

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 2210 - NINTH YEAR BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1899. CIRCULATION 3000

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO. The office 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: 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 approved under the 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 party every three months, the depositors being permitted to draw the amount at any time, save when the party exceeds three hundred dollars or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank. Fifth—Bills or letters of credit drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Oriental, Paysandu, Rio de Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, Ecuador, 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. MANAGERS. January 1st, 1898.

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 per cent. IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in our favor, 12 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 6 per cent. Deposits on 15 days' notice, gold, 10 per cent. Do, do, do, paper, 10 per cent. Do, 30 days' do, paper, 10 per cent. Fixed deposits from P. P. MAUA & CO., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. Jan. 1, 1898.

ROSA Y LA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steamship Company, under the management of J. THOMAS & CO., COMMANDER, will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on 27th July. At Rio de Janeiro, the "Araucario" will meet with and will transfer to the crew 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 above-named day, as the "Araucario" will leave precisely at that hour. \* \* \* \* \* CARGO will, in future, be received on Board the "Araucario" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. The Royal Mail Steamship Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage: FARES: First-class to Southampton, £35 and upwards. Ditto, to Lisbon, £25. Ditto, to Rio de Janeiro, £20. Second-class to Southampton, £20. Ditto, to Lisbon, £15. Ditto, to Rio de Janeiro, £10. Third-class to Southampton, £10. Ditto, to Lisbon, £7. Ditto, to Rio de Janeiro, £5. RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months. A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Family Parties paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages. Persons desiring of paying the cost of Passage, from Europe to this Port, their respective relatives or family, in the most advantageous manner, may be arranged 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 43.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). CHIEF OFFICES: CALLE LAS VIEIRAS, MONTEVIDEO. GASTRO STREET, 21. 87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES. MAIN LINE: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, B. O. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Plaza Constitución, South BARRIO, Ferrari, Lomas de Zamora, Jenever, Glow, Almirante, San Vicente, Chacabuco. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH: Beltrán, San Fernando, Tigre, Olivos. MAIN LINE TARIFFS: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50 m/c, or \$42. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c, or \$18. GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFFS: Ten Words, exclusive of Address, \$50 m/c, or \$42. For every additional Ten Words, \$25 m/c, or \$18. From Central Telegraph Station to other Stations on the Line, \$25 m/c. Half of the Original Rates for every additional word. Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitución, and Six Squares from South BARRIO, and for every square beyond this distance One 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 sent from the Bands Oriental, also to Stations on the Northern Railway. NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFFS: From Buenos Ayres to Tigre, \$20 m/c, or \$15. For every additional Ten Words, \$10 m/c, or \$7. From Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Buenos Ayres, \$20 m/c, or \$15. For every additional Ten Words, \$10 m/c, or \$7. HOURS OF BUSINESS: Week-Days (including Fest.), 9 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 Montevideo for Rio and Genoa. NOTICE: For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line. By Order, JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

