of May—'hurrah! for the brave Osorio' (cheers.)

Don Hector Varela rose, and electrified the company by a powerful appeal for the triumph of public opinion, and the liberty of man. He dwelt upon his residence in Brazil, where he was so hospitably received, and testified to the fact that, although a Monarchy, Brazil enjoyed the same liberties as themselves; he touched on the men which Brazil had produced, and in the most felicitous manner complimented the Brazilians on the greatness which their nation achieved. Mr. Varela resumed his seat amidst a burst of applause, and most of the company rose and touched their glasses, to personally compliment this gentleman on his splendid speech.

Dr. Avellaneda next rose, and in short but graceful terms proposed the 'Brazilian Empire,' which was drunk amidst the greatest applause.

Colonel Gainza, Minister of War, proposed the health of the Argentine soldiers, which was drunk with three times three.

Sr. Varela toasted the liberty of Paraguay in an eloquent manner. He adverted to the war in the States, where the liberty of the black man had been sealed by the blood of the whites. He trusted that the liberties of the unfortunate and down-trodden Paraguayans would be sealed by the blood of their free brothers, and that yet Paraguay would rise to be a great nation.

Mr. Braga next rose and said—Let those of this learned assembly, who can appreciate the effects on advancement and civilization, produced by men of high standing, who faithfully discharged the duties of their office, join me in toasting the representatives of Brazilian diplomacy, Councillor Paranhos and Carvalho Borjes.

President Sarmiento added to the toast by saluting Sr. Paranhos as the 'leon de las damas.' (Great cheers.)

The Oriental Consul, Sr.....A....., rose, and in the most complimentary terms proposed the health of the excellent, worthy and dignified Governor of Buenos Ayres, Sr. Castro. Drunk standing, and with three times three.

General Osorio, next proposed the health of Generals Mitre and Gelly Obes.

General Gelly in a very apt and eloquent discourse, responded.

D. Hector Varela proposed General Conesa, General Martinez, and the other valiant heroes of the allied army. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. Gomez Olivero then rose and said—Gentlemen, you have heard the speech of the eloquent Minister of Brazil, the distinguished Councillor Paranhos. I do not know, Gentlemen, how I can correspond to the high honor paid to me by my countrymen in requesting me to propose a toast to H.E. General Osorio. But there can never be too much praise for so distinguished a hero, allow me then, Gentlemen, in the name of the Brazilians present to express to you their sentiments on this occasion, which for more than one reason deserves to be called a solemn one.

In taking upon myself this task, I feel especially proud, because I am not only expressing my own individual sentiments, but those of the entire Brazilian people, as well as of the fraction of them here present.

My enthusiasm, General, reveals perhaps little modesty, but not alone those living in this city but throughout South America, and indeed I may add in Europe, think, wish, see and feel as I do, and if they could express themselves in this solemn moment, they would not change in the slightest degree what I have had the honour of saying and propose to say.

I propose to you therefore the health of General Osorio. This name alone is enough to arouse the enthusiasm of all Brazilian hearts; this name signifies the glory of the nation, the enthusiasm of three armies, the admiration of the enemy, and the approbation of foreigners, the prestige of the brave, and the ambition of all those who aspire to glory.

This name signifies the cry of those patriotic mothers who confided their sons to his charge, to avenge the outraged honour of their country. This name signifies immortality for those who had the honour of falling in those glorious fights, and glory for those who survive.

Intentionally, I did not wish, General, to address you as Viscount de Herval, a title which you so nobly won on the battle field: the glorious name of Osorio represents the enthusiasm of all Brazilians, it symbolises the brave soldier, the modest citizen and the magnanimous conqueror, the war-worn veteran, the tried chief—in one word, the honor, glory, and pride of the whole nation.

Long live Osorio! This shout that has echoed through these rooms was also sent forth by three armies on the 24th of May, 1866.

We say farewell to you, General, until your return to our beloved country, with your wounds still fresh, as an alphabet which your countrymen will learn to read, and which is a glory to the country.

Gentlemen, I propose to you the health of the distinguished General Osorio, the hero of the legendary war of Paraguay, the American Bosquet, the noble Viscount de Herval.

General Osorio replied and toasted the press. Mr. Mulhall being called upon to respond, rose and said. That at the request of his distinguished colleague, Sr. Varela, he had much pleasure in thanking the company for the very enthusiastic manner in which they toasted the press of Buenos Ayres. As speeches of remarkable eloquence had been made this night in Portuguese and Spanish, he could see no reason why, if the company had no objection, they should not now have a speech in English. (Great laughter cheers, and cries, let us have a speech in English.) Colonel Peña is here to translate.

Mr. Mulhall then addressed the company in English. He spoke of the war, its history, and the heroes it produced. From the firing of the first gun the "Standard" followed with its renowned correspondent, Sinbad, step by step the march of the Allies, and although President Mitre believed many bright passages of heroism would escape the historian, he would answer for it, that nothing, even of the most trivial importance, had ever escaped the "Standard." (Cheers and shouts of go ahead) So minute indeed has been the record supplied, that not unfrequently the publication brought the "Standard" into trouble. His friend and colleague, Mr. Varela, was not only an editor, but a soldier; he deplored the fact that he was nothing much of a military man, never having fired off a gun in his life, still he found himself perfectly at home this night, surrounded as he was by warriors of such distinction, and with the walls hung round by every emblem of modern warfare. Generally speaking, those who can wield the pen make but poor soldiers, but here in South America it is not so, for we have General Mitre, who wields with equal ability the sword and the pen. As most of the enthusiasm and eloquence of the evening pertained to his end of the table, he was unwilling to detain the company by any prolonged display of eloquence. He could not however resume his seat without testifying to the great valour and heroism which General Osorio had displayed on every battle field in this lengthened campaign. There is another hero present, who also deserves notice—he adverted to Captain Motta, the Commander of the Amazonas, the first man to run the gauntlet of Humaitá He confessed to an ambition to know two such redoubtable heroes, and to drink to the health of Osorio as the Cid of Brazil, and Motta as the Nelson of Humaitá.

Drunk with tremendous applause. The whole company rose and gave three times three for the Cid of Brazil and the Nelson of Humaitá.

Captain Motta rose to propose the health of the "Standard" (great cheers and clapping of hands). He had constantly read that paper, knew by heart the impartial correspondence of Sinbad, the best correspondent on the war, and he felt much pleasure in toasting the health of the editor of so excellent a journal. The 'Standard' was well known in Brazil, and respected by all for its great impartiality. More still, as a Brazilian sailor, as the representative here to-night of the Brazilian Navy, he wished to return thanks to the 'Standard' for its truthful and celebrated article on the passage of the fleet before Humaita, every word of which spoke to the heart of the Brazilian sailors. Other newspapers had written and published complimentary articles on this event; but the 'Standard' soared high above them all; and when he read that article he hoped that it would be his lot to make the acquaintance of the writer. This night he had that pleasure, and he asked the company to drink success and prosperity to that impartial organ of the Englishmen in the Plate, the 'Standard,' and of its distinguished editors (tremendous applause, and drunk standing, and with all the honors].

Dr Mariano Varela, Minister of Foreign Affairs, rose and in his usual polished style, proposed "The Health of the Emperor of Brazil."

Sr Paranhos also rose and said—

Gentlemen,

In a Brazilian reunion, there is a toast that crowns all others—this toast is an homage of respect and love for the Emperor of Brazil. We Brazilians respect and love in the person of Pedro the Second not only the head of our country, but also the man, the first of Brazilian citizens. Health to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil!—[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Drunk with three times three, and standing.

The company then separated.

General Osorio, as he entered his carriage, was cheered vociferously by the crowd in the street.

Thus terminated this magnificent banquet.

## IMMIGRATION.

Liverpool, April 16, 1869.

Gentlemen,

I am of opinion that the mission of the press is to assist by every means within its reach the progress of the country, and I feel pleasure in bearing witness to the fact, that up to the present, your paper has in this respect done its duty, and am thereby induced to call your attention to a subject which has always been of the first importance for Buenos Ayres, and is at the present moment more so than ever—I mean foreign immigration.

