



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JOHN BUTLER requests his Friends to accompany the remains of his late daughter, Ellen Butler, who died at Pilar, January 16, 1876, to be transferred to the Family Vault, at the Recoleta, from the Parque Station, Friday, the 21st inst., at Twelve o'clock. There will also be Carriages waiting at Cannon Fahy's, No. 48 Calle Reconquista. -Jan 20.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1876. A choice Selection of Valentines just received from London.

MACKERN, BROTHERS, 44-San Martin-44 180, 5p, Jan 20

HANNAY'S ROYAL ALMANAC FOR 1876.

MACKERN, BROTHERS, 44-San Martin-44 179, 3p, Jan 20

T. R. BROWN, 278 CALLE PIEDRAS, Arbitrator, Average Sater, and Surveyor. Commission Merchant and Shipping Agent.

AL COMERCIO - Pango on a conocimiento que he trasladado al registro de generos de la calle Victoria Nos. 137 y 139 a la de Rivadavia 329 y 331. Carlos F. L. Schulz. Buenos Aires Enero de 1876. 6p, Jan 20

CALLE 25 DE MAYO No. 190. A FONDA, For the Sale of Beds, Blankets, and Cooking Utensils, and also for Household Furniture.

FOR SALE, The Town of San Vicente, TWO HOUSES, with fine, spacious apartments, built on the most modern style, with great solidity, will be sold in Lots to suit Purchasers.

OFFICES TO LET, Four Offices, alongside the Bolon, Nos. 114-118 CALLE SAN MARTIN. Rent moderate. The Offices can be seen at any hour.

TO LET, For Single Gentlemen, Two Furnished Rooms, Sala and Bedroom, the former with windows to the street, in a private family, where no other lodgers are kept. Rent very moderate. Apply at 183 Calle Corrientes. 187, 3p, Jan 20

IRON GATE, WANTED, a large, heavy IRON GATE, about 12 feet high, 10 feet wide. Apply at this Office. -3p, Jan 20

PER MAIL, Mr. Joseph Anderson, W. B. Gordon, 2, Edward Hurley, C. J. Delago, H. Wood, John Gilliespie, James Machen, Thomas, W. Lewis, Reeves, E. H. Bankart, Edmund Dillon, H. S. Grigg.

REGISTERED LETTER, For John Gashman, at No. 48 Reconquista.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISEMENTS, Sr. M. A., R. N.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD, DAILY, per Month, \$30. WEEKLY, per Month, \$10. PACKET EDITION, per Month, \$20.

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 in falda, nil veri non audiam dicere" Cicero.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY, (G. P. Crawford to THE STANDARD.)

Rosario, Jan. 19, 1876, 4.30, P.M. Arrived at 12.30. Reception most enthusiastic.

Mole, barranca, azoteas, covered with dense crowds. Cabal and authorities came aboard. Sarmiento and party landed, and walked to Municipality, followed by a compact crowd, amid clouds of dust.

Immense cheering, and showers of flowers. So hearty a demonstration never seen before. Storm raging now.

(LATEST PER AMAZONAS) Montevideo, Jan. 19, 1876, 6.30, P.M.

Grave fears of a Fenian rising in Ireland. Dr. Temple has been consecrated Bishop of Exeter.

Official reports state Cuba to be quiet. Steamers of large draught have passed through the entire length of the Suez Canal.

Russia is about to adopt the metrical system. Nothing later from Spain. The Amazonas, on arrival, was placed in quarantine.

Yesterday one of her passengers died aboard, and it is reported another is seriously ill; she leaves for Buenos Ayres to-night. Paper closed at 6 dis.

Nothing doing. Weather stormy. Overend, Gurney, & Co., Bank prosecution: Verdict on the 22nd of Dec returned "Not Guilty."

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY, (Councillor Paranhos to the Brazilian Minister in Buenos Aires.)

Asuncion, Jan. 14, 1876. General Camara met and completely destroyed, on the 11th inst., in the vicinity of San Pedro, a force of 600 men under Colonel Genes.