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LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista). Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserve Fund Jan. 1898 £1,500,000 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 the most valuable property in the most secure place for safe custody. Deposits—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to their order, or of withdrawal—Interest on the latter is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily paper. Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places: London, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario & Córdoba, Buenos Aires, March, 1899. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA, (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—1 per cent. On deposits in seven days' notice—1 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 14 days' notice—2 per cent. On deposits in 21 days' notice—2 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 28 days' notice—3 per cent. On deposits in 35 days' notice—3 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 42 days' notice—4 per cent. On deposits in 49 days' notice—4 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 56 days' notice—5 per cent. On deposits in 63 days' notice—5 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 70 days' notice—6 per cent. On deposits in 77 days' notice—6 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 84 days' notice—7 per cent. On deposits in 91 days' notice—7 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 98 days' notice—8 per cent. On deposits in 105 days' notice—8 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 112 days' notice—9 per cent. On deposits in 119 days' notice—9 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 126 days' notice—10 per cent. On deposits in 133 days' notice—10 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 140 days' notice—11 per cent. On deposits in 147 days' notice—11 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 154 days' notice—12 per cent. On deposits in 161 days' notice—12 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 168 days' notice—13 per cent. On deposits in 175 days' notice—13 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 182 days' notice—14 per cent. On deposits in 189 days' notice—14 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 196 days' notice—15 per cent. On deposits in 203 days' notice—15 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 210 days' notice—16 per cent. On deposits in 217 days' notice—16 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 224 days' notice—17 per cent. On deposits in 231 days' notice—17 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 238 days' notice—18 per cent. On deposits in 245 days' notice—18 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 252 days' notice—19 per cent. On deposits in 259 days' notice—19 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 266 days' notice—20 per cent. On deposits in 273 days' notice—20 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 280 days' notice—21 per cent. On deposits in 287 days' notice—21 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 294 days' notice—22 per cent. On deposits in 301 days' notice—22 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 308 days' notice—23 per cent. On deposits in 315 days' notice—23 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 322 days' notice—24 per cent. On deposits in 329 days' notice—24 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 336 days' notice—25 per cent. On deposits in 343 days' notice—25 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 350 days' notice—26 per cent. On deposits in 357 days' notice—26 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 364 days' notice—27 per cent. On deposits in 371 days' notice—27 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 378 days' notice—28 per cent. On deposits in 385 days' notice—28 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 392 days' notice—29 per cent. On deposits in 399 days' notice—29 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 406 days' notice—30 per cent. On deposits in 413 days' notice—30 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 420 days' notice—31 per cent. On deposits in 427 days' notice—31 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 434 days' notice—32 per cent. On deposits in 441 days' notice—32 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 448 days' notice—33 per cent. On deposits in 455 days' notice—33 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 462 days' notice—34 per cent. On deposits in 469 days' notice—34 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 476 days' notice—35 per cent. On deposits in 483 days' notice—35 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 490 days' notice—36 per cent. On deposits in 497 days' notice—36 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 504 days' notice—37 per cent. On deposits in 511 days' notice—37 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 518 days' notice—38 per cent. On deposits in 525 days' notice—38 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 532 days' notice—39 per cent. On deposits in 539 days' notice—39 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 546 days' notice—40 per cent. On deposits in 553 days' notice—40 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 560 days' notice—41 per cent. On deposits in 567 days' notice—41 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 574 days' notice—42 per cent. On deposits in 581 days' notice—42 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 588 days' notice—43 per cent. On deposits in 595 days' notice—43 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 602 days' notice—44 per cent. On deposits in 609 days' notice—44 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 616 days' notice—45 per cent. On deposits in 623 days' notice—45 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 630 days' notice—46 per cent. On deposits in 637 days' notice—46 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 644 days' notice—47 per cent. On deposits in 651 days' notice—47 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 658 days' notice—48 per cent. On deposits in 665 days' notice—48 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 672 days' notice—49 per cent. On deposits in 679 days' notice—49 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 686 days' notice—50 per cent. On deposits in 693 days' notice—50 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 700 days' notice—51 per cent. On deposits in 707 days' notice—51 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 714 days' notice—52 per cent. On deposits in 721 days' notice—52 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 728 days' notice—53 per cent. On deposits in 735 days' notice—53 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 742 days' notice—54 per cent. On deposits in 749 days' notice—54 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 756 days' notice—55 per cent. On deposits in 763 days' notice—55 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 770 days' notice—56 per cent. On deposits in 777 days' notice—56 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 784 days' notice—57 per cent. On deposits in 791 days' notice—57 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 798 days' notice—58 per cent. On deposits in 805 days' notice—58 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 812 days' notice—59 per cent. On deposits in 819 days' notice—59 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 826 days' notice—60 per cent. On deposits in 833 days' notice—60 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 840 days' notice—61 per cent. On deposits in 847 days' notice—61 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 854 days' notice—62 per cent. On deposits in 861 days' notice—62 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 868 days' notice—63 per cent. On deposits in 875 days' notice—63 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 882 days' notice—64 per cent. On deposits in 889 days' notice—64 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 896 days' notice—65 per cent. On deposits in 903 days' notice—65 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 910 days' notice—66 per cent. On deposits in 917 days' notice—66 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 924 days' notice—67 per cent. On deposits in 931 days' notice—67 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 938 days' notice—68 per cent. On deposits in 945 days' notice—68 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 952 days' notice—69 per cent. On deposits in 959 days' notice—69 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 966 days' notice—70 per cent. On deposits in 973 days' notice—70 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 980 days' notice—71 per cent. On deposits in 987 days' notice—71 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 994 days' notice—72 per cent. On deposits in 1001 days' notice—72 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1008 days' notice—73 per cent. On deposits in 1015 days' notice—73 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1022 days' notice—74 per cent. On deposits in 1029 days' notice—74 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1036 days' notice—75 per cent. On deposits in 1043 days' notice—75 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1050 days' notice—76 per cent. On deposits in 1057 days' notice—76 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1064 days' notice—77 per cent. On deposits in 1071 days' notice—77 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1078 days' notice—78 per cent. On deposits in 1085 days' notice—78 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1092 days' notice—79 per cent. On deposits in 1099 days' notice—79 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1106 days' notice—80 per cent. On deposits in 1113 days' notice—80 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1120 days' notice—81 per cent. On deposits in 1127 days' notice—81 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1134 days' notice—82 per cent. On deposits in 1141 days' notice—82 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1148 days' notice—83 per cent. On deposits in 1155 days' notice—83 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1162 days' notice—84 per cent. On deposits in 1169 days' notice—84 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1176 days' notice—85 per cent. On deposits in 1183 days' notice—85 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1190 days' notice—86 per cent. On deposits in 1197 days' notice—86 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1204 days' notice—87 per cent. On deposits in 1211 days' notice—87 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1218 days' notice—88 per cent. On deposits in 1225 days' notice—88 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1232 days' notice—89 per cent. On deposits in 1239 days' notice—89 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1246 