Now that we have the happiness to see peace finally assured within these vast and rich regions, with a Government that will cause the law and constitution to be respected, now, I say, more than ever, we require that immigration should be directed to our shores, for the furtherance of which object the most efficacious means are to be found in the press, by its informing the foreigner of the resources and necessities of the country, its climate, its form of government, and institutions, the extent of its trade, the different industries at present existing, and those that might be established with a chance of success, &c. All this has been done, and is at present being done in Europe, but on a very limited scale, and I think that the place where the diffusion of such information would have the best effect is in the United States, particularly in the south-western states, where the war which lately convulsed that country, has left a vast number of people unoccupied and discontented, and would gladly leave a country in which they do not find themselves as it were at home.

These people, naturally intelligent, active, and speculative, are the best that the Argentine Republic could obtain, in order to give a vigorous impulse to its agriculture, mining, and other rising enterprises; but I find to my surprise and concern, that Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic are almost completely unknown in the part of the States referred to; consequently, I deem it of the highest importance that your influential paper should obtain circulation in that quarter I send you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from a resident of St. Louis, Mo., U. S. (Dr. Mat. S. Fife, a highly respectable man of great influence with his fellow-citizens). It has occurred to me that you would be glad to receive this communication, and that you will point out to this gentleman the way to carry out his project, which is to a certain extent in accordance with the views which you gentlemen are known to entertain on this subject. I make no comment on this letter, as its contents explain its object.

At the same time, I am happy to be able to inform you that I have satisfactorily arranged everything in connection with the tramway, which, together with my brother, I am about running from the Plaza 25 de Mayo to the Plaza 11 de Setiembre. I have spared no expense to make this work a first-rate one in every respect, and I will even venture on saying that there will be nothing superior to it in the world, for having examined closely the different system adopted for this kind of communication in the United States, and had consultations with men the most experienced on the subject, I have finally adopted that which offered the most advantages, without allowing the cost to influence me.

The permanent way will be of a solidity far greater than required, the carriages and fixtures will be comfortable and luxurious.

I will return within a short time to commence the works, and I invite you to the inauguration, which I hope will take place on the 1st of October, so that we will begin business in the busy season.

While travelling, I am busy collecting data, the application of which in Buenos Ayres would be most beneficial.

I salute you, gentlemen, with the greatest consideration.

J. LACROZE.

St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 20, 1869.

Julius Lacroze, Esq.
New York City.

Dear Sir,

As you were so kind as to promise to procure and send me information respecting your state and city of Buenos Ayres, I beg to ask the following questions:—

1—Is the passport system in operation?
2—Are the 'habeas corpus,' trial by jury, and other similar guarantees of justice in force?
3—Are all the religions equally protected?
4—Are there public schools for children?
5—What is the yearly rate of taxation?
6—What are the rates of duties, imports and exports?
7—What kind of operatives are most needed? mechanics, farmers and laborers?
8—What are their usual rates of wages?
9—What kind of manufactures can be conducted to most advantage by machinery?
10—What materials are most used in buildings?
11—Are good building stone, brick clay, limestone, sand and wood procurable near the city?
12—What fuel is there for making brick and lime?
13—What are the usual prices of brick, lime, and lumber?
14—How near the city is there an abundance of good timber for making lumber, and is it near navigable water?
15—What facilities are there for erecting and operating a floating dock for repairing vessels?
16—What advantages will be granted to parties who will remove wrecks from the harbor?
17—What facilities will be afforded to strangers intending to exhibit articles at the approaching exposition at Cordoba?

These are the principal inquiries I can think of now.

ANSWERS.

1—No.
2—Habeas Corpus law exists under a different name. There is no trial by jury, except in cases of press prosecutions, and both criminal and civil procedure urgently require reform, being ill suited to the present advanced state of the country.
3—Perfect religious equality: the State religion is Roman Catholic.
4—Yes, and new colleges are being established every day in the provinces, the Government paying special attention to popular education, and the President of the Republic being its most ardent advocate and supporter.
5—The taxation at present, owing to the Paraguayan war, is heavy, but there is a prospect of its being at present reduced, and there is no doubt but that at the conclusion of the struggle it will be considerably reduced. Nearly all the revenue, which is at present about $ f 12,000,000, is derived from the Customs.
6—Export duty 8 per cent.; import duty, 23½ per cent. Books, printing paper, seeds, cattle, agricultural implements, and some other articles, pay no import duty.
7—Agricultural labourers and practical farmers with some capital are those at present most required, and having the best chance of success in the River Plate.
8—Shepherds earn from £20 to £35 per annum, being found in house, provisions, horses, &c. Agricultural labourers earn much higher wages.
9—There are no manufactures worth speaking of in any part of the Republic, except those for making extract from beef and several breweries in Buenos Ayres.
10—Bricks are universally used almost to the exclusion of all other materials; marble is much used for ornamenting houses of the first class.
11—Bricks are to be had, but the lime comes principally from Paraná. Stone is to be had in any quantity in Martin Garcia, an island about a few leagues from the city.
12—Wood and furze is chiefly used.
13—The prices of bricks are at present $400 m/c per thousand. American lumber chiefly used here, 12 to 16 copper reals per foot; pitch pine, $2 m/c per foot; hard native wood from rivers, $25 per yard; lime, 30 to 40 dollars per fanega of 25lb.
14—All timber comes from the Upper provinces, where it is to be had on the banks of the rivers in any quantity, but up to the present scarcely any effort has been made to develop this source of wealth to the country.
15—A contract has lately been made for the construction of a port and floating dock.
16—Several private projects have been brought forward for the removal of the sunken wrecks in the roads, which are so numerous as to be a perpetual danger to the shipping, but each succeeding Government has shown the utmost apathy and indifference on this subject: with the carrying out of the port scheme it is, however, probable they will be removed.
17—We believe there are some means being at present considered by the Exhibition Commissioners for the granting of facilities to foreign exhibitors, but they have not as yet been made public.

We cannot within present limits answer the above questions at greater length, but the most ample and complete information on each and every one of the subjects referred to, as well as on many others, is to be found in our lately published Handbook of the River Plate. We are in expectation of an order from the National Government for the despatch of some hundreds of copies to the different reading rooms and Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom and the States. Meantime, copies can be had from our agents in New York, London, Dublin, and the principal cities on the European Continent.—ED.

## THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

[Continued.]

With reference to Colonel Carneiro de Campos and his companions, I learnt what follows from the pilot Aronca, one of the unfortunate people that belonged to the Marquez de Olinda.

Immediately after the act of piracy, by which the Marquez de Olinda was seized while having on board the newly-appointed President of Matto Grosso, all the Brazilians that were in her were disembarked, and cast into prison in Asuncion, the Government allowing him to choose a few out of them as his companions. The Colonel asked for all the officers who accompanied him on board the Marquez de Olinda, which was granted, and they remained a few days in Asuncion.

Later on the Government resolved to send them to a small town in the interior, the name of which I do not know, where they lived eleven months in comparative freedom, receiving pretty good food, which they were able to improve with the pensionary means at their disposal, and those furnished to them by Consul Barbosa.

Aronca stated that while in Asuncion, they were well provided with all they needed, through Barbosa, who had obtained Lopez's permission to do so. Afterwards, this permission was withdrawn, notwithstanding which the Consul, who knew the country thoroughly, and its system of police, was able to continue giving secret succour to Colonel Carneiro de Campos and his companions. Lopez, however, having been informed of this, ordered the imprisonment of the Brazilian Consul, and subsequently his removal to Paso Pucu, after confiscating all his property and expelling his family from the country.

In Paso Pucu, Consul Barbosa was kept for three years exposed to the inclemency of the weather, either in one cart or under another, until last February he was taken to Humaitá where he succumbed to his lengthened sufferings. Before his decease, he assured me that he died happy, because I had told him that two of his sons were fighting in our army against Lopez; and he hoped they would shed their last drop of blood for their country and family.

After eleven months' exile, Colonel Carheiro de Campos and his companions were also taken to Paso Pucu, where they began to be treated with most refined cruelty. Placed in a miserable cell in the 21st battalion, they were kept there till they all died, with the exception of the pilot Aronca and a clerk, Coelho, brother to the brave Major Coelho, who obtained such signal victory over the Paraguayans in Matto Grosso. In that horrible dungeon they dropped off one by one, from bad food, want of the commonest comforts, and from the moral sufferings to which they were a prey.

Aronca and Coelho were, however, able to stand all their sufferings, and more afterwards, and reached Lomas. It appears, indeed, a miracle they did so. My pen refuses to describe the wretched condition in which I lately saw those poor creatures. They had lived in San Fernando in a dungeon—they had made the *transit* thence to Lomas, flogged, without eating, without sleep, full of scab, and reduced to the last extreme of thinness—and all for what? Not to save their lives eventually, but to prolong it a few days more, under such accumulated sufferings.

