

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS OF STEINWAY AND SONS.

Mr. A. BUSSMEYER Has been appointed this day our sole Agent for the Sale of our Pianos in the Argentine and Uruguay Republics.

PIANOS Of this celebrated Manufacturer, unrivalled for beauty and power of sound, and strength of construction, are now constantly at hand.

A. BUSSMEYER, 10 Calle Florida, 167, 3p, Jan 19

\$3,000 REWARD.

M A R E S.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

From the Estancia de los Sañones (Galpones Grandes), Partido de Rancho, 15 HALF-BRED MARES, belonging to and bearing the Mark of Wilford Latham, Esq., Chacra de los Alamos, Quilmes.

There are Three Tordillos, One Tostado, and the others Sañones and Corollas. 173, 3p, Jan 19

GEORGE REVELL.

LETTER of importance for you at No. 57 Calle Defensa. 170, 3p, Jan 19

FLOOR DEL PLATA LODGE.

The Brothers of the above Lodge are respectfully informed that on Monday next, the 24th inst., a summoned Meeting will take place, when the attendance of the Brothers is earnestly requested.

By Order. 174, 3p, Jan 19

CHACRA IN ROSARIO.

For Sale, 600 by 3,000 yards, nine or ten square rods in and sown with alfalfa.

For particulars apply at No. 107 Calle Parque. 175, 3p, Jan 19

TO LET, at 210 Calle Reconquista, Three Rooms, with boarded floors, Furnished or Unfurnished; one of them with windows to the street. 178, 10p, Jan 19

TO LET, a Furnished Room. Apply at No. 82 Calle Parque. 166, 3p, Jan 19

WANTED, a middle-aged, respectable Woman, for general housework. She must know how to iron. Apply at No. 22 Calle Cerrito to-day (Wednesday), from Twelve to Two o'clock. 169, 3p, Jan 19

WANTED, a Situation by a Married Couple, in town or camp. The Man as Coachman or General Servant; the Woman as Cook or Housemaid. Good references can be given. Address "Married Couple," at the Office of the Standard. 171, 6p, Jan 19

WANTED, a Situation in a Merchant's Office, an Englishman, who understands a little French and German. Address J. R., at this Office. 168, 3p, Jan 19

PER MAIL.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, W. R. Garden 2, Edward Hurley, C. J. Delmege, H. Flood, John Gillespie, James Machen, Thomas W. Lewis Reeves, E. H. Banker.

REGISTERED LETTER

For John Cashman, at No. 48 Reconquista. ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. St. M. A., R. N.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, per Month 20 PACKET EDITION, Single Copy... 5 Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per annum)..... \$2 Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10.

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 falli audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

(Hector Varela to THE STANDARD.)

S. Nicolas, January 13, 1870.

Pavon arrived here at 1.30 after pleasant passage. People assembled along coast cheering on our passage. Pavon stops here all day waiting gunboats, French, Spanish, Italian, with Ministers, which lag behind. In the night proceed to Rosario, where disembark to-morrow morning after breakfast.

Montevideo, Jan. 18, 1870, 5.30, P.M.

Paper opened at 4, and closed at 5 dis.

Six thousand ar. wool, classified as good; at \$2 70c.

Business dull.

Weather hot.

French packet Amazonas just arrived. Her news not yet ashore.

C. R. Horne, Montevideo, to J. P. Boyd & Co.

Copernicus quarantined here, and leaves on Thursday.

Montevideo, Jan. 18, 1870, 1, P.M.

The Copernicus has arrived. She has been placed in quarantine, but will leave for B. Ayres on Thursday.

In the Times of the 20th December the following telegrams are published:—

PROPOSED EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

Berlin, Dec. 19.

France has proposed disarmament at St. Petersburg, Vienna, Florence, Berlin, and it is supposed at London.

AMERICA.

Washington, Dec. 18.

The Senate, by 49 votes against 9, has passed a bill providing for the re-assembling of the old legislature of Georgia, to include the negro members, and declaring the ratification of

the suffrage amendment by that legis-

lature to be a condition which must be fulfilled previous to the admission of the Georgian delegation to Congress.

New York, Dec. 18.

Gold closed at 120½; the highest quotation during the day was 120½—the lowest 120¼.

Sterling exchange on London, 108½. Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the usual sales of gold to be omitted on Tuesday and Friday for the present week.

The New York Herald announces that the United States have leased Samand Bay, for 50 years, at 150,000 dollars in gold per annum. The first payment, it adds, was made by the Government Commissioner, who returned yesterday in the frigate Albany.