days' notice—90 per cent. On deposits in 1253 days' notice—90 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1260 days' notice—91 per cent. On deposits in 1267 days' notice—91 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1274 days' notice—92 per cent. On deposits in 1281 days' notice—92 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1288 days' notice—93 per cent. On deposits in 1295 days' notice—93 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1302 days' notice—94 per cent. On deposits in 1309 days' notice—94 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1316 days' notice—95 per cent. On deposits in 1323 days' notice—95 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1330 days' notice—96 per cent. On deposits in 1337 days' notice—96 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1344 days' notice—97 per cent. On deposits in 1351 days' notice—97 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1358 days' notice—98 per cent. On deposits in 1365 days' notice—98 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1372 days' notice—99 per cent. On deposits in 1379 days' notice—99 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1386 days' notice—100 per cent. On deposits in 1393 days' notice—100 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1400 days' notice—101 per cent. On deposits in 1407 days' notice—101 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1414 days' notice—102 per cent. On deposits in 1421 days' notice—102 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1428 days' notice—103 per cent. On deposits in 1435 days' notice—103 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1442 days' notice—104 per cent. On deposits in 1449 days' notice—104 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1456 days' notice—105 per cent. On deposits in 1463 days' notice—105 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1470 days' notice—106 per cent. On deposits in 1477 days' notice—106 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1484 days' notice—107 per cent. On deposits in 1491 days' notice—107 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1498 days' notice—108 per cent. On deposits in 1505 days' notice—108 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1512 days' notice—109 per cent. On deposits in 1519 days' notice—109 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1526 days' notice—110 per cent. On deposits in 1533 days' notice—110 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1540 days' notice—111 per cent. On deposits in 1547 days' notice—111 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1554 days' notice—112 per cent. On deposits in 1561 days' notice—112 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1568 days' notice—113 per cent. On deposits in 1575 days' notice—113 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1582 days' notice—114 per cent. On deposits in 1589 days' notice—114 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1596 days' notice—115 per cent. On deposits in 1603 days' notice—115 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1610 days' notice—116 per cent. On deposits in 1617 days' notice—116 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1624 days' notice—117 per cent. On deposits in 1631 days' notice—117 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1638 days' notice—118 per cent. On deposits in 1645 days' notice—118 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1652 days' notice—119 per cent. On deposits in 1659 days' notice—119 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1666 days' notice—120 per cent. On deposits in 1673 days' notice—120 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1680 days' notice—121 per cent. On deposits in 1687 days' notice—121 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1694 days' notice—122 per cent. On deposits in 1701 days' notice—122 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1708 days' notice—123 per cent. On deposits in 1715 days' notice—123 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1722 days' notice—124 per cent. On deposits in 1729 days' notice—124 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1736 days' notice—125 per cent. On deposits in 1743 days' notice—125 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1750 days' notice—126 per cent. On deposits in 1757 days' notice—126 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1764 days' notice—127 per cent. On deposits in 1771 days' notice—127 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1778 days' notice—128 per cent. On deposits in 1785 days' notice—128 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1792 days' notice—129 per cent. On deposits in 1799 days' notice—129 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1806 days' notice—130 per cent. On deposits in 1813 days' notice—130 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1820 days' notice—131 per cent. On deposits in 1827 days' notice—131 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1834 days' notice—132 per cent. On deposits in 1841 days' notice—132 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1848 days' notice—133 per cent. On deposits in 1855 days' notice—133 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1862 days' notice—134 per cent. On deposits in 1869 days' notice—134 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1876 days' notice—135 per cent. On deposits in 1883 days' notice—135 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1890 days' notice—136 per cent. On deposits in 1897 days' notice—136 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1904 days' notice—137 per cent. On deposits in 1911 days' notice—137 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1918 days' notice—138 per cent. On deposits in 1925 days' notice—138 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1932 days' notice—139 per cent. On deposits in 1939 days' notice—139 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1946 days' notice—140 per cent. On deposits in 1953 days' notice—140 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1960 days' notice—141 per cent. On deposits in 1967 days' notice—141 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1974 days' notice—142 per cent. On deposits in 1981 days' notice—142 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 1988 days' notice—143 per cent. On deposits in 1995 days' notice—143 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2002 days' notice—144 per cent. On deposits in 2009 days' notice—144 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2016 days' notice—145 per cent. On deposits in 2023 days' notice—145 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2030 days' notice—146 per cent. On deposits in 2037 days' notice—146 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2044 days' notice—147 per cent. On deposits in 2051 days' notice—147 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2058 days' notice—148 per cent. On deposits in 2065 days' notice—148 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2072 days' notice—149 per cent. On deposits in 2079 days' notice—149 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2086 days' notice—150 per cent. On deposits in 2093 days' notice—150 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2100 days' notice—151 per cent. On deposits in 2107 days' notice—151 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2114 days' notice—152 per cent. On deposits in 2121 days' notice—152 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2128 days' notice—153 per cent. On deposits in 2135 days' notice—153 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2142 days' notice—154 per cent. On deposits in 2149 days' notice—154 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2156 days' notice—155 per cent. On deposits in 2163 days' notice—155 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2170 days' notice—156 per cent. On deposits in 2177 days' notice—156 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2184 days' notice—157 per cent. On deposits in 2191 days' notice—157 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2198 days' notice—158 per cent. On deposits in 2205 days' notice—158 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2212 days' notice—159 per cent. On deposits in 2219 days' notice—159 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2226 days' notice—160 per cent. On deposits in 2233 days' notice—160 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2240 days' notice—161 per cent. On deposits in 2247 days' notice—161 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2254 days' notice—162 per cent. On deposits in 2261 days' notice—162 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2268 days' notice—163 per cent. On deposits in 2275 days' notice—163 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2282 days' notice—164 per cent. On deposits in 2289 days' notice—164 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2296 days' notice—165 per cent. On deposits in 2303 days' notice—165 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2310 days' notice—166 per cent. On deposits in 2317 days' notice—166 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2324 days' notice—167 per cent. On deposits in 2331 days' notice—167 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2338 days' notice—168 per cent. On deposits in 2345 days' notice—168 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2352 days' notice—169 per cent. On deposits in 2359 days' notice—169 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2366 days' notice—170 per cent. On deposits in 2373 days' notice—170 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2380 days' notice—171 per cent. On deposits in 2387 days' notice—171 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2394 days' notice—172 per cent. On deposits in 2401 days' notice—172 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2408 days' notice—173 per cent. On deposits in 2415 days' notice—173 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2422 days' notice—174 per cent. On deposits in 2429 days' notice—174 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2436 days' notice—175 per cent. On deposits in 2443 days' notice—175 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2450 days' notice—176 per cent. On deposits in 2457 days' notice—176 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2464 days' notice—177 per cent. On deposits in 2471 days' notice—177 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2478 days' notice—178 per cent. On deposits in 2485 days' notice—178 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2492 days' notice—179 per cent. On deposits in 2499 days' notice—179 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2506 days' notice—180 per cent. On deposits in 2513 days' notice—180 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2520 days' notice—181 per cent. On deposits in 2527 days' notice—181 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2534 days' notice—182 per cent. On deposits in 2541 days' notice—182 1/2 per cent. On deposits in 2548