On the 27th December last I met them in Lomas, and furnished them with a little tobacco and yerba. It is impossible to form an idea of the delight with which they took a mate without sugar. We were in sight on that day until the critical moment of the fight, when we went in different directions, and I saw or heard no more of them. It is naturally to be supposed that they died.

THE PRUSSIAN MAJOR VON VERSEN.

Your Excellency will remember that in 1867 Major Von Kersen was made a prisoner in Rio on suspicion of having been contracted with by the Paraguayan Government for service in the army. In spite of all the obstacles he met in Rio, and afterwards in Buenos Ayres, he arrived in Corrientes, and from thence, through the intermediation of the father of Luis Caminos, then Lopez's Minister, he succeeded in reaching the enemy's camp, through a mode which he never would disclose to me, and arrived at Paso Pucu. I know, however, that Von Versen passed right through the position occupied then by the allies.

On his arrival in Paso Pucu he was shut up in a room and underwent a minute interrogatory which lasted fully twenty-four hours. This interrogatory was conducted by Luis Caminos, and the Major then saw there existed *great* want of confidence with regard to himself, as he was obliged to give full details of his journey, and what happened to him in Rio and Buenos Ayres.

After this interrogatory, although mistrusting, Major Versen never believed he would be kept a prisoner, but he soon discovered his error since he was told that he could, under no excuse, leave the guardhouse without being accompanied by a corporal who was placed at his disposal. Versen was provided with all the necessaries of life, but feeling indignant at the manner in which he was treated, he protested energetically against it to Caminos, and afterwards in a letter addressed to Lopez.

It is needless to say that, far from obtaining a favorable result, he, on the contrary, aggravated his position. Lopez imagined that he was a spy of General Mitre, and treated him accordingly.

When cholera attacked our troops it made its appearance also in Paso Pucu. Von Versen being attacked by cholerine, was remitted to the hospital and placed under the care of Doctor Stewart. On his recovery, he was kept out there, accompanied by his spy, and received the most kind and humane assistance and protection from Dr. Stewart.

After the passage of Humaita by the ironclads, the Major was placed in a dungeon in that fortress, thence marched with me to San Fernando, and was in my company until he was taken up on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy. This happened in San Fernando. Major Versen was locked up in a cell, without being allowed intercourse with anybody, and his rations were reduced. He marched on foot from San Fernando to Lomas, being made to suffer at the hands of the barbarians flogging, and the 'cepo de campanha.' In Lomas he was again restored to his former liberty up to the 27th December, when we escaped together. Major Versen ought to be now in Berlin, for whence he left as soon as his life was saved.

(To be continued.)

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Saturno arrived from Montevideo on Sunday. More business doing on the Bolsa, but little advance made towards bringing the crisis to a close. It is believed that the difference between Brazil and the United States will not lead to anything serious.

On Sunday at noon the fetes in commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of Independence commenced. The National anthem and several other select pieces of music were first played by military bands in the Plaza Victoria, and listened to by crowds of young and old. At about 2 o'clock Mons. Baraille ascended in his balloon from the centre of the Plaza. We had supposed that there would be no ascent this year, and lucky would it have been if this part of the programme had been omitted, for in connection with it occurred one of the most awful and singular accidents that has occurred here for many years. The balloon ascended majestically in the still air the light breeze, waiting it slowly off shore towards the Boca mouth. When it was seen that it must necessarily fall in the river a small steamer, the Cavour, we believe, was at once got ready to start in order to pick it up. Mons. Baraille refrained from throwing out ballast, and at no period of the ascent did he attain any great elevation. As the steamer neared him the æronaut descended gradually until it came down quite near the little vessel. There is much confusion in the description of the accident, but whether through want of care or experience on the part of those in the steamer, or the occupants of the car, the balloon came so near the funnel that a spark caught the escaping gas from the open valve, and a fearful explosion occurred. The immense volume of flame enveloped for some seconds the whole of the vessel, burning in a fatal manner more than 8 people, Mons. Baraille, it is believed, amongst the number, and scorching about 25

more who were on deck. The steamer's head was got round as soon as possible, and some of the wounded conveyed to the Police office, being the nearest available place, others to the Hospital, and the remainder to their homes. The greatest consternation was manifested through town on this fearful disaster becoming known, and although the Plaza was magnificently illuminated, and there was a great display of fireworks at night, a gloom was thrown over the people, and nothing was spoken of but the appalling accident that had so ominously marred the rejoicings on the first day of the fetes of 1869.

The banquet given to General Osorio by the Brazilians of this city on Sunday evening at the Hotel de la Paix, may be justly looked upon as one of the most successful ever given in this city. We give in another column full particulars of this entertainment in honour of a soldier, of whose achievements and daring in the battle field his countrymen have such just reason to be proud. Another entertainment at the same place, to the same illustrious guest will be given to-night by General Mitre, General Gelly y Obes, Señor Lunuz and the officers of the Argentine army. It promises to be a splendid affair.

We have heard from a source which we believe to be reliable, that it is the intention of H.E. President Sarmiento to reward the long and important services of his first aid-de-camp, Col. Peña, by placing him at once on the full pay list of Colonels. We have already stated that the gallant Colonel's services extending over 18 years, and amongst which he can point to his presence at one general battle and a siege, fully deserve this too long delayed reward, and his claims are strengthened by the fact to which we have often before alluded, that on him has devolved the honour of receiving distinguished personages visiting this city, his manner of acquitting himself of the courteous task is already known to fame.

It is not alone in the River Plate that sheep-rearing is at present proving a losing business; in New Zealand, so excessive is the production, that in many parts it does not pay to send the animal to the melting vats, and the carcass is allowed to go to utter waste after the hide has been taken off. The superior value of the wool, however, makes the loss of the carcass of less importance to the New Zealand settler We believe, however, it is only in outlying and unsettled districts that such has been done, but it is evident that all sheep producing countries are suffering as well as ourselves from overproduction, although unfortunately, this country is not so well able to bear bad times, or so energetic in meeting adversity as its Anglo Saxon peopled competitors.

An important sale of fat capones took place on Saturday. 3,000 were sold, deliverable 1,000 on 31st May, 1,000 on 30th June, and 1,000 at the end of July, at 22 dollars each. These sheep came from the northern districts, near Cepada. The price must be considered very cheap.

H.E. the President of the Republic, accompanied by the Ministers of State, superior officers of the army and navy, and principal civil officials, will be present to-day at the Te Deum to be sung in the Cathedral to commemorate the declaration of Argentine Independence. This ceremony is generally a most impressive one, and promises to be unusually brilliant to-day.

To-day, after the Church ceremony in the Cathedral, the official inauguration of the magnificent fountain in the Plaza Victoria will be made by Governor Castro. It will be a moment of just pride for His Excellency thus to put the crowning stroke to his persevering efforts in giving to Buenos Ayres a plentiful supply of clear water. The fountain is a monument of great artistic merit, and independently of its great public convenience, will be a great ornament to the Plaza. The remarkable celerity with which it has been fixed in its place reflects great credit on Mr Coghlan and all those who have so efficiently assisted him.

The races in Belgrano are announced to begin to-day at 2 p.m., so that people who wish to be present at the gay doings in the Plaza will have time after they are over to go to Belgrano and see at least two races, and among the one that is creating the greatest interest between Old Warden and Rabioso. There is very little doubt that the Belgrano Course will be well attended to-day. Mr Watson under the Stand, will be able to supply all the concomitant necessaries in the shape of eatables and drinkables.

## ON 'CHANGE.

| | | May 24, 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Ounces, | | 490 |
| Sovereigns, | | 122½ |
| Patacones, | | 25 |
| National Bonds | | 55⅝ |

The Bond market ruled extremely firm to-day. There were no cash shares, and the sales on time were of a most limited character.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Monday, | 75,000 | at | 55⅝ |
| June 30, | 80,000 | | 55⅝ |
| July 3, | 3,100 | | 54 |

Total sales for the day, 158,100.

Owing to one of the principal bears having turned round on Saturday and bought largely for the end of June, the rate for that date advanced and closed firm at 55⅝

The holidays interfere greatly with the Bolsa business. Most of the brokers spent the day in the plaza.