The New York Times states that Mr. Motley, the United States Minister in London, has induced the British Government to accept a proposition for the transfer of the negotiations on the Alabama claims to Washington.

Reports are current that Mr. Fish, the Secretary of the Treasury, will soon resign his post.

New York, Dec. 20.

Gold closed at 120½.

Sterling exchange on London, 108½.

Cotton, middling upland; 25½.

Flour, extra state, 6.10 to 5.70.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 18, Evening.

After some discussion, the Legislative Body ratified to-day the election of M. Leroux.

The election of the Duke de Rivoli was declared valid without discussion.

December 20.

The election of M. Audré was declared valid.

The Emperor gave an audience to General Banks, who leaves to-morrow on his return to America.

SPAIN.

Madrid, December 18, Evening.

The Cortes discussed to-day the interpellation moved on Saturday last by Señor Castelar on the conduct of the Government during the suspension of the constitutional guarantees.

Señor Hngasta replied on behalf of the Government, and in his speech he illustrated the Communist tendencies of the late insurrectionary movement.

ITALY.

Florence, Dec. 19.

It is stated that the Duchess of Genoa intends requesting explanations of the Spanish Minister here relative to the recent speech of General Prim in the Cortes on the subject of the choice of her son, Prince Thomas, for the Spanish throne.

Rome, Dec. 19.

The death is announced of Cardinal Pentini.

There are now, therefore, 16 Cardinals' hats at the disposal of the Pope, but it is asserted that his Holiness will not appoint any Cardinal during the Council.

December 20.

To-day the Pope received 600 French subjects at the Vatican. He delivered to them an allocution on the virtue of humility, and gave them his blessing. The response, we are told, was loud applause.

Manchester Trade Report, Dec. 20.

The upward tendency of prices in this market appears for the present checked, only a small business being transacted to-day in either yarn or cloth; prices remain without change, as producers being well under contract are not willing sellers.

Liverpool Cotton Market, December 20.—Dull market, and irregular prices for America.

December 18.

Wool Market.—The public sales held in our local wool market on Wednesday last did not attract much attention, the attendance of buyers small and the quantities sold, less than one-third of what was offered. The descriptions disposed of were Lima, Chile, Egyptian, and some River Plate skin-wools, and which brought fair prices. Imports of foreign this week 2,318 bales; previously 176,039. Total 278,357 bales.

Liverpool, Dec. 26.

No alteration in River Plate produce.

Havre, Dec. 26.

Cotton calm. Hides unsteady.

Wool without alteration.

London, Dec. 19. Evening.

Tallow.—The market has been dull at 46s. 3d. on the spot, 46s. to 46s. 3d. for December, 46s. for January to March, 46s. 3d. for March, 46s. for April to June, 46s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. for October to December, 1870.

London, December 20, Evening.

The English Funds opened at an improvement of ½, on receipt of the telegram regarding the French proposal for a disarmament, and were steady throughout the day. The Paris Bourse improved about ½.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—

"Troops continue to be moved about the country with great activity, and military arrangements are made with as much vigilance as if a campaign were expected. The sessions' courthouses and workhouses are in some places used as barracks."

Rio, Jan. 13.

Exchange, 19½ to 19½.

Sovereigns, 12\$200 to 12\$300.

IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The estancieros of Banda Oriental are setting a good example to those of Buenos Ayres by offering land, seeds and provisions for 12 months to all new arrivals, on condition of cultivating a wheat farm of 40 acres and giving ¼ of the crop to the estanciero.

In this manner emigrants arriving at Montevideo find ready employment, and we read that the estancieros of Cerro Largo sent last week for 400 laborers and their families.

As yet the rich proprietors of Buenos Ayres have done little or nothing towards introducing settlers into their immense territories. If the estancieros understood their own interests they would be only too glad to see their lands populated, and the mode now adopted in Banda Oriental is the best that can be imagined.

We see the working of the Santa Fé colonies: it is attended with such prosperous results that many of the colonists who came here penniless a few years ago are now rich. Why can we not have 100 colonies in Buenos Ayres? The only difficulty is, that the millionaires and landed proprietors are not men of public spirit; they keep in idleness more than half the territory of the province.