Particulars of the fight are not yet to hand. Some of the enemy's spies who have fallen into our hands declared that Lopez ordered them to cross the Apa. His force is now reduced to 1500 men. Romero was shot with some other officers, and the mother and brother of Lopez are close prisoners.

THE ABOLITION OF THE POST-OFFICE. The blow which Congress has dealt the country by the stoppage of the diligences throughout the interior proves the peculiar character of our legislators. It is really surprising that after all the revolutions that have taken place in this country and the perennial ballot box system of our institutions, we never can succeed in getting the right men to represent the people.

Here we have a Congress composed for the most part of "provincianos," men who come from distant parts of the Republic, who it is to be supposed must necessarily know the value of diligences throughout the Interior, actually stopping the only means of conveyance of which the country could boast. Were Congress composed purely of Porteños we could account for the blunder, but the Provincial members have a sweeping majority in both houses, and such a question as the present which solely concerns their own interests, could only be voted by the Provincianos themselves.

The sufferings of travellers, the stoppage of trade, and the direct blow to commerce which this scandalous act of Congress has caused, appeals to us with an evidence which is irresistible. From the provinces there is one chorus of complaints which we trust will reach the ears of our travelling President; something must be done, and done immediately to remedy the evil which Congress has caused.

The jockey post-boy system of our benighted legislators has had a trial and proved a melancholy fiasco; letters, papers, parcels, merchandise, all lie huddled about at post houses and pulperias, whilst travellers are Congress-bound in mud hovels and ranchos, destitute of every means of conveyance, save the well known "shank's mare."

President Sarmiento during his sojourn in Rosario, may by an edict, re-establish the coach system, and again set in life the paralyzed trade of the country; we may have diligences again plying from town to town, and horses, jackasses and mules in abundance at every post house, but there his power stops. He cannot rid us of the men who have created the difficulty; these free and enlightened representatives must meet again in May, and none can tell what kindred measures will next occupy their attention.

Clear it is that a house of Congress that will shut up all the means of conveyance throughout the country, is fully equal to any violent measure that may shake the very country to its base, destroy all the acknowledged objects of Government, and render unavailable to the general community the few paltry natural gifts of which the country boasts.

We must prepare ourselves for something sublimely ridiculous next session, something that will play the d—l right out with the country and astound Europe—perhaps the abolition of the Post-office—this would be a capital move, as it would at once teach the gauchos the necessity of the telegraph and railway train. Diligences are but agents of Post-offices; since we abolish the diligence why not also abolish the Post-office, the system is antiquated, and the sooner Mr. Postmaster Posadas is sent about his business the better.

If the individual labors of Argentines lead to prosperity, fortune and private wealth, well may we say that their combined efforts produce a diametrically contrary effect. The Argentine as an individual is as capable of pushing his way in life and securing an independence, as any foreigner in the country—individually he is a good and active member of society—but collectively, the truth must be told, Argentines are nowhere: their Chambers, Legislatures, Congress halls, Municipalities, what are they, but wretched failures? We appeal to Argentines themselves for a verdict—Look at this monstrous law of Congress stopping the only means of conveyance throughout the country, and establishing in their place mounted post boys or couriers, simply because there is a Jockey Club in Buenos Ayres and jockeys are the order of the day.

What more terrible evidence of stupidity than this could be given. Look at this Congress, what it costs the country to support, every member draws on an average \$800 sterling per annum, and for this enormous outlay what does the country receive? Look at the courts in this country, whether civil or criminal, and measure, if possible, their cost to the country, and their utter inefficiency to protect the

people's rights, or even to punish crime! Look at our wretched bungling Municipalities, impotent to do anything save to squander money. Do not all these bear us out in our theory, that no matter how good or excellent or gifted the Argentine may be as an individual—an Argentine corporation, whether legislative or otherwise, is at best but a humbug.

CALFUCURA'S ULTIMATUM. It is surprising how little attention is given by the public and the editors of the official papers to the alarming fact that Calfucura, the most powerful Cacique of the Pampas, has broken off friendly relations with the Government, refusing to receive the usual monthly supplies for his people, and sending in an Ultimatum to the effect that if the garrisons be not withdrawn from the new line of frontier he will declare war.