It is becoming evident that, for the first time since the establishment of the Oficina de Cambios, there will be to forth be a continued demand for gold for export; already some £60,000 have been embarked, the Amazones £100,000, and the Pascal has about £3 ,000 engaged. There is not now, as there was last year, any prospect of another European loan to stave off further indebtedness abroad, there remain but the war and our products to keep gold in the country. The bills of Exchange occasioned by the war may be fairly set down as £50,000 monthly, and our exports for the next seven months will be not limited, in view of which it behoves the Provincial Bank to raise their rate of interest, even though the demand for discount should be but average, for it should be borne in mind that this establishment is not only bound to aid commerce but to protect the Oficina de Cambios by always holding an abundant specie reserve. A case similar in point is that of the Bank of England, which raised its rate gradually from 2 to 4 per cent. not from any growing local necessity but to check the impending export of specie to the United States. It is needless to add that it were better to adopt this measure while money continues abundant than to use it as a last resource, and the directors of this useful institution should be aware that having a gold basis they are now intimately connected with all the principal money markets of the world. In connection with this subject we are assured that some steps will soon be taken by the leading financial men among the Provincial deputies, who will this session advocate some important alterations in the privileges of the Bank.

The statement of the debt of Corrientes will shortly be presented to Congress, and will, it is said, be arranged in National Bonds.

The low price of maize, $55 per fanega, is causing some distress among farmers; potatoes have fallen also to the low figure of $8 per arr.

Exchange continues at 48½ to 49 on England; 5.05 to 5 03 on France, but little done, merchants preferring to ship specie. About 100,000 francs drawn on Antwerp, payable in Paris, passed this day at 5.10.

In the produce market there was nothing done to-day of any importance.

The advices from the United States respecting hides are to the 19th.

Montevidean hides, last sale, 21½ gold.
Buenos Ayres hides last sale 22½.
Discounts, 8 per cent. per annum.
Gas shares, 76 per cent. premium.
Boliss shares, ditto.

# SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

## IMPORTANT FROM PIRIBEBUI.

A PEEP INTO THE PARAGUAYAN CAMP.

LOPEZ'S NEWSPAPER—LATEST EDITION.

YESTERDAY, thanks to the attention of a kind subscriber, we received four numbers of the Paraguayan newspaper "Estrella", printed and published at Piribebui, a small town in the mountains of Paraguay, and the present headquarters of the Paraguayan Government.

In the latest number, date of 25th April, 1869, we find the following—a leading article on justice and egotism. This article, strange to say, is a reply to some publication upon the political state of Paraguay, signed T, and which appears to have caused a great impression. The "Estrella" rebuts the arguments of the writer, and preaches the most undying animosity to the implacable enemies of Paraguay—the Brazilians. Ybytimi is spoken of as one of the richest districts in Paragnay, and Villa Rica is represented as the poorest spot in the country. The serious complaints about Villa Rica producing nothing, show that there is some disaffection in that quarter.

There is a long article on the arrival of the Count d'Eu, and what he is going to accomplish. The Prince is welcomed as Maximiliano, and hailed as the conqueror of Paraguay, ironically.

There is another long article on the triple alliance and its miseries; another article on poultry raising, and its importance for the country, followed by a succinct sketch of the war.

On Sunday, April 25, a sharp fight ensued near the railway station called Patiño-cue. The Paraguayan officer, Bernal, in command of the vanguard received notice that the Brazilians were approaching. He at once concealed his men in the woods, leaving only a small picquet on the road. A select band of riflemen, under Captain Rojas, lay concealed in the long grass. The Brazilian force only amounted to one regiment, and the officer in command sent a scouting party in advance to seize the men on the road. The whole regiment came up, when a few shots were fired, and fell into the ambuscade. Alonzo, the Paraguayan officer, rushed from the woods, cut down four or five Brazilians, took several prisoners, wounded the officer, and routed the Brazilians.

Lieut. Bobadillo (Paraguayan) meanwhile in the rear, opened fire on the regiment, and completed the rout. The Brazilians fled to Villa Diego, the Paraguayans capturing horses, armament, &c. Subsequently the Brazilians fell back to Arequa.

From the prisoners taken the following acts were learned:—

The regiment in question, No. 5, had just arrived from Humaita, and this was their first march into the country—the captain's name Cardoso. They confirm the arrival of the Count D'Eu, and state that Polidoro has come along with him. The Count since his arrival has done nothing save bestow decorations.

On the 27th the Brazilians again approached Patino Cue, but finding Paraguayans there retired on Arequá. This seems to indicate a movement by the Brazilians, but they are completely done up, short of men, horses, and munitions.

Cholera has left the Allied Army, but there is still great sickness, and the soldiers are half starved, owing to the scarcity of fresh beef, and the Brazilians have only two cavalry regiments well mounted, the 5th and 12th, which have come from Humaitá, that fort being now deserted.

The Allied Army is represented as completely done up. Three Paraguayans and one Argentine had just arrived from the North, being taken prisoners by Lieutenant Canteros close to Asuncion, they having left that city on the morning of the 26th to look for food. They were at once sent to Lopez's camp.

On Sunday, a grand religious ceremony took place, all the clergy of the town attending.

Several new houses in front of the Plaza of Peribebui, are being erected and newly finished.

Estrella, dated 17th of April, Peribebui.

Government decree decorating Captain Fretes with a silver medal of order of merit.

Captain Limeno named Commander of Horqueta.

Captain Villalba Commander of San Isidro.

Captain Gauto Commander of Lima, and Captain Sanchez Commander of Tacuati.

A leading article on the name of Paraguay, showing that all the world over the name of Paraguay is revered and respected for the bravery and heroism of its people.

Another article showing that the whole strength of the Brazilians is 8000 men, and that they will soon be cut up and done for.

A severe article on treason, and then news from the army. The Allies at Capiata. The whole army only six or seven thousand men. Guillermo chief in command, and unable to move for want of horses. That Castro, with only a handful of men, is in command of Asuncion, and that the Allies have only 30 pieces of artillery.

Great discoveries of salt mines at the foot of the mountains. Salt, it seems, was very scarce, and this recent discovery is hailed as a sign of Providential help.

Captain Caballero has a magnificent chacra in the highest cultivation near Piribebui. Large brick kilns have also been started at this town, and the streets have all received new names. Ink is manufactured near the town, and large supplies received from the chacra of the Luqueiras. The paper is also manufactured there. Beef is also good and abundant, and all the families are represented as enjoying health and happiness.

No. 11.—31st March, 1869.

Official Section—Decree appointing Lieutenant Davila and the Rev. José Maria Nuñez Knights of the Order of Merit. Two decrees appointing Juez de Paz for Acabri and Los Ajos.

An article on the duty to the mother country, calling upon the Paraguayan people to second the magnanimous efforts of Marshal Lopez.

Another article laudatory of the Great Marshal Lopez.

Under the heading of "Esperanza," another pean to the inimitable virtues of ditto.

Two columns, headed 'The Alliance in its Nakedness,' full of abuse against the Allies and Marshal Caxias, against whom the wrath of Heaven is invoked in no measured terms.

A column and a half—'The Enemy's Perversity'—in which the most *outrees* charges of cruelty and licentiousness are made against the Allies, and placed in juxtaposition with the lamb-like disposition of Marshal Lopez, who is compared to our Saviour.

Two other articles, 'La Libertad' and 'La Gratitud'—variations of the same theme fill up nearly one page.

The article on poultry and the breed of hens that are most profitable.

The News from the seat of War occupy two columns, but contain nothing but a review of the past struggle and apprehensions for the future, and concluding with an exhortation to the Paraguayan people to persevere in their noble struggle.

Under the heading of 'Cronica Local' an account is given of the Church ceremonies performed on Easter Sunday in Peribebuy. H.E. the Vice-President assisted at a solemn Mass, accompanied by all the celebrities, civil and military corporations. After the sermon a procession went round the plaza, which was crowded to excess.

Two or three other local pieces are given, and each paragraph ending with some allusion or other in praise of Marshal Lopez.

No. 6.—March 13, 1869.

Policayro Paez is the heading of the first article, that occupies more than a page and a-half, and is a tremendous invective against this individual, a priest whose only crime seems to have been desertion to the enemy. He is called all the names the dictionary can supply, and the greatest criminal that has ever existed would appear innocent in comparison with the Rev. P. Paez.