There are 24 estancieros who possess in the aggregate 1184 sq. leagues of land, or about 8 million acres, equal to one-fourth the area of England. From the returns of the various partidos in the Handbook, we find the chief landed proprietors in Buenos Ayres are—

Table with 2 columns: Name, sq. leagues. Anchorena 225, Ramirez 16, Diaz Velez 90, Echeguenca 16, Vela 87, Castaño 16, Fernandez 58, Rufino 16, Miguens 56, Molina 15, S. Valiente 56, Arana 15, Lezama 51, Casalluis 15, Alzaga 49, Salas 15, Peña 39, Aucha 14, M. de Hoz 38, Balcarra 14, González 38, Cascallares 13, Iraola 38, Seraldino 13, Ramos Mija 36, Basualdo 13, Uzué 34, Vial 13, Lanza 25, Dorrego 13, Cobo 23, Videla Dorna 12, Lebir 32, Alvarez 12, Peryera 30, Elia 12, Saavedra 29, Hornos 12, Terrero 28, Ochoa 12, Rodriguez 27, Senillosa 12, Carranza 26, Carranza 26, Carliana 12, Subiaurre 26, Saravia 12, Ezeiza 26, Arzac 12, Peralta 26, Bell 12, Girado 26, Lynch 12, Acosta 23, Baudrix 11, Yagüe 23, Belgrano 11, Pardo 23, Portuguez 11, Aguirre 21, Lezica 10, Areco 21, Lumb 10, Llavallol 20, Newton 10, Udaquiola 20, Fair 10, Silva 20, Guericco 10, Piñero 20, Elizalde 10, Olivera 18, Otamendi 10, Toledo 18, Machado 10, Herrera 18, Barbosa 10, Parravicini 17, Gibson 10.

Making a total of fifty estancieros, who possess 2,019 square leagues, a territory capable of supporting a population of five million inhabitants.

Meantime, we have an agglomeration of able-bodied idlers and mendicants in the town.

At present the city population is becoming so dense as to cause much uneasiness. Mr. Coghlan shews that Buenos Ayres is much more thickly inhabited than London, although he estimates the population below what the Census gives. Thus London has 26,048 persons to the square mile, while Buenos Ayres has, according to Mr. Coghlan, 31,000, or, according to the census, 45,500.

Moreover, this is an evil which is every day on the increase, for we have an average of 400 emigrants landed here daily, and more than half of them remain in the city. It is manifestly the interest of the country, and also of the emigrants, that they should be started as farmers and not left to idleness, poverty, and vice in the crowded "conventillos" of the town.

Public health, public morals, and public safety require of the authorities to take action in this sense. Let Governor Casto call a meeting of the above-mentioned estancieros, and show them what their own interests and those of the community suggest.

If something be not done, and that quickly, these remarks of ours will be called to mind when it is too late.

THE EMISSION BILL.

The discussion in the Chambers on the subject of the new emission of metallic notes is not devoid of importance. It was very generally said that the bill was passed "nem con" through the house, but this is incorrect, and some very pungent remarks were made by Mr. Deputy Lanuz, which we translate at foot.

That so important a measure as the one in question should be framed at the bank, revised at the Government house, and passed with a questionable celerity through the Chambers without a single dissentient voice, would speak indeed badly for our public spirit.

The subject in question loses nothing of its importance by an open discussion, and the fact that none of our colleagues have thought proper to treat on it, proves that either they are altogether unacquainted with such subjects, or like editors in general, monstrously hard up and praying for an easy money market.

Of course all those who deal in money, and whose gains depend on a high rate of interest, feel annoyed that just as the money market was getting extremely tight and interest rates ranging at and over 18 per cent, per annum, the whole game of the money lenders should be spoiled by a measure which rests more upon policy than principle; but the Bank of Buenos Ayres is

fighting the cause of the merchant, the

trader, the operative, the public in general. Seven per cent. per annum and no surrender, is the motto of the bank, and much of the prosperity of this city is due to the success of the Directors.

There is really no legitimate business in Buenos Ayres that can pay 18 per cent. per annum, and when money even approaches this value both the Government and the Legislature are justified in adopting measures to reduce the rate.

Only a few days have passed since the passage of this bill, and yet the market already shows its beneficial influences; wools which had fallen in price from \$5 to 10 m/c, per arr, have again regained their buoyancy, and business in general feels the impulse. Had the Provincial Bank nothing to do with the Government, its resources would be amply sufficient for the commerce of Buenos Ayres; but whenever the Minister is hard pushed for money, or finds it impossible to negotiate a loan elsewhere, he invariably recurs to the bank; and the present measure has been called for more by the large sums needed for to pay the troops than any extreme liberality of the Bank in the line of discounts.

Mr. Lanuz's remarks are after all much to the point, and merit attention. When the bill was introduced in the Deputies, it was discussed then and there without sending it for consideration to the Committee, the debate on the general question then arose, and Mr. Lanuz said, that he wished to hear what the Minister had to say on the subject, in order to explain the reasons of the Government in proposing this measure.