To our idea Calfucura is quite right. We know nothing of his personal qualities or character, but in the present case all the merits seem to be on his side. What right has the Argentine Government to seize 2,000 square leagues of Indian territory without giving compensation to the aboriginal inhabitants, who have been for centuries undisputed masters of the Pampas? If we would follow the example of the United States we should make a treaty and deed of purchase whenever we infringe on the territory of the Indians. From the time of William Penn down to the present the utmost good faith has been observed by the Americans in all their relations with the red skins of the backwoods. A different code of morality has been practised in South America by the Spanish settlers and their descendants; need we wonder that the results have been widely different?

Far from seeking to reclaim or civilize the Indians every successive Government of Buenos Ayres has treated them in some manner as wild beasts, and as such to demoralize them still more the frontier dealers make it a practise to intoxicate them when they come in with the skins of the chase, so as to plunder them with impunity. Then again the ranks of the Indians are recruited from escaped criminals and murderers who are sent to serve on the frontier and take this mode of escaping from justice.

It cannot astonish us that the Ranqueles, Pehuelches and other Patagonian tribes are plunged in barbarism almost beyond hope of reclamation. But it is humiliating for Buenos Ayres that our frontiers are swept from time to time by the savages, who carry off not only horses and horned cattle but also the wives and daughters of the settlers. More than that, it is a disgraceful outrage on the rights of property for the Government to annex Indian territory from time to time, without making any arrangement with the Caciques and their people.

An Indian Department should be instituted at the Government house, copied after the model of that at Washington; good faith should be religiously observed and strictly enforced in all dealings with the Indians, captives should be ransomed at any cost from their hands, and every inducement ought to be offered for furthering agricultural pursuits and Christian instruction in the *tolderias*. Fire-arms and intoxicating liquors should be kept from them, and a reward given for every escaped criminal they bring back to justice.

Now that the Paraguayan war is over, the Government has time to turn its attention to this all-important matter. The cost of an Indian Department such as we propose might be set down at £200,000 per annum, a trifle compared to the immense benefits that would accrue to the country.

As matters now stand it is possible we shall have the Indians making a descent next week on Azul or Bragado, devastating with fire and sword, and then clearing out with their booty. It would hardly be right for the Government now to abandon the new line of frontier just established, but it would be easy to come to terms with Calfucura and the other caciques, instead of bringing on a dangerous Indian war.

THE PARAGUAYAN SURVIVORS. The destruction of Paraguay is the most complete that we have seen in modern times. Nothing remains of the Paraguayan people but a crowd of famished women, reduced to the most appalling misery. It is a mockery to talk of the Allies having given liberty to the country: they have converted it into a howling wilderness and before long the birds and beasts of the forest will be the sole occupants of the villages of the interior. Those of the native women that have sought shelter in the tents of the Brazilian soldiers are spared from a dreadful death by famine; but we have the most heart-rending accounts every day of numbers of poor creatures dying by the roadside and in the very suburbs of Asuncion.

Whenever the Brazilians withdraw from the country [as they will probably do some day] the distress will be even greater and we may expect in a few years to find Paraguay depopulated. The traveller who meets at intervals in the Gran Chaco the remains of the old Jesuit missions is forcibly reminded of the flourishing settlements that existed centuries ago in places now desolate. In the next century who that visits Paraguay will believe that a contented, industrious and thriving race of people once inhabited

that country? History will preserve a record of the nameless heroes who defended their country with the last drop of their blood, and who refused to accept quarter from their invaders. But this is almost all that will remain.

It seems a rather extravagant morality to find fault with the Brazilian army for taking the Paraguayan women into their encampment: the poor creatures must otherwise have perished of hunger and exposure, and considering all the circumstances of the case it is not so wonderful that the women should conform themselves to their new masters, in the same manner as the Sabine women did with the founders of Rome. Let those who wish to discuss the propriety of such conduct do so. There is however, an urgent duty that calls for instant attention, namely to render assistance to the unfortunate women and children that are dying of hunger, in and about Asuncion. The Paraguayan triumvirate is unable to feed them. Why does not the Government or people of Buenos Ayres send up a couple of steamers to bring them down? The women who came with the Nat. Guards are happy and well-pleased: they are moreover, laborious, and would do well in the camp districts. Would it not be better to bring down some more of those that are starving in Paraguay?