A short article follows on the duties to the Mother Country.

The words of Lopez to some of his defeated troops after the battle of Lomas form the subject of another short article, from which we learn that Caballero was not killed in the fight as reported

La Industria and La Union then follow—two short articles.

Then come the details of the battle of the 27th December, in which Lopez was defeated and his army completely routed. A resumé of this interesting account being too long for insertion here, we shall reserve it for our next issue.

The Cronica Local contains half a dozen short paragraphs of no general interest. In one of them, the families are recommended to form gardens round their houses in Peribibui, establish poultry yards and sow medicinal plants.

## IMPORTANT FROM PERIBEBUI

A PEEP INTO THE PARAGUAYAN CAMP

We have received another batch of Lopez' papers, and have to thank a kind subscriber for his attention in lending us these interesting journals.

The 'Estrella' of 21st April 1869 gives the following:—Gregorio Benitez is promoted to the rank of Captain of the 9th regiment, and Martin Aguaga is named Commander of the district of Valanzuela. The first article gives a glowing description of Marshal Lopez in the presence of his enemies, and pictures the Marshal as the great hero of South America, who fights the battle of democracy against the throne. The allies are represented in a most deplorable condition. The subsequent article may be regarded as appeals by the editor to the young men in the Paraguayan camp to write for his newspaper.

The declarations of a Rio Grande spy are regarded as important, inasmuch as they give a deplorable picture of the allied camp. Hunger, disease and misery are represented as decimating the troops. The report from the army gives the following:—On the 19th Lieutenant Casco arrived at headquarters accompanied by a soldier; escaped from Asuncion, having belonged to the troops in Angostura, which were commanded by the infamous Thompson and Carril. One of these men was so badly wounded that he had to remain at Itaybaté, but from them was gleaned the following:—All the officers taken at Angostura have been distributed by the allies into the various regiments, and when the Brazilians left Asuncion for Luque the most of these officers escaped; those two cowards, Thompson and Carril, miserably deceived their soldiers in order to perpetrate the vilest treason and to surrender the fort which had been confided to them; they stated to the officers and the troops that one of the conditions of the surrender was, that they should not be obliged to fight against their country, and that they should be at liberty to go with their arms wherever they thought proper. As soon as the place surrendered they were immediately distributed amongst the allied regiments, with strict orders not to go more than fifty steps beyond the encampment.

Casco further stated that Major Gonzalez, who fell wounded in this battle, was taken prisoner and sent to Brazil. Major Victor Frete, another officer who was taken prisoner at Angostura, offered his services to the enemy, like a vile traitor. The Allies have been deceived by the lying stories of the traitors Paez and Roman, who induced the commander-in-chief to believe that an expedition to the north would be easy, and crowned with success. The Allies at once despatched troops towards the Villa of Rosario, but when the inhabitants heard of it, they all fled, and the effort to create treason in that quarter was defeated by the bullets which the captain of that town sent into the hearts of the enemy. The Brazilians cleared out, but soon returned reinforced, and fifty of their men marched on the little town again, and took the place. On the 12th inst., they again marched, but Sergeant Lobo, who was in the woods, was on their trail, and after a slight encounter, in which the Brazilians lost some guns and swords, and a pair of spurs, they abandoned the position. There is nothing further of importance from the army. From many of the distant country districts supplies have been received, and the troops are not in want of food.

Some escaped Paraguayans from Asuncion state that the force of the Allies in that town is so insignificant that it might be easily stormed, and it is a significant fact that with these advices Lopez has not thought proper to attack the place.

In the "Estrella" of 17th March, there is a long and bitter article on the fall of Angostura, charging Dr. Stewart with having treacherously sent a letter to Capt. Thompson and Carril, advising them to surrender, as Lopez's army was completely defeated. The "Estrella" states that Angostura was provided with everything, and that had Thompson and Carril done their duty, the whole allied army would have been defeated before the trenches had they dared to attack. The language of our colleague against Stewart, Thompson, and Carril, is unfit for republication, but he takes good care not to say one word against the Paraguayan hero, Lopez, who, during the battle of the 27th December, remained on horseback under the control of a rancho, protected from the bullets, and who ignominiously cleared out for the mountains, leaving Angostura to her fate, when his soldiers were cut down and beaten back by overwhelming forces. Sergeant Delgado, a boy of fourteen years of age, was the first to communicate the fall of Angostura to Lopez. The paper goes on to state that the boy cried and sobbed as he narrated the conduct of Stewart, Thompson, and Carril.

There are various descriptions of the different battles, but too long for our columns.

We read that the day before the attack on the railway bridge, when the Paraguayans came down in waggons to attack the Brazilians, Mrs. Lynch and several others made an excursion in the railway cars, and actually came down to within view of the Paraguayan outposts. The next day the attack was made, which was crowned with success.

## LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

ARRIVAL OF PAVON AND GOYA.

Luque, May 13, 1869.

The Rosario expedition has picked up a number of cattle. Eight hundred horses have arrived at Asuncion, and more are expected.

Heavy rains, Yuquery very high.

Health of the army unchanged.

The Americans have not yet returned from the enemy's camp, whither it is said they have gone with General M'Mahon's recall.

Lopez would not let the Commander of the English gunboat pass his lines. The latter will return to Asuncion.

The new hospital is being put up in Madam Lynch's house

A terrific fight took place on board of one of the ironclads above Asuncion. The Paraguayans boarded in broad day light, but they were mown down with grape, some even shot from the cannon's mouth. As yet no details, but it is represented as a horrible affair, and great bloodshed.

## CATAMARCA.

STATISTICS OF ITS INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

In a correspondence from the capital of Cordoba, published on the 23rd of last month in the "Progreso," of that city, we find the following interesting paragraphs, which we copy, recommending their perusal to our readers.

By statistics taken in the year 1852. Catamarca consumed 70,000 dollars worth of foreign merchandise, in 1856 $600,000, and in 1860 $1,200,000.

The tendency of commercial transactions to increase may be estimated, when in eight years there is an increase in consumption from $70,000 to $1,200,000.

Catamarca, more than any other province of the Republic, fosters all branches of industry, and has relations with all the sister provinces and neighboring republics. To Bolivia are exported by this province mules, horses, asses, aguardiente, and wines.

To Chile oxen, copper, barley, flour, dry fruits, tobacco, and algarroba; the latter is much used in Chile to day. It is found all over the province, and, costing 4 reals per fanega is sold in Chile at two to three reals per pound.

Having mentioned those products sent from this province to the adjacent republics, I have still to enumerate those forwarded to the sister provinces.

To the Northern Provinces are exported aguardiente, wine, dried fruits, woven woollen goods, huanaco fleeces, flour in large quantities, anise, and cumin.

To show you the production of woven goods, I will give you the following data of the department of Belen:

Quilts are manufactured on an extensive scale, and ponchos, and from the waste and clippings travelling bags are made, which in one year gave a return of $5,000, cost price.

To the province of Cuyo Catamarca exports sole leather and tobacco; the quantity of sole leather exported is considerable, as will be seen further on.

To Cordoba dried fruits, chiefly raisins, dwarf pepper, tobacco, flour, anise, cumin, wines, etc. are sent.

To the Litoral Catamarca sends farm implements, dough, woven goods, fine wools, dwarf pepper, hides, figs, raisins, and other articles,

I will now give you an approximate idea of the amount exported of different articles, according to data which I have obtained.

Mules, to the number of 6,000, worth 240,000 dollars are sent every year to Bolivia.

Asses, annual export, nine to ten thousand, worth 100,000 dollars.

Aguardiente, 2,000 barrels of seven arrobes each, value 80,000 dollars.

Cattle, six to seven thousand oxen, annually, representing 250,000 dollars

Although all the cattle exported does not belong to Catamarca, they owe their strong and excellent condition to feeding on the rich pastures of the province. For instance, a mule worth six dollars from the Litoral fetches forty after a winter in the province

An ox worth from twelve to fifteen dollars, fetches afterwards forty.

Woven goods—The Department of Belen, according to statistics which I have seen, produces annually ponchos, quilts, &c., to the value of 50,000 dollars.

Copper—By the returns for this year, I have learned that Fuerte de Andalgala produced 33,000 quintals of this metal, valued at 899,000 dollars.