The Minister replied that the reasons were so obvious that it was quite unnecessary to repeat them, everyone knew them; the great activity and increase of trade has caused a scarcity of money, and this has rendered it impossible for the bank to be able to attend to all applications, this has caused a sudden rise in the rate of interest and a fall in the price of produce. In order to avoid a crisis, the Bank Directors applied to the Government to propose the present bill, namely, to increase the emission of metallic notes from 4 millions to 6 millions; furthermore, the present measure could be justified on the plea of former laws empowering the National Government to make loans from the bank, all the loans had been made without the bank being obliged to use the two millions authorized. Further, more, the state of the bank is at present so prosperous as to fully justify the measure.

Sr. Lanuz replied that he was not going to refuse his vote for the measure, but he wished to avail of the present opportunity to show up the danger of authorising these emissions. The real cause of the emission is, that the bank is in rather a critical condition; he for one would not limit the emission to two millions, but make it at once four millions, because the securities held by the bank, unrealizable, amount to \$15,000,000 pats. Moreover it should be known that it is not the loan to the Government that has placed the bank in this position, but the advances of the bank to the Western Railway; that the Minister had stated that the bank did not require the money, but that twenty-five days had not elapsed yet the contrary was proved; he voted therefore for an emission of four millions instead of two millions.

The Minister replied that all Mr. Lanuz's remarks about the state of the bank were incorrect; that the position of the bank could not be more prosperous, and all Mr. Lanuz's apprehensions about a crisis are dreams; the position of the bank is unshaken, and the institution is destined to work great good for the country; the bill in question had nothing to do with the state of the bank, or the state of the railway, the latter appears to be the most salient point of the deputy; the bill is not by any means to save the bank, but merely to convenience the commerce of the place, and enable the bank to give greater accommodation.

Sr. Varela viewed the matter differently from Sr. Lanuz or the Minister, respecting the reasons for this measure. In his opinion the cause of the tightness of money was solely due to the increase of population and of trade, and to prove this he showed by figures the scarcity of money, and the necessity of increasing the circulating medium to keep up with the immigration, which he estimated at 40,000 that arrived last year, and allowing for each one \$250 m/c per month.

Sr. Lanuz replied that he wished to say nothing against the bank, but that in his opinion there were other remedies less objectionable than an emission, and that he was well aware that the two millions were not for the bank but the public.

After this the bill was put to the vote and passed.

STOPPING THE COACHES.

The moment that Pres. Sarmiento sets foot in Rosario he will be presented with a very emphatic petition from the people of Cordoba, and another from the merchants of Rosario, relative to the inconvenience caused by the stopping of the coaches all over the Republic. Similar petitions are being prepared in the various Provinces and towns of the interior, and it is now generally believed, that the Govern-

ment is determined to remedy the evil

caused by the insane act of Congress. We translate from the Patria of Rosario the following:—

"All communication with the Interior is now cut off: no passengers, no mails. It is not time now to talk about the frontiers or keeping back the Indians, or mending the roads: the fact of the mail-coaches being stopped surpasses every other subject in importance. Fifteen days ago the Iniciaidores suspended their coaches, being unable to pay expenses from the receipts of passengers. Travellers are brought to a stand-still everywhere. Merchants can neither send down their orders nor receive their goods, and this inconvenience will be more keenly felt at B. Ayres than elsewhere. There it was that hitherto they made their purchases, but now the provincial dealers will go to Chile. Petitions are on foot in various quarters, at the mercantile circles of the Republic are thrown into the utmost confusion. The merchants of Buenos Ayres should be foremost in pressing the matter on the National Government. When we see a well-organized company like the Iniciaidores forced to give up the business, and in spite of their large capital, obliged to shut their offices, we may rest assured that there is no hope of any other company being formed to take their place."

The Reforma of Rosario says the people are most indignant about the coaches being stopped, and adds:—"Misfortunes have come upon us in a heap. To crown matters the mail-coaches are stopped in all the Provinces. Since the 1st of January we have not received a dollar from the interior, nor is there much chance of any for a time. The dealers up the country have a fine pretext for not meeting their engagements: there is no means of sending down money. Formerly every diligence from the Provinces brought us monthly 20,000\$ (\$3,500 sterling); now if we deduct 20,000\$ from the receipts of Rosario monthly it is pretty clear we shall come to a crisis before long. It is ridiculous to suppose that a new company of Mensajeros can be suddenly got up to take the place of the Iniciaidores. Meantime the Nat. Government is not aware of the clamor and confusion all over the upper Provinces. The merchants are resolved to agitate the matter and urge President Sarmiento to adopt measures for remedying the evils brought on us by Congress. Commerce, agriculture and industry are paralyzed, and the crisis that is at hand threatens to be a fearful one. The few days already elapsed have caused immense injury; what will it be if this situation be prolonged? Let the merchants of Rosario take the thing in hand with a strong will, and shew Pres. Sarmiento, who is a very clear-headed man, that the stopping of the coaches brings us to the verge of ruin and calls for instant remedy."