BOLSA REPORT. Gentlemen, The "Camara Sindical" and Board of Directors of the Bolsa Company have summoned you to the usual General meeting, in order to lay before you the state of its affairs, give an account of their administration, and proceed to the election of parties to fill the place of those members who retire.

The "Camara Sindical" would have wished not to confine itself in its annual report to a mere relation of the normal state of the Company's affairs, but to present you with a practical result of its endeavours to give greater accommodation to the members, while through the construction of a new building or altering the present one for every day the necessity for doing something in this respect becomes more obvious.

But, as you may remember, the efforts made were rendered abortive by the indifference displayed by the majority of the shareholders. The resolution adopted by them for the enlargement of the building having been rejected by the members present at the meeting called to consider the matter.

The following are the accounts:— ASOCIACION DE LA BOLSA DE COMERCIO. RECEIPTS. Subscriptions due since 1868 \$ 48,350

Subscriptions received in 1869 485,000 Letters 4,117 Balance of subscriptions for 1869 70,000

Less balance of 1868 to be collected by the Association 607,577 646,977

PAYMENTS. Salaries as follows:— \$ 48,000 Manager 30,000 Registrar 26,070 Commission, 5 per cent. 6,000 Clerk 18,800 Porter 18,800 Servant 18,800 Sundry 7,200

Presented at the end of the year:— Registrar \$ 8,000 Clerk 2,000 Porter 2,000 Servant 2,000 Extras 1,000 10,000

Sundry:— Printing Price Current 4,800 Do. Annual Report, receipts, cards, &c. 1,850 Books, paper, &c. 3,781 Telegrams 11,087-4

Montevideo Correspondent 7,600 Subscription to newspapers 7,405 Periodicals 2,292 Gas 700

Steno tax 1,680 Notes on entrance slate 3,800 Manifests of vessels 3,800 Servants' clothes 3,900 Six benches for the 'salon' 6,050 Three tons coal 1,650 Salto de Mendigos 1,000 Minor expenses 4,701

To be divided:— Reserves fund 10 per cent. \$ 433,192 Empresa del Edificio 90 per cent. 298,733-4 731,925-6

EMPRESA DEL EDIFICIO. RECEIPTS. Balance in Provincial Bank, 1869 \$ 215,412 Balance of subscriptions due 60,600 Net profit, 1869 298,733-4 674,745-4

PAYMENTS. By dividend 20 per cent. for 1868 \$ 276,000 Sundry expenses as follows: Repairs to force pump 699 Ditto water-pipe 1,400

Cleaning water-closet 3,991 Tinning roof 1,800 Whitewashing and painting Carpenter's work 850 Repairing algalie and foldo 130 Ditto water-pipes on roof 210 Glazier's account 750 Contribution directa 6,000 Insurance account 2,125

Balance in Bank \$ 207,177-4 Due 70,000 277,177-4

RESERVE FUND. Balance last year \$ 217,292 Interest 10,807 On 5 shares 600 Ten per cent of net profit, 1869 32,192 261,891

Balance in Bank \$ 268,891 By three Bolsa shares 3,000 271,891

crisis which caused the withdrawal of some members, and that large extraordinary cost was incurred in improving the establishment.

The Camara Sindical has deemed it right to reward the zeal of the employees who have contributed to this result by giving a New Year's gift to the clerks, and increasing their salaries.

The increase in the number of members of late years, and the additional work necessitated by the development of mercantile transactions render this measure only an act of strict justice.

Your attention is requested to the urgent necessity existing for a change in the rules as regards brokers, and particularly in reference to failures; the present system is radically defective and calls for immediate reform.

The opinion of the Camara Sindical is, that the present rules, framed at a time when transactions were chiefly settled for in coin, are insufficient for present exigencies, as the Bolsa de Comercio has now more important functions to fulfill.

The Camara made the same remarks at the last meeting, but no attention was paid to them. The number of members shows a progressive increase, there being now over 800 active members.