In 1860 there were twelve mines at work; in 1863, only two. In 1860 there were nine calcinating furnaces at work belonging to—3, Molina Hnos; 4, S. Lafone; 1, Don Wellington Mercado; 1, Dr. Malbran. In 1863, one; Molina; one, Lafone; one, Mercado.

In 1860, 6,000 mules were employed in the transport of merchandize, 4,000 belonging to Catamarca, and 2,000 to Rioja.

In 1863, the mines and trade in general were brought to a stand-still, as no means existed of transporting provisions to the mines, or goods to Fuerte, Belen, Santa Maria, Linogasta, neither were metals sent down from the mines.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight from the smelting establishment at Cordoba 5,000 bars of copper, at 5 dollars each | $25,000 |
| Freight from the mine to the furnaces, 30,000 qtls. | 14,000 |
| Freight on bricks for the furnace | 5,000 |
| Freight on iron, powder, &c, annually | 2,000 |
| Freight on provisions to the mines, 700 loads | 2,100 |
| Freight on 3,590 soles for boots for Molina Bros | 1,344 |
| Freight on 2,000 hides | 1,410 |
| Freight on 250 loads of dwarf pepper | 1,500 |
| Freight on 412 loads of tobacco to Cordoba and Mendoza | 3,898 |
| Freight on 52 loads anise to Cordoba | 312 |
| Freight from Cordoba to Catamarca for 685 loads of foreign goods | 3,767 |

It will thus be seen that one firm alone paid for its freight on muleback, from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.—*Tribuna.*

## THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF A BRAZILIAN OFFICER.

The following account of the sufferings endured by Major Da Cunha Mattos during 14 months' captivity in Paraguay will be read with interest. It is a summary of the official report addressed by him to the Brazilian Minister of War, the nature of which document gives authenticity to the horrifying details contained in it.

"On the same day on which I fell a prisoner I was taken to Paso Puca, and after a slight interrogatory, I was locked up in a rancho by myself, and with a sentry in sight.

"On the 4th of November, early in the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Hirio, [a Spaniard in Lopez' service] came to see me, and by order of Lopez, requested me to make a full declaration of the amount of our force, of the Brazilian resources, and any other information that could tell on the prolongation of the war, stating that the right of war justified this demand.

"I replied that although I knew something of the right of war, I never remembered reading anything of the kind, and that I thought it was recognised in modern warfare that such declarations had no weight whatever, and moreover I stated that the information asked of me was beyond my knowledge, because as a soldier it was not my business to inquire what means the Government was able to dispose of.

"Colonel Hirio was in no way pleased with my reply, and insisted that I should write down something. I repeated I could not give the information required but would obey the order endeavouring to keep as near the truth as possible.

In fact I did write something. It would be impossible for me to reproduce now exactly what I wrote, but among other things, I stated that I did not know what means our country could dispose of, but that I could assert that the army was paid regularly, and that on the 2nd of November I had received my pay for October and that up to that date the soldiers received full rations, and were well attended.

"With regard to the strength of our army, I stated the truth,—at least what was reported to exist then. said something also about the organisation of our army.

"Two or three days afterwards I had a visit from Captain Palacio (brother of the Bishop of Paraguay), who told me that Lopez was not satisfied with my declaration, and said that I wrote much, but said little.

"I meanwhile was kept in the same room, and received daily very scanty food, a small amount of meat dirtily prepared, without salt, and musty 'farinha.'

"On the 18th of November, Palacio came to see me again, and said that I could go out but was not allowed to go out of sight of the guard.

"I must not omit to say that I had no news of the officers and men of my corps from whom I had been separated at the time of my imprisonment.

"On the 19th of November I was called to Palacio's quarters and asked whether I knew that an officer of my corps had escaped, to which I replied that I was completely ignorant of it Palacio said it was Captain John Peter Correa, and that it showed great ingratitude on his part, seeing how well he was treated.

"I learned afterwards that Correa was in a worse condition than myself, kept almost naked, and without even a hide for a bed.

"On the same day, several Brazilian, Oriental, and Argentine prisoners and deserters were brought to the guard next to my room, who after being flogged, were put in irons, taken before the fiscal, and again flogged. I was ignorant of the motives for these barbarous proceedings, which were repeated on the 20th and 21st.

"Among these poor victims, I saw several soldiers of my corps, whom I could scarcely recognise, such was the change produced in them by hunger, and the bad treatment they had received.

"On the 21st Captain Correa was apprehended again by the Paraguayans outside the lines of Curupaity.—He was taken in irons to the guard, from whence he escaped where he was kept with his face turned to the east in the morning and to the west in the afternoon.

"A few days afterwards he disappeared, and I heard nothing more of him until February 1868 in Humaitá, when I was told he died of disease due to the atrocious treatment he had been exposed to.

The sad scenes I had been a witness to during several days, and my moral and physical sufferings, affected me so much that in the beginning of December I was attacked with a diarrhœa of blood, which prostrated me so much that I could not stand. I was then removed to the hospital under guard, and accompanied by a spy, who never left me. There I met, thank Heaven, the humane Dr. William Stewart, who tended me with such care that he saved my life.

In the hospital I learned that among the prisoners who had been executed was Count Machado, Brazilian cavalry, who, before being shot, protested loudly against the proceedings of the tyrant who caused him to be executed on simple suspicion, and without a single proof of his culpability.

I remained in the hospital under the care of Dr. Stewart till the beginning of February. On the 8th or 9th of that month it was advised by him that I was to be removed to the hospital at Humaitá. On the same afternoon I was placed in a cart, and we started in the direction of that fort, but as the roads were in a frightful state, we only arrived at 11 o'clock at night. The night was very dark and I was surrounded by a strong guard and it appeared to me I was being taken to the scaffold. Fortunately, however, my presence of mind never deserted me, and God gave me sufficient courage to stand all. Suddenly the cart came to a stop, and an officer informed me that we had reached our destination, and that I was to get down.

"Fatigued by the long journey, and still suffering from weakness and my large sores, I endeavored to get off the cart, hoping to find some rest and comfort; but my flesh crept, and my hair stood on end on seeing that the hospital was a dreary and stinking dungeon, full of dirt, filth, and where every now and then were heard the groans and lamentations of the unfortunate sufferers, who begged to God for death, to free them from a life of so much misery.

"When I was installed in this infernal habitation, I found it impossible to conciliate sleep, and I had not been many hours with my wretched companions before falling a prey to the same miseries as themselves. I found myself covered with lice and every kind of disgusting insects that are sure to breed in a place where the accumulation of people is greater than the accommodation, without any regard to decency or cleanliness. Diseases of all sorts were prevalent, cholera made havoc—and hunger, and sometimes thirst, decimated the number of the unfortunate dwellers in that horrible prison. Men of all classes and conditions were brought on a level, officers were treated the same as common soldiers, and I saw myself surrounded by thieves, murderers, deserters, &c.

"Among the prisoners, I met Capt. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Augusto José Alves, Lieutenant Gusmao, Campos, and Pesson. They related to me the sufferings they had endured in Paso Pucu, the greatest being caused by hunger, as they were only served with food sufficient to save them from starving.

"A few days afterwards, Alves succumbed under an attack of diarrhœa. The venerable Brazilian Consul, Barbosa, who told me that during three years in which he had been a prisoner, he had received nothing beyond meat without salt, and water. Consul Barbosa, as well as all the Brazilians whose death I witnessed, gave up the ghost with tranquillity—but it was never customary to afford spiritual consolation to the dying.

"A few days after this, on the 19th at dawn, a great bombardment announced a movement on the part of the Allies. A few moments afterwards we saw our ironclads breaking through the Humaita batteries. Later on, we learnt that while this was happening, our infantry had taken by assault the fortifications at Establecimiento, seizing all the artillery, and causing severe losses to the enemy. As Y.E. will recollect, our forces had previously occupied the important position of Tayi, cutting off the enemy's communication between the river and the interior of the country.

"Lopez had ordered a road to be opened in the Chaco, from Monte Lindo to Timbo, by which he could continue to supply his troops with provisions. This road was not yet completed, so that the first remittances of cattle and other provisions had not yet reached Humaita.

"In Humaita, Paso Pucu, and the other position occupied by the stupified slaves of the tyrant was felt the want of cattle and cereals of all kinds. The war appeared to us to be drawing to a close. In fact, the commanding officer of one dungeon ventured to say, in reserve to one of the prisoners, that in eight days more all would be decided

"The Prussian Major, Von Versen, knew that Lopez considered himself lost, and had resolved to endeavor to raise the siege, an operation, however, in which he had but small confidence, because, in the late encounters on the left of his position, he had lost almost all his cavalry, and cars was numerous and well mounted.