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.

196-CALLE VICTORIA-196

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI GABROCAIRE.

SOLIS OPERA COMPANY.

SIG. PESTALARDI'S Grand Opera Com.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.

Under the immediate patronage and presence of His Excellency the President Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO.

COLISEUM.

Tuesday Evening, 13th of July.

Introducing the latest Instrumental Solos, Songs, and Dances, Comedettes, Negro Fecundities, Burlesque Operas, &c.

Price of admission—500.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, Concert to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. [July 11]

OLISEUM

EL JUEVES 15 DE JULIO.

PRIMER CONCIERTO.

De la Temporada de Tres Funciones dada por Sr. GIUDITTA ALIERI.

Sr. OSCAR PFEIFFER.

Con el concurso de los Sres. F. Hernandez, Albornoz, Montevideo, Gvazoni, Guelli, Vignanello, y Allegro.

PROGRAMA.

PRIMERA PARTE.

MUSICA CLASSICA.

1. La primera y segunda parte del celebre Saptor de T. V. Hummel, para Flauta, Oboe, Saxofon, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabajo y Piano, op. 10, por los Sres. Montevideo, Gvazoni, Guelli, Vignanello, y Allegro.

2. Pista Simphonica de Chopin, op. 10, para Piano, por Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer.

3. Grande Polonaise, de C. M. Von Weber, por Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer.

Interval de 15 minutos.

SEGUNDA PARTE.

MUSICA MODERNA.

1. Cavatina de Simon Boccanegra, de Verdi—Contada por la Sra. Giuditta Alieri.

2. (a) Fado (F. Majo); (b) El Talo de Xerez. Nueva composicion por el Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer.

3. Cancion Napolitana, por la Sra. Giuditta Alieri.

4. Variaciones sobre motivos de Lucia, por el Saxofon, por el Sr. F. Hernandez.

5. There's a path by the river, cancion inglesa, por la Sra. Giuditta Alieri.

6. Grande Fantasia de Chopin, op. 10, para Piano, por Sr. Oscar Pfeiffer.

7. El magnifico Pano de Chikering—es de la casa de los Sres. F. Sprunck y Cia.

El precio del billete para persona por los tres conciertos es de 500.

El precio del billete para una persona por un solo concierto es de 250.

Los billetes se venden en la Libreria de los Sres. Macken, San Martin, 41; y en las Almacenes de Musica de los Sres. Emilio C. Ruiz, Bolivar 57; F. de S. y Dominga, Florida 10; Monguillat y Nelson, Florida 116; y F. Sprunck y Cia., Rivadavia.

ADVERTENCIA.—Las personas que desean oír el Saptor de Hummel, deben concurrir a la hora exacta, pues se comenzara por dicha pieza a las 8 1/2 en punto.

81,3p,1j13

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

THE FIRM, formerly known as that of Charles Brown, will for the future be carried on in partnership with Mr. Augusto Masoni, and will sign themselves as Masoni and Brown.

AGUSTO MASONI, CHARLES BROWN.

84,6j,1j11

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY, per Month..... 30

WEEKLY..... 20

PACKET EDITION, Single Copy..... 5

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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 andem, nil veri non andem dicere' Cicero.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, July 11,

Mail steamer Arno arrived: London 8th—Discount 4 per cent. Cotton gone up one-fourth to three-eighths Hides unaltered for sales. Tallow 4 1/4 to 4, going down.

Havre.—Hides little doing, prices unaltered; tallow the same. Wool fell in the auction sales, 10 cents for first, second, and third classes. Fine wool is firm and in demand, compared with April sales; defective and ordinary lots have fallen 15 to 20 centimes.

New York, June 11—Gold, 39 1/2; cotton, 3 1/4.

Paris—New disturbances, and suppressed.

Rio Janeiro—Barque Sheffield from Valparaiso to the River Plate lost west of the Straits—seven men drowned.

Montevideo, July 12, 4.15 p.m.

The Parana has arrived with dates to June 13th, and leaves tomorrow for the West Coast.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

The scandal now is of such magnitude that the authorities must interfere. The danger and inconvenience is too great to be allowed to continue. No city but Buenos Ayres would have suffered the matter so patiently. If the Municipal or Provincial authorities will do nothing, let President Sarmiento or the Congress order some practical engineer to take charge of the works and save the city from the present infliction.

Why not call a public meeting? The matter is more important than the independence of Cuba.

THE ARNO MAILS.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

CUBAN REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The Royal Mail Steamer Arno arrived in port yesterday morning. She brings English papers to 9th of June, and the following passengers:—Ramon Maroy de Gallo, 4 children and servant; Mr and Mrs Berg, two children, and servant; Miss C B Ayres and sister, A Riera, Formentini and wife, W W Stephenson, Trappes, Walker, Foulis, Dutton, Mason, Miss L Flugg, E Warberg, W Kemmiss, Messrs. R B Wilson and J G Wilson, P Moller, Cookson and servant, G Brown, Calcraft, Drogue, Torrent, J Mason, E Macdonald, J Caros, B Fernandes, M J Costa; J Feigo, J Franco Sautar J Garcia, J M do Prado, S Martins, E Rodrigues G Valles y Iglesias, C Perez, M G Fernandez, M F Barreiro, P F Neves, J N Bolon, R P Nunes, J F Nunes, D Socio y Magan, F P Y Martinez, D Serpe y Garcia, D Rodrigues, R X Bolon, R de Gogeroschea, Jomy, Pathares Sobrinho, Philippe de La Bandera, R Wodey, and Vonder Heyden.