To complete the Camara Sindical four merchants and three brokers have to be elected as committee men, and a merchant and broker as 'suplentes.' The certificates of the various investments are in the Manager's office at the disposition of the members.

Richard O'Shee, Sindico. Jorge Temperley, Treasurer, Luis M. Tole, Augusto Durand, Pedro Holterhoff, Carlos Jackson, Augustin Drago, Eduardo Maschwitz, Juan Larrazabal, Secretary

MONTEVIDEO. Monday. The electric telegraph concession of Sor. Marconetti has lapsed and the Government has annulled it except so far as the ocean cable is concerned and for this he is allowed 12 months longer. The enterprise is generally regarded as a dead-letter.

The Paso Molino tramway is soon about to be prolonged to the Cerro, and a new company is formed, with a capital of 195,000\$ in shares of 500\$ each; the company to last for 10 years from January 1st 1876, and may be renewed.

Accounts of the wheat-crop continue to be most encouraging: it seems Messrs. Wendelstaedt have done so well that they intend to lay down next season 7 times as much land as now reaped.

Bull-fighting was resumed yesterday at the Union, 3000 persons being present; the new bull-fighters are spoken of in the most exalted terms. On Friday there was a military funeral; the remains of Major George Mill, burn were conducted to the Campo Santo.

An atrocious murder was committed on Saturday: the victim was an old woman of 80, the motive, being to rob her of the title-deeds of some house-property. The same night a woman was stabbed when leaving the Solis theatre by a man with whom she had been living some time previous: she is likely to recover.

Two Brazilian iron-clads and a transport left yesterday for Rio. The killing at the saladeros from the 1st to the 17th was—

Oibils 1469 head Butler y Martoy 815 " Apestegui 1696 " Tomkinson 2059 " Fleury 5688 " P. L. Gomez 4106 " Pauley y Duplessis 5336 " 21766 head

The Brazilian Government having doubled the duties on jerked beef we hear that a petition was got up by the leading importers.

Some of the new wheat has been sold at 5\$ 80 cents per fanega. In wool we have to report 5,000 arrobas at 2\$60 at 6 cents. Hides, 1,000 dry American at 64 gold, despatched.

The Rio Uruguay brought down yesterday 6,300\$ in specie. The number of emigrants arrived to-day was 728, all Italians.

Arrivals. Cardiff, Leander, coal to Yarrow. Genoa, Maria, emigrants. Cuba, Angela, sugar, to Cibils. Montreal, Rio, pine to Scarbachia. Genoa, Bourgogne, S. S. emigrants. Norway, Adonis general cargo, to Warnholtz. Swansea, Nuestra Señora, coal, to Zumaran. LivePoo, Skimmer of the Seas, hardware, to Humphreys and Clark. Florida, Fearless, pine, to order.

Sailed. Genoa, s. s. Montevideo, with passengers. Rio Janeiro, iron-clad Ierbal and Cabral.

limited capital of which cannot respond to the increasing demands of trade. Whenever additional banking accommodation is required in the Provinces, this view should be acted on as the safest and best in every way.

We claim another editorial victory by reason of the abundant telegraphic news supplied to our readers yesterday morning, comprising the very latest intelligence from Europe, Rio, Montevideo, and up the river. We appreciate the importance of getting European news at the earliest moment, but none of our colleagues published any.

A telegram dated Tuesday 2 o'clock p.m., was despatched by President Sarmiento, to the Prime Minister Dr. Velaz Sarsfield from San Nicolas. The steamer Pavon had run away from the foreign gunboats and His Excellency's ship had to lie to, to allow them to come up. The distinguished party expected to arrive in Rosario early yesterday morning.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst the rank and file of the 6th Regiment of the line in consequence of their not receiving a real of the pay due to them, although the Nat. Guards were paid off to the last dollar. This is certainly rather hard on the gallant 6th, who bore more than their share of the heat and burthen of the day during the Paraguayan campaign.

There was no steamer from the sister city yesterday, we are consequently without our usual exchanges and correspondence from that place, and worse still, our English files per Coopers. Scarcely a week passes that there is not a break of a day, sometimes two, in our communication with Montevideo. We have often alluded to this inconvenience which could easily be obviated by a little better accord between the steam packet companies than at present exists. The intercourse with a place so near should be daily and uninterrupted.