"On the 20th therefore, we were surprised with the announcement that Lopez had formed the resolution of passing to the Chaco with all his army.

"I did not give much credit to this news, but after a time, I was convinced that Lopez had escaped, having during the night passed over to the right margin of the Paraguay river.

"Meanwhile, troops and their horses daily appeared in Humaita mysteriously, and disappeared in the same manner; afterwards, we learnt that during the night they had been embarked for the new fort of Timbo."

On the 6th of March we received orders to embark, and on the afternoon of that day we did embark on board the Rio Apa steamer, and proceeded all right in the direction of Timbo, where we arrived next day at dawn.

Lopez having received information that our ironclads had gone to Tayi fearing to be boarded, gained courage, and planned a scheme more efficacious than breaking through the siege, and which need not entail the loss of all his war material, &c.

Unfortunately he was able to carry his plan into effect, and our fleet learned too late that the small Paraguayan steamer which had escaped on the 19th February, by hiding in small rivers, sailed with impunity between two positions occupied by the Imperial fleet conveying troops, artillery of all calibres, horses, &c.

As I said before I reached Timbo on the 7th, and in the afternoon of the 8th, although I was extremely debilitated, I received orders to march with the rest of the prisoners, who were all in the same circumstances as myself, almost naked, and very ill. In the afternoon of that day we marched nearly two leagues by roads covered with marshes, in some of which the water reached to our middle.

Marching through the Chaco, we reached Monte Lindo, the last Paraguayan post about the beginning of April.

During this time several of our fellow sufferers died, among them Captain Cavalcante de Albuquerque, whose corpse the prisoners were made to carry.

Among the prisoners there was a deserter who called himself Lieutenant Simplicio Luiz.

I have reason to believe that he was a simple cadet of some Pernambuco corps. This party had been appointed as capataz over the Brazilian prisoners; he spared no effort by which he could annoy us, contributing to the death of not a few, advising those who carried their exhausted companions to drown them in the streams, and shouting "Kill that nigger," and flogging us whenever, from excessive fatigue, we could not walk.

Simplicio had done great harm to our countrymen in Paso Pucu. Having learned to speak Guarani he acted as interpreter, and as such in order to ingratiate himself with Lopez, he reported all he heard.

From Monte Lindo we went to the river side in front of San Fernando, and were taken across to the opposite bank, whence we marched straight to the camp, where we found that Lopez had concentrated all his forces. I remained some days exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and witnessed the death of Second Lieutenant Campos, who like the rest, died without any sort of assistance.

## ORONOO SCHEME.

Senator Oroño, one of the most active members of Congress, has presented to Congress a very comprehensive immigration scheme, which, although it has not the slightest chance of being passed, is well worthy of special notice.

We see not the slightest chance of its being passed, for with the years of editorial experience we possess, we have discovered that the most popular, most threadbare, most neglected subject is immigration. All admit that the first, last, and chief want of this country is immigration. Editors, legislators, lecturers, lawyers, even brokers, confess the necessity of immigration—yet to this hour what has any Government, provincial or national, done for immigration? Nothing.

Buenos Ayres is the bleakest spot on the globe for the poor European who comes to make this country his home. There is none to look after him. From the very moment he leaves the ship's side until he starts for that unexplored bourne, the camp, he is victimised.

We have immigration, but if we have, it is rather in spite of the Government than otherwise, and active and influential as Señor Oroño is, we doubt very much if he will succeed in making the Argentine Government turn over a new leaf without long years of discussion, when at last it will be wrung from the Government by the sheer necessities of the times.

No man in the Argentine Republic has worked harder for immigration than Senator Oroño. When Governor of Santa Fé, his great hobby was agricultural colonies. True to his principles he now proposes a scheme, which if carried out, will do more for this country than anything else to rescue it from its present downward track.—We give our warmest support to the scheme, and thank the Senator for introducing it, but we firmly believe it will be eventually pitched under the table.

The following is a synopsis of the proposed law—

1. To issue two millions of National Bonds at 75, for the purpose of fomenting immigration.

2. With the proceeds to pay the passages for 1,500 immigrants from Europe or the States to the Argentine Republic.

3. To buy provisions for the immigrants and support them for 12 months after their arrival on the lands appropriated for them.

4. The immigrants to be purely agriculturists, each family to be composed of 4 persons, of which 2 must at least be able to work.

5. The Government to supply seeds, implements of husbandry, horses, &c., to each family.

6. The passage money of the immigrants from any port in the Republic to the places set apart for the colonies to be paid by Government, but not more than 40 patacons for adults, and 20 patacons for children to be paid.

7. The passage money to be paid to the captain, agent or firm for said immigrants after landing at the port designated.

8. The immigrants on arriving from Europe to be sent to the colonies offered by Provinces that agree to pay the passage money, &c. for the immigrants to the land in question, and the National Government not to be responsible for the fulfilment of engagements entered into by Provincial Governments.

9. The National Government makes no claims on the immigrants for their passage money, and offers to guarantee them in fee one lot of 20 squares square to each family.

10. The Government advances to each family—

2 tame oxen,
2 milch cows
2 horses,
2 American ploughs,
3 fanegas of wheat,
2 do maize,
2 do potatoes,

And food for one year at the rate of 4 reales per day per family, or $fts. 225 per annum for each family of five persons.

11th. Immigrants on arriving here from Europe are at liberty to go to whatever estancia or chacra they think proper, but in such case must repay the Government the passage money.

12. The immigrant shall have five years to repay the Government its advances, by instalments, but without interest.

13. All sums received from immigrants shall be applied towards the amortization of the debt.

14. On the formation of each colony the Government can sell the public lands adjoining by public auction, measuring the land previously and dividing it into chacras of 20 square squares, and suertes of estancia 6000 yards long, and only 3 suertes can be sold to the same bidder.

15. All sums received on the sale of such lands shall also be applied towards the amortization of the debt.

16. Native families who wish to join the colonies shall enjoy the same privileges as foreigners, and all shall be exempt from taxation for ten years.


## LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,

We will feel obliged by your inserting in your paper the following letter addressed by us to the agents of the London Assurance Company, wishing that their noble behaviour may not pass unknown to the public, and more particularly to the commercial world:—

To Messrs. Moller & Co., Agents of the London Assurance Co.

Although the Company represented by you enjoys great reputation and fame, we think it our duty to make use of the press, to render public an act which, though strictly just, we cannot help acknowledging as highly honorable to the Company. Owing to an involuntary error, the liability of the Company, it appears, was not ascertained, and an excuse offered to refuse payment, which must have terminated in a lawsuit. The Company, however, was satisfied with the straight-forwardness of our proceedings, and we must declare that it has proved by its conduct in this matter its disinclination to enter into vexatious lawsuits.

We think it superfluous to recommend to the public your Company, as it is well known to be one of the most honorable and upright companies in the city.

Please accept the sincerity of our consideration, and believe us your obedient servants.

CORTI RIVA & CO.
"LA ESTRELLA."

In justice, we must also recommend the National Company, La Estrella, which has behaved most handsomely in the matter. We beg the Directors of the same to accept the expression of our consideration.

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And now Merchant,
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Cash Advances will be made on them through Banks on the spot.
Consignments of all Produce received, and orders for the purchase of European Goods executed.
72 Mark-lane, London, E.C.
March 10. 1

PROTECTION TO THE COLONISTS OF THE
ENGLISH COLONY OF "SANTO CRISTO,"

Alto Uruguay, in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul.

WATERED BY FOUR RIVERS.