Paris, June 8, Evening.

Yesterday evening great agitation prevailed in Paris. On the Boulevard Montmartre the traffic was very much impeded, and the crowd did not disperse until 2 o'clock in the morning. Seditious cries were raised, and projectiles thrown at the sergent-major de ville. A commissioner of police received a wound in the head. On the Boulevard Montmartre, which was the centre of the disturbance, all the cafes were closed, and several arrests were made. On the Boulevard St. Michael, in the Quartier Latin, where M. Henri Rochefort was one of the candidates, the excitement was equally great, but in nothing serious occurred. Some persons were badly bruised in the crush, but, contrary to the statement of the "Rapport," no death is reported.

At Nantes, yesterday evening, a great crowd assembled in front of the Prefecture, and a hostile demonstration was made against the elected candidate. Stones were thrown in at the gendarmes. The excitement, however, soon came to an end, and the crowd returned to their homes without the interference of the military.

Large and riotous crowds also gathered yesterday evening in Boudaux. A commissioner of the central police and several policemen were severely wounded. The gendarmes were therefore called out, and 57 persons were taken into custody. At two o'clock this morning the town was quiet. M. Forecade de la Roquette, Minister of the Interior, has addressed to-day a circular despatch to the Prefects, announcing that in the 59 elections where a second balloting was necessary, 30 of the successful candidates were either supported or opposed by the Government; 28, on the other hand, belong to the opposition, and the returns from the Second Circumscription of the Finistere have not yet come to hand.

The final results of the elections throughout France give a majority for the Government of 213. The third and Independent parties will be represented in the Chamber by 42 Deputies, and the Radical party by 35. The 'Temps' of this evening says that 200 arrests were made yesterday evening in Paris. According to the 'Public,' however, the number of persons taken into custody does not exceed 80, half of whom will probably be released to-night.

3.30 p.m.

The Bourse has been quiet. Rentes closed at 74.62c., or 15c. higher than yesterday.

Madrid, June 7.

The motion for the nomination of a Regent has been introduced in to-day's sitting of the Cortes. The motion will be formally read before the adjournment of the sitting, and the discussion of the question will be opened to-morrow. Tranquillity prevails at Madrid.

Madrid, June 8.

General Espinar telegraphed from Havannah at noon yesterday that perfect tranquillity reigned there. The spirit of the volunteers was excellent, in favour of Spain and the Government. He believed it to be unnecessary to send more troops considering the advanced season.

The Constitution was promulgated on Sunday last in all parts of the Peninsula with perfect order. The Regency debates are expected to commence to-morrow.

Alexandria, June 8.

The Sultan has conferred the title of Pasha on Sir S. Baker, in order to give a proof of the interest he takes in the success of the latter's expedition. The Nile has begun to rise.

St. Petersburg, June 7.

The son of the Czarewitch, born yesterday, has received the name of Alexander.

AMERICA.

[By Atlantic Telegraph.]

Washington, June 8.

At the municipal election here yesterday the Republicans succeeded in electing the collector, surveyor, and registrar. The latter and seven members of the city council are negroes.

The Radical negroes mobbed a Democratic negro, and attacked the police who were protecting him. The police used their revolvers, and dispersed the negroes, killing one and wounding many. President Grant, in response to an application of a delegation of the Georgian Republicans, has ordered the removal of the negro postmaster at Macon, who was represented as obnoxious to the entire white population. The National Depository at Santa Fe has been robbed of a quarter of a million dollars, and the person in charge of the building murdered.

President Grant has appointed a commission of seven members to investigate Indian affairs, with instructions to inspect the records of all Indian agencies, to superintend the disbursement of annuities, and to report on the best means of civilizing the savage tribes. Advice from Mexico to June 1, state that there is a great increase of crime throughout the country. According to Spanish accounts large bodies of Cuban insurgents have surrendered to the authorities. Quiet has been restored in Havannah.

New York, June 7.

Gold closed at 138 1/2. The highest quotation during the day was 139; the lowest 138 1/4.

Sterling exchange on London 109 1/2.

Five-Twenty United States Bonds, 1882, 122 1/2; ditto, 1885, 118 1/2; ditto, 1868, 110 1/2; Ten-Forty United States Bonds, 109 1/2.

Illinois 144; Erie 29 1/2.

Cotton—middling upland, 30 1/2.

Petroleum—standard white, 81 1/2.

Flour—extra State, \$5 70c to \$6 30c.

Corn—old mixed, 97c.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PARAGUAY.

LETTER IV.