We find in the Uruguay of Entre Rios that a pamphlet is being extensively distributed amongst estancieros in that province, principally about Gualeguaychu, warning cattle breeders not to sell their stock at prices lower than those current in the Banda Oriental and Buenos Aires. There is at present a good demand for horned cattle and around Gualeguaychu, and the object of this anonymous publication is said by our colleague to be the bringing into disrepute the notes of certain banks in that province which are given in payment for the stock. This attempt to rule prices appears to us a most ridiculous one and we cannot see how an anonymous publication can effect or injure any bank worthy of the name.

The Bourgogne sails to-day, the Port Captain's office remains open for the postage of letters up to half past one o'clock p.m. The subject of swimming baths has taken possession of the public mind. The Provincial Government have just been applied to for permission to build a bath house at the end of the mole. Don Pablo Rod6s is the initiator of this enterprise, which is distinct from that alluded to in our columns some days since.

General Gelly y Obes embarked at the Tigre on Sunday 'en route' for Asuncion; he goes to take command of the Argentine army of occupation in Paraguay.

Sr. Bedoya is daily expected to arrive in town from Asuncion on the mission entrusted to him of raising a two million loan for the Government of Paraguay. H. E. has a difficult task assigned to him, and we have some doubts as to his success.

The Cabildo has been whitewashed from roof to basement; a new hall-door with a gigantic 'buz6n,' fit for the reception of official correspondence has been put up, and the old place looks quite modernized. We hear a suite of offices are about to be opened in the front 'patio.'

The Tribuna is justly indignant at the 'fiasco' with the locomotive for the Northern Railway on board the City of Buenos Aires, which had to go back to England, no means of unloading it being at hand in this port. It is certainly but little creditable to any of the parties concerned that sufficiently powerful machinery or appliances to get it from the ship's deck could not have been improvised for the occasion. The eventual cost of this engine will be nearly double to the company, through its second trip across the Atlantic.

The immense tide of emigration which has set in for the River Plate should be a matter of very careful study for our public men. Most of the new arrivals are honest, hard-working fellows, a great gain to the country, but some of them are also great rogues, whom it is necessary to guard against. An amusing scene occurred the other day at the drinking fountain at the corner of the Plaza Victoria. One of the newly arrived National Guards asked a policeman to explain to him the machine. This, replied the bobby, laying his hand on the iron, is the spring; this, taking up one of the cups, is for you and your friends to drink out of; and the chain, enquired the soldier, Oif! the chain, I forgot that, replied the officer of the law. The chain is put up to keep those fellows (who are now landing in thousands

every day at the mole) from walking off with the cups. The water-supply company is ahead of the Government.

Summer is a glorious time for burglars in all large cities, notably in a place like Buenos Aires, never well watched. Families go out of town, and thieves and dishonest servants left in charge of the empty houses have it all their own way. A daring robbery was committed in Calle Corrientes on Monday night at the early hour of 10 o'clock p.m. The burglars (two) walked coolly into the house, the doors being open, and took a quantity of jewels and coin. As they were leaving, Don D. F. Chas, brother to the owner of the house, was passing, and, though they made a bold effort to escape, he had them both captured; the value of the articles stolen was considerable.

The celebrated prosecution of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. which has for such a length of time occupied the English Law Courts, was brought to a close on the 22nd of December; the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Col. Guiz6, Minister of War, is better; he was able to attend at the Government House on Tuesday. About five years ago a mutiny occurred on board the French barque called Porta Coeli, trading between Havre and the River Plate. The mutineers killed the captain and some others, and after some time fell into the hands of the French authorities, who executed five of the criminals. By a strange coincidence we find that this same vessel has been recently burnt at Martinique by her crew while in a state of mutiny. We read that she was built at Honneur in 1855, of 338 tons, and belonged to the port of Havre.