BANDA ORIENTAL.

IMPORTANT TO IMMIGRANTS.

An influential estanciero named Lucas Urrutia writes from the town of Treinta-Tres, Department of Cerro Largo, to the Committee of Immigration in Montevideo, offering the following inducements and information for the guidance of immigrants.

"Treinta-Tres, Jan. 8th, 1870.

"This place is admirably suited for hard working people who wish to employ themselves in agriculture. The town stands on an eminence about a mile distant from the confluence of the Xerbal and Olimar, and a port could easily be formed about 10 leagues off the Cobollati, which falls into Lake Merim, whence steamboats can reach Rio Grande and the ocean. There is an abundance of wood and water about these camps, and the land is so fertile that wheat gives 18 to 20 for one. We are only 2 day's journey from Montevideo by mail-coach, and now there is a good Balsa across the Olimar for the passage of cattle, passengers and vehicles.

"This town was marked out in 1857, on a grant of a square league, and has at present 1500 inhabitants (mostly Spaniards) with 92 well built houses. Each building lot covers ¼ acre, and is sold for \$12. The town consists of 121 manzanas, with intersecting streets 20 yards wide.

"The chacras or farm-lots around the town are 20 cuadras or 40 acres each, and are offered at \$30 (\$6 sterling) on condition of being at once cultivated. Any poor people who have not capital to begin will receive food, farming implements, material for a house, &c. for the 1st year, which they can repay out of the proceeds of their crops.

"Hands are so scarce out here that we pay 12 cents for a lb. of potatoes, and maize costs \$5 to 6. The consumption of flour in this department is over \$25,000 worth per an., besides the demand for our Brazilian neighbors. There are mills at Melo to grind the corn.

"If we could raise wheat on a large scale the Brazilians would be good customers: whenever any comes from Montevideo they buy it. At the same time we are just as much in want of peons to mind cattle, to make bricks, and for all other kinds of work. Several artisans would also do well here, such as a tailor, a barber, a silversmith, &c.

Our new church, 120 feet by 30, is nearly finished, and we have also a good cemetery, public schools, prison, police-office and other public buildings. The schools are attended by 110 children, but the teachers' salaries are in arrears. We have a fine lime quarry near the town, and about 3 leagues distant there is a kind of stone which makes excellent floors.

"Send me out 30 or 40 families. I will pay their expenses out here, and find them in house, provisions, seeds and implements for one year, giving each of them lots of 30 to 40 acres for wheat growing and also some cows and sheep so as to keep them in meat and enable them to make cheese and butter. The conditions are that they pay the expenses of the 1st year and give me one-third of their crop each year for the 4 years of our partnership: at the end of that term they will have to return me the same number of cows and sheep that I gave them, but the increase will be theirs.

Lucas Urrutia.

news of importance except the propos-

al mad eby the French Government for a general European disarmament, which it is said finds acceptance from the other great powers. The last public auction sales of Colonial wools passed off quietly, fair prices being obtained for:—River Plate sorts; imports of this article have fallen off considerably, which tends to keep values steady. The market for tallow is reported as dull. A summary of news brought by Copernicus will be found in our telegraphic despatch from the sister city.

The Paraguayan loan has not the slightest chance of being placed in this city, nobody will touch it with a tonge. It is said that according to agreement with Brazil on the formation of the Triumvirate Government, the power to raise loans was reserved. Sr. Paranhos is said to have assured the Provisional Government that in case Sr. Beldoya could not succeed in Buenos Ayres, Brazil would find the money required.

The people of Soata, in Colombia, were terribly frightened in the month of November last by two shocks of earthquake, followed by a shower of some peculiar substance resembling lava, but hitherto unknown to science; it is supposed to have been ejected from a neighboring volcano.

The Police Department has called for volunteers for the force, to raise it to the number lately sanctioned by Congress. This is a good opportunity for respectable able-bodied foreigners who may not be able to obtain other employment: The men are to receive \$600 a month and two suits of clothes in the year.