Parana is one of the few cities in this Republic that has a history of its own; like most things, however, in the Plate, it has survived its importance. Time was when the dignitaries of the land, the foreign representatives, and public employes all had their household gods in this widowed town—coaches, liveries, and diplomatic whist parties, were then all the rage, and on the lonely bank where the humble washerwoman ekes out a sunny existence, the Talleyrands and Palmersons of South America have discussed the fate of the continent. Around the lonely Capitania at the waters edge, are clustered mud hovels of every calibre: here the passing steamer finds beef and vegetables, but the town is a mile and a half back on the hill, and Mr. Suarez, the chief merchant of the place, is now about to lay a tramway between the port and town, to conquer the distance. In 1864 we visited Parana, and saw the then great man of the place, Mr. Lorenzo Meyers; but he, like everything else associated with that place, has succumbed, and no one knows anything more of him beyond the debts he left behind. There is one thing however which will ever preserve the town of Parana in history; it was the place where Sr. Paranhos, the same who now goes to Paraguay, concluded the treaty guaranteeing the free navigation of the rivers to Brazil and friendly nations, and which formed the groundwork for the subsequent treaty with D. Carlos Antonio Lopez, the late President of Paraguay, which opened the river Paraguay to the free navigation of every flag. The history of these eventful times will doubtless do full merit to the statesmen of that period; but for us it was indeed an agreeable surprize to learn that the Brazilian diplomat on board claimed the honor of having wrung from old Don Carlos Lopez the keys of the finest highways of commerce on this or any other continent. Previous to the period we speak of, 1857, no foreign vessel could pass up the Parana river or upper Parana; even the North Americans in forcing the pass at Itapiru were fired on, and lost some hands on board the Water Witch.

To navigate the Paraguay or Upper Parana was as difficult as to travel through Paraguay without Lopez's permission, guards and forts, and prohibitions at every bend in the river. Sr. Paranhos, who came as special envoy of Brazil, went from Parana to Asuncion, and there after the most tedious delays and difficulties succeeded in concluding that memorable treaty of free navigation, a treaty not "para años," but "para Siglos," and with much truth old Don Carlos Lopez observed that the importance which he attached to the business was from the conviction that having once opened his river to the free navigation of the world, none could ever close it; prophetic words, which would have been duly weighed then before stretching a flimsy chain in front of Humaita. The papers and documents in connection with that memorable period, we had full time to peruse and study on board; they will ever for the historian stand a lasting monument of the genius and talent of a man which Brazil may well be proud of, Jose Maria de Silva Paranhos! Of the many distinguished men we have met during our editorial career, Sr. Paranhos stands 'par excellence' the first; he seems to have been born a statesman, rich in statistical lore, his views on even European topics are both comprehensive and exact, and we are free to confess that by far the most attractive feature of this special mission voyage was for us

the moments of free conversation which we enjoyed with this far seeing statesman; his notes exchanged with the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments on the subject of limits revealed a genius far ahead of his time; the folly of countries but half populated lighting and quarrelling about square leagues of desolate territories, is so ably defined by this Minister, that we were not surprized at an English writer characterizing these memorable despatches as papers of such high merits, that they would reflect honor on even the Council of Vienna. If we are permitted to judge Brazilian statesmen by the sample we have on board the Galgo, we confess we are not surprized at the national greatness of Brazil.

We started from Parana about 10 a.m., and soon came upon a cluster of ranchos called Los Espanoles—miserable hovels—behind which lies the Villa Urquiza. This place, some years ago, was a most thriving colony. Here Captain Forrest planted his cotton and ploughed up the country far and near; but Forrest, like all the other settlers about Parana, succumbed and fled to the States in a sailing vessel, heavily in debt. The cotton scheme proved a fitful dream, and the wheat and maize farms are now covered with the high weeds of a rank vegetation. A stretch higher up and we come to a pass where, when the river is low, Entre Riano horsemen swim across, but the pass is by no means as good as that of Diamante, which is below Parana and where Gen. Urquiza crossed over with his army in years gone by. We next sight a place called Conchillas, where on the very summit of the barranca, oyster shells of the largest dimension have been found. A miserable but caps the bluff, and in the distance we perceive a rather comfortable estancia-house, surrounded with trees. Hard by is a cattle corral in the last stage of dilapidation. We now come upon English territory; Dr. Perez, who is the consulting lawyer of the River Plate Bank, points out to us a splendid strip of land some three leagues frontage on the river, and running back several leagues. This fine property has a history of its own. It is known to the pilots as Cerro, but every lawyer in Buenos Ayres knows the title. It formerly belonged to a Sr. Vidal, then passed to his son-in-law, Mr. Despujy, who perished on the land from the bite of a rattlesnake, then passed into the hands of Señor Garcia, then to our landlord, Mr. Lezama, who finally, in squaring up accounts with the River Plate Bank, passed it over to Mr. Green. The cliffs hereabouts are high, and composed of argillaceous deposits of a reddish color, said to be a valuable quality, but, as a matter of course, turned to no use. Five years have passed away since we passed those cliffs, they are the same to-day as then. The busy hum of industry is never heard. In these parts nothing but islands—barren and dreary estancia lands. Nature shines forth in all her richness, but man, sluggish man has forgotten hereabouts his destiny.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The royal mail steamer Arno arrived in port this morning from Montevideo. The mails and papers were delivered at about two o'clock. The commercial news brought by this steamer is still of the same disastrous character. The price of average quality wool has again fallen considerably, as also tallow, although fine wools are represented as firm, and in fair demand. Trade in general is dull on the Old Continent, partly attributable to the approach of the autumn or holiday season. Renewed disturbances in France have been suppressed by the strong hand of the French Government. In Spain things are still unsettled. In another column will be found a full summary of the Arno's news.

The robberies of horses which have for some time been going on in such an extensive scale in the rural districts have induced the Provincial Government to take steps towards putting an end to them, which are in every way worthy of public support and approbation. A leading colleague has taken the Government to task on the decree issued by it in reference to this matter, which enacts that all horses destined for exportation must be countermarked with the brand of those selling them for that purpose, and that permits and certificates of proprietorship hitherto used to prove ownership are henceforth null as evidences thereof when the animals are meant for exportation. We agree with the 'Tribuna' in thinking that it is probably the administration of the law and not the law itself, which is at present at fault; but such being unfortunately the case, the measure taken by Señor Castro's Government is the very best that can be adopted under the circumstances, for it renders less necessary the interference of country justices, and reduces the interference of these active functionaries in the transaction of buying and selling the animals to a minimum. We feel assured that this measure, taken at the instance of the Rural Society by Sr. Castro's Government, will meet with universal approbation in the country districts, notwithstanding the contra special pleading of our influen-

cial contemporary, and that it will tend to effectually check a system of plunder from which the foreign estancieros and proprietors were, as usual, the greatest sufferers.