Our countryman, Mr. Frederick Stuart has just arrived in town from Salta. He has long been known in that province for his unceasing efforts to advance the material interests of his fellow-countrymen. He now comes to the metropolis with the object of initiating two very important projects. The first, the repairing of the high road from Salta to Tucuman, which is scarcely transitable; the second, the organizing of a company for growing cotton on the banks of the Vermejo. Mr. Stuart has already grown cotton on a limited scale with good results, and we wish him every success in the enterprise.

On to-morrow there will be a grand auction of furniture at Dr. Gutierrez' house No. 124 Calle San Martin. The furniture and effects are of the most 'recherche' description.

It is believed that, in consequence of the delay on the part of the Provincial Legislature, in considering the subvention proposed to be paid to the Universal Exhibition Company, the latter cannot be opened till the year 1871.

The great Indian Chief Calfucura has sent intimation to the commanders of the troops on the frontiers to withdraw immediately from their present positions under pain of being at once attacked by the tribes under his sway. He has refused the rations sent him, in fact refuses to hold any more 'paleavers' with his white foes, war to the knife is to be his future policy.

Accounts from Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and the principal towns in Brazil represent the present money crisis as the most severe ever known in that country. There is no money in the banks, or in the hands of private parties, and in many places the bad harvest and a continuance of the drought adds to the existing evils. Experienced commercial men think that the crisis may be indefinitely prolonged.

General Castro, late Commander-in-Chief of the Oriental Army in Paraguay, has come on a short visit to this city. We cordially salute the gallant officer.

The Committee of the Cordova Exhibition have received intimation that several objects will be sent to the Show from the Celestial Empire.

The 'Revista Medico Quirujica' warns the public that cholera is assuming grave proportions in the city, particularly among children, in consequence of the immense quantity of unripe fruit now on sale. Cholera always precedes the dreaded plague of cholera, and the authorities will have much to answer for if evil consequences arise from the careless way in which the market inspectors now discharge their duties; half the fruit brought to market, or hawked about by Italian vendors is utterly unfit for consumption. With yellow fever within a few days' sail of us, we hope due attention will be paid to the remarks of our medical contemporary.

Verdi's grand opera Nabuchodonozor will be given on Sunday night at the Opera House: it is now a long time since this fine composition was produced here.

The additional import tax on jerked beef fin Brazil will have, it is feared, a very prejudicial effect on our saladeros; it may at the same time increase the live cattle trade between Brazil and the Banda Oriental.

GREAT NEWS FROM HIGUERITAS. ARREST OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COLLECTOR.

Higueritas, January 18, 1876. Our sub-receiver, Don Antonio Lopez, who arrived in the Saturno last Sunday on his return from Montevideo, was taken prisoner on the wharf when he landed and marched off to the Po-licia, and yesterday morning early he



# SAVINGS BANK

## BANK MAUÁ AND Co.

### 101-Cangallo-103

#### BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current we 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 in the bank in which they place their confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

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

opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned. Sundays an holiday 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 Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense services to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. F. MAUÁ & Co.,  
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

### CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

Fourth—Once a month 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. F. MAUÁ & Co.  
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

## LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

# 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 dispatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 28th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

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

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

All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbroker  
42 Calle San Martin.

## STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SUTRANO & HIJO.

344 CALLE OLIVO.  
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.

## HART'S ROOMS, 63 CALLE FLORIDA-63.

Basas and Lind Coe and Co's Ales, on Draught or in Bottle; in splendid condition.

Guinness and Miller's Stout.

The finest and most treacherous Wines.

American and French Brandy, Cognac, &c.

English, Spanish, and Italian Whisky, by the eminent makers, Messrs. Broughton and Watts, with all their latest improvements.

63—Calle Florida—63.

## J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST

81—CALLE SUIPACIA—81.

Self-governed pleasure in again first inducing 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 to 10 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 dispatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation Gratis. 126 xp

## AT THE ENGLISH BAZAAR,

Now Landing, ex RETRIEVER,  
10 CASES OF BRASS BESTSTADS,  
49 CASES OF IRON SAFES,  
49 CASES OF GLASSWARE.

COHEN AND JOSEPH.  
AGENTS.