A gentleman travelling on the Western Railway a few days ago was robbed by some nimble-fingered fellow—passenger of 25,000 paper dollars, which he incautiously had placed in the back pocket of his coat. The thief is still at large.

A curious story is published by a leading colleague. A man of decent appearance entered the head office of the Lottery a few days ago and presented for payment a quarter of the ticket that had gained the first prize. It was at once discovered that the numbers on the ticket had been changed, and the police were sent for. On being taken to the police station the prisoner is said to have offered the constant half a million of dollars to be set free, saying that he was a well known merchant in this city; but the policeman, greatly to his credit, refused, and lodged his man safely in prison. We are anxious to hear the end of this somewhat singular affair.

Several English estancieros, whose properties lie in and around Fralito Muerto, intend inviting H.E. President Sarmiento to a banquet during his stay in their neighborhood. Elaborate preparations have been made by our countrymen to give the Chief Magistrate a reception worthy of the occasion and the country; upwards of 3,000 Bolivianos have already been subscribed by them to defray the expenses of the fête. Mr. Oranfund will no doubt furnish our readers with a graphic description of the affair.

A drunken coachman caused a disturbance at Belgrano on Sunday and assaulted a number of gentlemen with a clasp knife; he was fortunately knocked down and secured before he could injure anyone.

The names inscribed on the Civic Registers on Sunday last were more numerous than for a long time past; next Sunday is the last day for the registering of voters.

The Italian Opera Company of the Colon Theatre will, it is said, pay Montevideo a visit next week, and give a series of performances at the Solis Theatre.

The treaty of amity and commerce between Chile and this Republic which has been so long pending has come to a dead lock. Our friendly neighbour wishes "to have both ends of the stick," and the Chilean Foreign Minister lays down as a "sine qua non" that the produce of each country must be admitted duty

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU & Co.
101-Cangallo-103
Buenos Ayres.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & 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 Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and as

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 depositor 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 interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & 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 Mau & 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, 1870.

P. P. MAU & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar, and pays interest on the same.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes 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.

P. P. MAU & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

RIVER PLATE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
[LIMITED.]
NAMES OF STEAMERS:
CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will sail on Monday, the 17th. The MEDWAY is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

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.

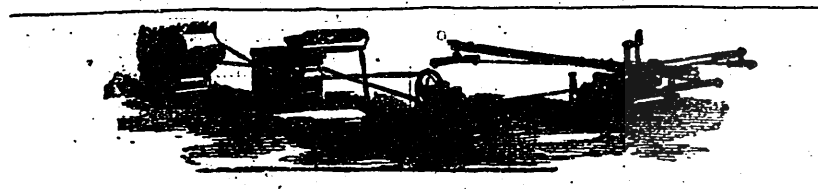
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours before arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £36; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

All LETTERS must be paid up to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker
42 Calle San Martin.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
Manufactured by
RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD,
ORWELL WORKS,
IPSWICH.

9, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

George Ransome and Co., Agents and Representatives throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture, renowned for the recognised superiority of their Patent Threshing Machines for which they obtained the First Prize at the Exhibition of 1867, also Prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and in many other European countries; have in Stock and offer to the Public—

Portable steam engines, steam and horse power, thrashing-machines, elevators, portable mills, ploughs of various kinds, reaping machines, horse racks, dressing and winnowing machines, and Indian chaffers.

Also they are prepared to take orders for stationary engines, self-moving steam engines, steam ploughs on Fowley's patent system, circular and horizontal saw, centrifugal pump, barrows, grubbers, field rollers, crushing rollers, horsehoe portable mills, lawn and rolling machines, mowing and feeding machines, and pig trough, and everything necessary for agriculture.

Catalogues, drawing, price lists, &c., can be had free on application at Messrs. George Ransome and Co., Calle San Miguel, Parana; and Mr. Felipe Schwartz, Engineers, 6 Calle San Luis, near La C. a. Amarilla, Buenos Ayres.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

JOHN EXSHAW.

Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.

Each Bottle is enclosed in a metal envelope, the numerous cords of which, without apparent beginning or end, unite in a leaden medal, bearing the name—

JOHN EXSHAW.

Sole Importer and Agent in Buenos Ayres.

J. VEDERE.

314—CALLE RIVADAVIA—314

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS,
AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:

MOLLER and CO.,
CALLE RECONQUISTA 144. 72,3pmj23

English Drapery Establishment,

J. R. MURDOCH & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER FULTON AND CO.)

57—Calle Defensa—57

MDCCCLXX.

A Happy New Year to Everybody.