A crowded meeting was held on Sunday forenoon at the Franco-Argentine Theatre in Calle Cangallo by the friends of Cuban Independence residing in B. Ayres. The theatre was well filled, and the speeches were of the character usual on those occasions when freedom is the exciting theme. The meeting subsequently proceeded, with a banner and attended by a band of music, to the Plaza Retiro, where there were more enthusiastic speeches and vivas for the "Independence of the Queen of the Antilles!" the crowd separating peacefully at about four o'clock p.m.

We publish to-day 'in extenso' the programme of the Christy's Minstrels for their first performance in the Coliseum this evening, as also an extract from a Cape paper, which shows the hold on public favor obtained by this celebrated troupe in that Colony. Amongst the pieces set down are some of the choicest 'morceaux' from our English operas. Those desirous of securing seats had better go early, for the capacity of the Coliseum will be tried to its utmost this evening.

The state of the Boca has now become such, that unless something be at once done, the entire export trade of this city will some day soon be brought to a stop. Amongst the various projects brought forward from time to time for remedying this scandalous and gigantic evil, that now proposed by Mr. Younger seems to be the most practical, and to have attained the greatest amount of public favor. Let this scheme then be at once considered, and if approved, adopted without any further delay. In fact, further delay cannot be tolerated, unless we can afford to give up the export business altogether, till Mr. Madero's port scheme be finished. It is but useless reiteration we fear to remind the powers that be, that the Boca nuisance is both a disgrace to them and the country.

We received yesterday for our Museum a remarkable specimen of one of Dame Nature's freaks, in the shape of a gigantic leaf of a species of Indian corn. We should be happy to have a visit from any agricultural friend who may happen to be in town, and may desire to inspect it.

Messrs. Jorgo Peyro & Co., No. 266 Calle Cangallo, are now importing some first-class Spanish wines from Barcelona, especially a Vino Priorato of excellent vintage, suitable for a dinner wine or for invalids. It is wholly free from aguardiente, so commonly used in Spanish exported wines, and Messrs. Peyro find a good demand for it, as the price is much less than it has been accustomed to pay hitherto in Buenos Ayres for wines of this quality.

The North German Federal Parliament has just voted the sum of 100,000 francs for the purpose of raising the Legation of the Confederation in Buenos Ayres to a first class rank.

The 15th of September has been fixed upon by Government for taking the Census, and a decree has been issued ordering that day to be kept as a holiday. The census will be continued on the 16th.

The Rio de la Plata leaves to-morrow for Montevideo, taking a supplementary mail for the French packet.

We perceive by our exchanges that the shares of the Anglo-Argentine Mining Company are at a premium of 25 per cent.

News arrived at the Government House to-day of the election of Sr. Evaristo Lopez as Governor of Tucuman. He is one of the right sort.

We are now gratified to be able to state that many of the difficulties which usually beset the British Amateur Theatricals have been conquered, and that one of the most brilliant comedies of modern times is in rehearsal. The roles are in the hands of our old favourites, aided by new talent, and to crown all, some of the stars which adorn English society are to enhance the entertainment with their talents and grace, both histrionic and musical. We complain that our amateurs are too close, but we hope to discover more very shortly.

Madame Altieri Pfeiffer's first concert comes off on Thursday, and it is unnecessary to remind our dilettanti that the programme, which we have already noticed and publish to-day in another column, offers to musicians a treat not often attainable in this city. Madame Pfeiffer has, independent of her high musical abilities, many claims on the Buenos Ayrean public, who cannot have lost the recollection of the many brilliant appearances she made some years ago at the Opera House. For these reasons we augur for the concert on Thursday evening at the Coliseum a decided success.

Our attention has been called to a social abuse which, in our opinion, deserves the attention of the police authorities before it attains larger proportions. We allude to the exhibition in the kiosks in the Plazas, notably in that in the Plaza Victoria of photographs of a most disgustingly immoral nature. It is really a painfully suggestive sight to witness the number of idlers surrounding these kiosks all

day long, waiting patiently for their turn to inspect these photographs, and still more painful is it to witness amongst the gazers, boys, children we may say, of tender age. There are enough, and to spare, of facilities for immorality in this, as in all great cities, without allowing the diffusion of additional poison through these kiosks. We must not have an imitation of Holywell Street in this city, and we urgently call Mr. O'Gorman's immediate and serious attention to this matter.

The tertulia given on Thursday night last by our good friend D. Carlos Escurra at his residence in Calle Tucuman was a most brilliant and successful reunion, remarkable for the number of foreigners present. Nothing could exceed the attention paid to the guests, numbering above one hundred, by the host and his family, and dancing was kept up till the sun made his appearance on Independence day. An additional attraction was added to the evening through the presence of the Christy Minstrels, who were presented to Mr. Escurra, and made themselves most agreeable during the evening by singing and playing many of their best pieces. Mr. Norton's magnificent clear voice, and Mr. Steele's really wonderful execution on the piano produced marked sensations of pleasure and astonishment amongst the guests.