500 Colonists of all Nations required.

Messrs. SAMUEL HUGGINS and CO. having obtained from the President of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, by order of the Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works, of the Imperial Government of Brazil, the concession of a Tract of Land, with five leagues frontage on the River Uruguay, and extending inland ten leagues, its natural boundaries being the Rivers Nhucará on the North, and Santo Cristo on the South, with the intention of colonisation, hereby invite all good and honest men, of whatever nationality, to come and establish themselves, subject to the following advantageous conditions:—
The allotments will be given gratuitously, the measurement and placing of land-marks being paid by the Colonist. Each Lot will contain 300 'brazas' frontage, by 500 'brazas' deep, being about 300 English acres, more or less.
The situation of the Colony is in 27 deg 30 min. south latitude. The climate is exceedingly temperate and healthy. The soil is extremely fertile, producing in abundance corn, beans, wheat, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes, cotton, mandioca, &c. The Forest produces an abundance of excellent wood for building purposes, &c., such as cedar, louro, cabriuva, ipé, angico, &c. The yerba mate tree also abounds. The Rivers intersecting the Colony are very numerous, having sufficient fall to drive any kind of mill. All sorts of Game abounds, deer of different classes, wild hogs (jabali), armadillos (pacas), &c. In the Lakes and Rivers, ducks, geese, and fish of every kind, common to fresh water, are found. The classes of fruit trees comprise not only those usually found in the Tropics, but many varieties of European fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, &c.
The Colony is within the bounds of the Municipality of the "Cruz Alta," and belongs to the Parish of "San Angelo," where any person desiring information about the Colony may apply.
The interior of the Province is very thinly populated. It consists of dense virgin forests and immense tracts of clear land, with abundance of good pasturage. These Lands are chiefly inhabited by San Paulo cattle drivers, miners, and ambulant dealers in yerba mate. The trees which produce the latter belong usually to Government, and are let out at the rate of one rei (the twentieth part of an American cent) per 'braza cuadrada,' or about forty square feet. The inhabitants are generally very hospitable, and heartily agree with the colonists in their idea of settling and developing these rich and fertile districts. To the south of the Cruz Alto the country is well populated by rich planters and breeders of immense herds of horned cattle, horses, and mules.
Its means of communication are three:—1st. From Montevideo or Buenos Ayres to Salto, thence By steamer or river craft, to the Colony. 2nd. By steamer from Porto Alegre (Brazil) to Rio Pardo or Cachoeira, and from there by land to the Colony. 3rd. All travelling in bullock carts starting from Pelotas, Rio Grande.
The Society is expecting a large number of immigrants from different parts of England, some of which are already on their way out. They also expect out very soon some German families, and some of other nationalities. The present inhabitants of the Colony shall enjoy the same privileges as the intending Colonists.
All Lumber, Timber, or Wood of any kind fit for exportation, shall belong to the Colonists, and the owners of the Grant, in equal parts: the latter will provide means for conveying same to port of shipment; the other expenses of shipment, freight, &c., to port where said merchandise can be sold, shall be divided in equal parts between the Colonist and the holder of the Grant.
The intending Colonists must pay their own passage and expenses, in order to arrive at the Colony.
The Society cannot at present offer any other guarantee than the free cession of the land, foreigners of all nations enjoying all the advantages that can be offered to natives of the soil. When the Colonist takes possession of his lot he will receive a provisional title to same until the regular measurement be concluded, after which he will receive the legal titles properly drawn out and certified, from the owners of the Grant, or the Society which they represent.
The Society will give annual Premiums to those who produce the greatest quantity of cotton, sugar, rum, tobacco, grain, &c.
All cattle or other kine belonging to the Colonists will be pastured on lands belonging to the Colony, and set apart for the purpose, the expenses of same being defrayed by the Society or owners of the Grant.
The Society will always have its representatives at the Colony to receive the Colonists and distribute the Lands, and at the same time oblige themselves to supply all the agricultural implements that may be required, at the lowest possible price, and to do all in their power to promote the interests of the Colony, both individually and collectively. The Society will also supply cattle or other animals, at the following prices and conditions, viz.:- Cows with calf, $6 each; bulls untamed, $12 each; do. tame, $18 to $20 each; mules unbroken, each $5 to $10; broken, $18 to $20; colts unbroken, each $8 to $12; horses tame, $18 to $20; mares $1 50 cents; sheep, 40 cents. These animals can either be paid for in cash upon delivery, or by timber, lumber, or any other merchantable article produced on the premises.
To millers or manufacturers who may wish to establish factories of yerba, &c., the Society guarantee a square league of ground, either on the margin of the River Uruguay, or on any other river within the Grant at Colonist's option.
To those who establish saw mills two leagues will be given.
All sorts of workmen and artisans, especially furniture-makers and waggon-builders, are specially invited. They had better bring funds to some extent. Their interest and their property will be guaranteed by the Society.
The Colonists will observe and be kind enough to bring a few European Plants and Seeds.
Parties requiring further information can apply at the Saltena Steam Packet Office, where tickets can be obtained; or to the Agent,
JOSE P. WELLS.
No. 5, Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
Introduced and prepared by
ALFRED BISHOP,
Manufacturing Chemist,
17 & 18 SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, and far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavor as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavor and mild effect
N.B. The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes. and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlits Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered tha the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.
Also, BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY for SEA-SICKNESS, should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea. — 77,26pft,j1869

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

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LETTERS of CREDIT,
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Which is the success of the Season at the table, for its warming and stimulating qualities and for flavour is unsurpassed.
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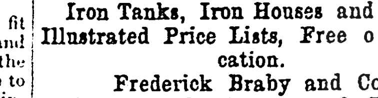

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Supply Pure Chemicals and all new Medicinal Preparations, including the following specialities:—
Pepsine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice, an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.
In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.
Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine in Powder, containing active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.
Chlorodyne (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.
Creasote—(Caution)—From Wood Tar, of which T. M. and Son are the only British Manufactures
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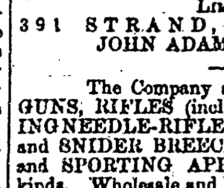

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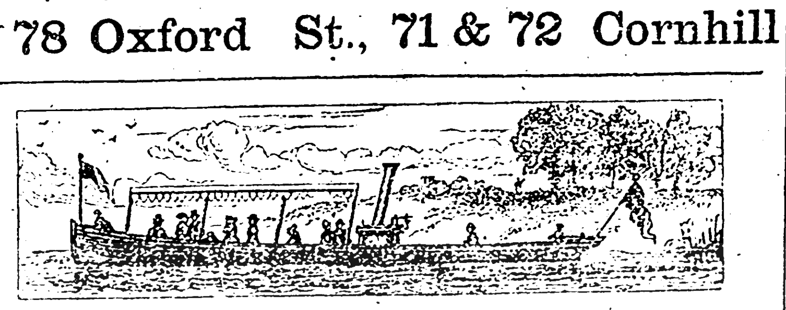

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BUENOS AYRES.

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The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling. in lotteries, and other frivolities
The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.
The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.
P. P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.c) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
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Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wished can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth | In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.
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This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten years, commencing 1st March 1868, will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London
Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this Port, for London or Continent at through rates.
Passage money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.
The MENDOZA will be despatched on Saturday Next, the 22d inst.
The CITY of LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected.
All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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CHLORODYNE,
and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
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CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases known as Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.
CAUTION—
BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "Times," July 13, 1864.
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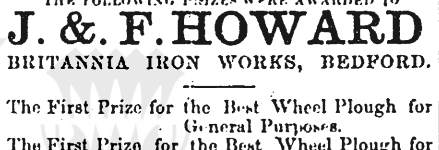

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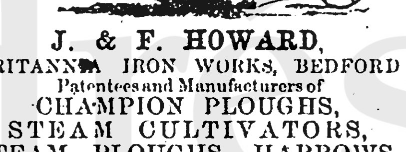

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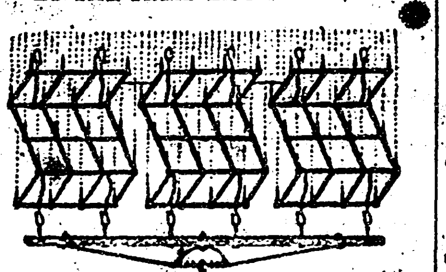

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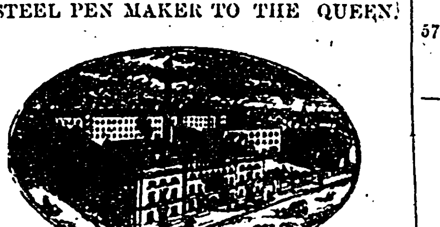

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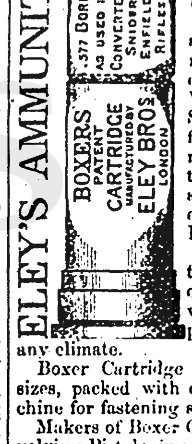


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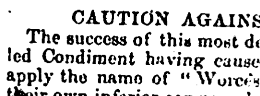

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