The Proprietors of THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT in wishing the Compliments of the Season to the Public in general and the Community at large, beg to thank their numerous Customers for the liberal support they have received from the opening day up to now, at the same time they beg most respectfully, but emphatically to state, that on and after the 1st of January, 1870, there will be no more credit given.

TERMS.....AL CONTADO. dec31

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCURIANO & Hijo.
314 CALLE CUYO.

For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer AMERICA, Captain BOSSI. Will leave this port every Tuesday and Saturday, at six p.m., carrying passengers and cargo, returning on Mondays and Fridays. —dec12

HART'S ROOMS,
632 CALLE FLORIDA—632.

Bass and Ind. Coombe and Co.'s Ales, on Draught or in Bottle in Glass and Lead.

Guinness and Porter's Stout.

The finest and most "recherché" Wines.

American and Family Drinks.

A first-class English Billiard Table, by the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, with all their latest improvements.

632 Calle Florida—632

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST
81—CALLE SUIPACHA—81.

Heals great plagues in again introducing him self after an absence of six years to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All operations performed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation gratis. 128 xp.

AT THE ENGLISH BAZAAR,
61 CALLE FLORIDA.

Now Landing ex RIVERPLATE, 10 CASES OF PRAS BREADSTADS, 6 CASES OF PRAS BREADSTADS, 40 CASES OF GLASS WARE.

COHEN AND JOSEPH, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SAILMAKER—36 CALLE CANGALLO

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toles, sails, yales, sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

FRANCIS QUINTIN, Proprietor. 326, xp29

MANUAL DE LA ESTENOGRAFIA RACIONAL DE LEOPOLDO ARENDS

PARA EL USO PARLAMENTARIO Y POPULAR.

Por C. Moeller Ingran.

"The most perfect system now in use."—A. Von Humboldt in a Letter to L. Arends.

PABLO E. CONI, Printer and Publisher, 107 Calle Peru, Montevideo—G. BEHRENS, 101 Zuzula. —dec1

ISAAC WRIGHT HOPKINS

Information wanted of the whereabouts of the above Person, who arrived in Montevideo, from New York about 13 years since. The last trace of him was, that he had joined the army under General Venancio Flores some seven or eight years since.

Any information would be very gratefully received by either leaving word with the Editors of the "Standard," or addressing Dr. Bourse, Montevideo, Dec. 26, 1869. 27,16,pmj26

5000 Pesos

DE GRATIFICACION

Se da al que entregue la manda de yeguas y caballos que desaparecieron el 15 de Noviembre de 1869 del Puesto Copeda, Estancia Yiamont en San Vicente; todos llevan la marca arriba pintada habiendo perdido muchos caballos de esta marca durante 1869 por consecuencia de ellos que se entregan en dicho Puesto.

54,1m j6

WILL RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE

It removes Dandruff and all impurities from the head, and prevents the hair falling out.

It promotes the growth and strength of the Hair, giving it the lustre and health of youth.

CRANWELL, Chemist,
30—Rivadavia—30.
W. CRANWELL & CO.,
139 26 de Mayo.
Montevideo. 103,1m,jan14

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, Frankfurt, Prussia. The only Extract of Meat analysed, and warranted to be genuine, by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorized by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat; it is to be had at Sassenberg and Co., 114, Calle Reconquista.

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

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

WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER TIME-TABLE.