Our obituary to-day contains the announcement of the death of Francis Russell, Esq., at Parana, after a long illness. The deceased was a member of an old County Limerick family, and nephew to F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P. for that county. Although but a short time in this country he was universally known and respected by the foreign community, as is fully proved by the flattering tribute paid to his memory by the local Parana press. Most sincerely do we join in the condolence due to his young widow and her family on their bereavement.

The people of the town of Mercedes in this province, tired out by the petty tyrannic exactions and remissness in the discharge of his duties exhibited for a long time past by the Juez de Paz of that town, have at last taken the law into their own hands and expelled that functionary from the town. So excited and indignant were the people that we have been told the offending magistrate had to fly for his life. We have on former occasions heard many complaints from Irish and English estancieros residing in the neighbourhood of the conduct of this official, and we hope the present energetic action of the people will act as a warning to the Provincial Legislature, and ensure for the people of Mercedes the appointment of a successor to him, who will understand better the duties and responsibilities of such an important post.

Mr Chiarini has just arrived from Montevideo for the purpose of contracting with the Municipality for hiring a large extent of the Plaza 25 de Mayo for the purpose of erecting a temporary Circus and Hippodrome with the view of giving equestrian performances. We hope an arrangement will be come to, and we think it likely that such will be the case, as Mr Chiarini is both able and willing to pay for the privilege he asks for. In every country under the sun the Circus is a popular institution, and we should much approve of a good one being established here.

A goodly number of people paid our friend Watson a visit on Friday and Sunday to enjoy the extra good things provided by him for the occasion. The old adage about "those who expect," &c., received a most decided contradiction, for those that went both expected and received everything they could possibly desire in the 'gourmand' line.

The Panama arrived in Montevideo yesterday at 3 p.m., and was announced to sail for Valparaiso to-day.

Our brother editor did not arrive on Sunday, as was expected, having gone up early last week to pay a visit to his Royal Highness Count D'Eu at Headquarters. He was to have left Asuncion on Sunday, and we expect him here to-morrow.

General MacMahon arrived on Sunday from Asuncion, and we again salute him on his arrival. The money brought by General MacMahon from Paraguay is mostly intended for the payment of workmen in the service of President Lopez. The amount is said to be 30,000 dollars.

The new fountain played on Friday for the first time. The effect of both playing simultaneously added greatly to the effect of the fetes, though the pressure of water seems to many not to be quite strong enough.

Commissary Biedma of the 13th Section was awakened on Sunday morning at about 3 o'clock by hearing a noise in his room. He seized his revolver and fired, the flash of his pistol revealing three gachos, who stabbed at him with their daggers several times, Sr. Biedma defending himself with a chair, and shouting for help. After a further attempt to wound Sr. Biedma they decamped, without doing him any injury.

We learn on good authority that the partner of one of the wealthiest native merchants will shortly give a magnificent party to his friends and relations at his residence in Calle Belgrano, on

the occasion of the christening of his child. We are informed that the preparations are on a scale of great magnificence, and as the house is remarkably well adapted for the purpose, a great deal may be done at a small outlay. The supper is to be provided by the talented Ncarrio, who is acknowledged to be one of the most recherché cooks in town. We hope to be able to give a full account of this interesting event, as the editors of the 'Standard,' we hear, are to be provided with an invitation.

THE "TIMES" ON THE HAND-BOOK.

"A Handbook of the River Plate," by Messrs. M. G. & E. T. Mulhall, the editors of the Buenos Ayres "Standard," gives the most practical and recent account yet furnished of those countries, comprising Buenos Ayres, the Upper Provinces, Bauda Oriental, and Paraguay. It contains particulars of the various land grants for European immigrants, the projects and concessions for public works, the progress and prospects of mining industry, statistics of the foreign population, Customs' duties, moneys, weights, &c., and instructions to emigrants, together with all the leading points most useful to persons contemplating either a business visit or a permanent settlement in these regions.

RANDOM READINGS.

I have often called attention to the way in which public money is squandered by some of the rural Municipal Corporations. Those who may have doubted my assertions should read the statement of one of the members of the Lobos Corporation published in the 'Tribuna' of the 26th of June. I have been myself a member of one of these Corporations, and, like the Lobos member, always found myself in the minority whenever I proposed anything of real utility. I once proposed the introduction of a threshing machine to be hired to farmers at a nominal rate. I was told the money that would purchase the machine would be required for squibs and fire-crackers. I endeavoured in vain to prove that flour was better than squibs. After an hour's warm discussion the question was put to the vote and lost. On another occasion, as member of a Church-building Committee, an influential nabob of the district applied for some of the funds of the new church to deck out the old church with certain ornaments, an organ, &c. The committee is composed of eight members, and six of these went to the meeting with the intention of voting for the nabob's application; the seventh, although not conformable to the petition, agreed, through the nabob's influence, to remain silent on the subject; consequently, I was left alone to battle with all my colleagues. It so happened that the money was lodged in the Bank, and could not be taken out without my signature. I declared that I would sooner cut off my right hand than sign a cheque for money not intended for the building. I was afterwards thanked for being so obstinate. If members of Municipal Corporations would act in the same spirit when voting away the public money, the public and their own consciences would thank them.

Many districts, have 200,000 dollars yearly revenues, all of which is thrown away on tom-foolery. If half this sum were applied yearly in every district to agricultural interests, our hamlets would spring into towns, and our towns into cities. Governor Castro should interfere and take the matter in hand: without his interference we will go on spending the municipal revenue, in all the State, on nonsense until doomsday.

Yankee day was a dull day in the camp: the stars and stripes were weeping, and the heavy tears wet some parts of the camp thoroughly.