Station	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Montevideo	6.00	7.00	8.00
San Pedro	6.15	7.15	8.15
San Juan	6.30	7.30	8.30
San Carlos	6.45	7.45	8.45
San Mateo	7.00	8.00	9.00
San Martin	7.15	8.15	9.15
San Antonio	7.30	8.30	9.30
San Felipe	7.45	8.45	9.45
San Isidro	8.00	9.00	10.00
San Lorenzo	8.15	9.15	10.15
San Rafael	8.30	9.30	10.30
San Vicente	8.45	9.45	10.45
San Juan	9.00	10.00	11.00
San Pedro	9.15	10.15	11.15
San Juan	9.30	10.30	11.30
San Carlos	9.45	10.45	11.45
San Mateo	10.00	11.00	12.00
San Martin	10.15	11.15	12.15
San Antonio	10.30	11.30	12.30
San Felipe	10.45	11.45	12.45
San Isidro	11.00	12.00	1.00
San Lorenzo	11.15	12.15	1.15
San Rafael	11.30	12.30	1.30
San Vicente	11.45	12.45	1.45
San Juan	12.00	1.00	2.00
San Pedro	12.15	1.15	2.15
San Juan	12.30	1.30	2.30
San Carlos	12.45	1.45	2.45
San Mateo	1.00	2.00	3.00
San Martin	1.15	2.15	3.15
San Antonio	1.30	2.30	3.30
San Felipe	1.45	2.45	3.45
San Isidro	2.00	3.00	4.00
San Lorenzo	2.15	3.15	4.15
San Rafael	2.30	3.30	4.30
San Vicente	2.45	3.45	4.45
San Juan	3.00	4.00	5.00
San Pedro	3.15	4.15	5.15
San Juan	3.30	4.30	5.30
San Carlos	3.45	4.45	5.45
San Mateo	4.00	5.00	6.00
San Martin	4.15	5.15	6.15
San Antonio	4.30	5.30	6.30
San Felipe	4.45	5.45	6.45
San Isidro	5.00	6.00	7.00
San Lorenzo	5.15	6.15	7.15
San Rafael	5.30	6.30	7.30
San Vicente	5.45	6.45	7.45
San Juan	6.00	7.00	8.00
San Pedro	6.15	7.15	8.15
San Juan	6.30	7.30	8.30
San Carlos	6.45	7.45	8.45
San Mateo	7.00	8.00	9.00
San Martin	7.15	8.15	9.15
San Antonio	7.30	8.30	9.30
San Felipe	7.45	8.45	9.45
San Isidro	8.00	9.00	10.00
San Lorenzo	8.15	9.15	10.15
San Rafael	8.30	9.30	10.30
San Vicente	8.45	9.45	10.45
San Juan	9.00	10.00	11.00
San Pedro	9.15	10.15	11.15
San Juan	9.30	10.30	11.30
San Carlos	9.45	10.45	11.45
San Mateo	10.00	11.00	12.00
San Martin	10.15	11.15	12.15
San Antonio	10.30	11.30	12.30
San Felipe	10.45	11.45	12.45
San Isidro	11.00	12.00	1.00
San Lorenzo	11.15	12.15	1.15
San Rafael	11.30	12.30	1.30
San Vicente	11.45	12.45	1.45
San Juan	12.00	1.00	2.00
San Pedro	12.15	1.15	2.15
San Juan	12.30	1.30	2.30
San Carlos	12.45	1.45	2.45
San Mateo	1.00	2.00	3.00
San Martin	1.15	2.15	3.15
San Antonio	1.30	2.30	3.30
San Felipe	1.45	2.45	3.45
San Isidro	2.00	3.00	4.00
San Lorenzo	2.15	3.15	4.15
San Rafael	2.30	3.30	4.30
San Vicente	2.45	3.45	4.45
San Juan	3.00	4.00	5.00
San Pedro	3.15	4.15	5.15
San Juan	3.30	4.30	5.30
San Carlos	3.45	4.45	5.45
San Mateo	4.00	5.00	6.00
San Martin	4.15	5.15	6.15
San Antonio	4.30	5.30	6.30
San Felipe	4.45	5.45	6.45
San Isidro	5.00	6.00	7.00
San Lorenzo	5.15	6.15	7.15
San Rafael	5.30	6.30	7.30
San Vicente	5.45	6.45	7.45
San Juan	6.00	7.00	8.00
San Pedro	6.15	7.15	8.15
San Juan	6.30	7.30	8.30
San Carlos	6.45	7.45	8.45
San Mateo	7.00	8.00	9.00
San Martin	7.15	8.15	9.15
San Antonio	7.30	8.30	9.30
San Felipe	7.45	8.45	9.45
San Isidro	8.00	9.00	10.00
San Lorenzo	8.15	9.15	10.15
San Rafael	8.30	9.30	10.30
San Vicente	8.45	9.45	10.45
San Juan	9.00	10.00	11.00
San Pedro	9.15	10.15	11.15
San Juan	9.30	10.30	11.30
San Carlos	9.45	10.45	11.45
San Mateo	10.00	11.00	12.00
San Martin	10.15	11.15	12.15
San Antonio	10.30	11.30	12.30
San Felipe	10.45	11.45	12.45
San Isidro	11.00	12.00	1.00
San Lorenzo	11.15	12.15	1.15
San Rafael	11.30	12.30	1.30
San Vicente	11.45	12.45	1.45
San Juan	12.00	1.00	2.00
San Pedro	12.15	1.15	2.15
San Juan	12.30	1.30	2.30
San Carlos	12.45	1.45	2.45
San Mateo	1.00	2.00	3.00
San Martin	1.15	2.15	3.15
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San Felipe	1.45	2.45	3.45
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San Lorenzo	2.15	3.15	4.15
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