## WESTERN RAILWAY.

### SUMMER TIME-TABLE.

Station	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Buenos Ayres	1.00	0.75	0.50
Montevideo	1.50	1.00	0.75
Rio Janeiro	2.50	1.75	1.25
Valparaiso	3.50	2.50	1.75
Liverpool	4.50	3.25	2.25
London	5.50	4.00	3.00

## PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO MONTHLY LINE.

The MAGELLAN.  
Is due at Montevideo from Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 11th of January, and proceeds to

VALPARAISO, touching at Sandy Point shortly after arrival. Should this steamer arrive before the 12th, she will not be detained for more than a few hours.

The ARAUCANIA.  
Will leave Montevideo for Liverpool, on the 25th of January, at Eight a.m., calling at Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Bordeaux.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO:  
1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.  
Valparaiso..... £10 2/6 \$26 1/6  
Rio de Janeiro..... 12 8 4  
Lisbon..... 15 10 6  
Bordeaux..... 18 12 8  
Liverpool..... 25 16 10

Return Tickets (not transferable) available for Twelve Calendar months from date, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on passage money.

The Steamer of this Line are built expressly for speed, and will be found unequalled for passenger accommodation.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres by these Packets, need not land at Montevideo, as a small steamer will be sent alongside the river steamers arriving on the day of the Packet's departure, to take passengers and their luggage to the steamer.

A letter or telegram to the Agent will secure Tickets.

For further particulars apply to the Agency, Calle Perex Catedral, No. 98,  
SCOTT, XARROW, and CO.  
—Jan 5—

## DO NOT forget the magic Number 118.

FAMILIES MOVING  
Will please observe that the best Spring Yarns in town are to be had from their most obedient and humble servant,

CORNELIUS LANGAN,  
118—Esmeralda—118

## HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG, PURE AND RICH BLOOD.  
INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT.  
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARRAPILLIN RESOLVENT

Every drop of the Sarrapillan Resolvent communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the system, and restores the vitality of the system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

## Radway's Ready Relief,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE

One bottle will cure more complaints and prevent the return of others than any other medicine. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

## IMPORTANT

Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a Physician, Radway's Ready Relief is a valuable and indispensable remedy. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

## RHEUMATISM.

This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult disease to treat. Radway's Ready Relief is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

## Dr. Radway's Pills.

For the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Cholera, Typhoid, and all other Diseases. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

## PHARMACEUTICAL HALL.

30—RIVADAVIA—30

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 off.

CRANWELL, Chemist,  
30—Rivadavia—30  
W. CRANWELL & CO.,  
139 25 de Mayo,  
Montevideo, 103, 1m, Jan 14

LIÉBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT  
Prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, Froy Bente's, the only genuine. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and restores the vitality of the system.

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO  
239—RIVADAVIA—239  
Sale de Lobos los Jueves.  
Llega al Saladillo los Viernes.  
Regresa del Saladillo los Domingos.  
Llega a Buenos Aires los Lúnes.  
Para Lobos los Diez y Nueve Regresa los martes.  
RAFA EL SÁBORDO,  
Empresario.

## EXTRACT FROM "L'ART DE LA TERRE"

CHARGES OF HEAVY SHOT.  
Sir—In the month of June last your well-informed correspondent "Ubique," put a question of great interest to your readers. During his sojourn in America he had been in the practice of charging his gun with 41 drachms of powder (American made) and 1 ounce of No. 1 or No. 2 shot. For No. 6 shot he used 34 drachms, with a corresponding quantity of powder.

The question was, whether or not that system, or mine, of increasing the weight of shot in the larger sizes and decreasing the powder, was a better one. To the 150 matter was peculiarly interesting, because the careful regulation of my guns might be upset by a different system of charging, and I mentioned the subject in my paper. I published a letter in your columns on the 9th of June, giving my formula for the different sizes of shot, and seeking information from your readers, I am happy to say that the latter has called for a more extensive response. Four gentlemen, with a corresponding quantity of powder, were furnished me, constituted themselves into a committee, and fairly tried the question the 19th ult. They all four had been successful in shooting similar "Ubiques." The question to be decided was, whether or not that system, or mine, of increasing the weight of shot in the larger sizes and decreasing the powder, was a better one.

The question was, whether or not that system, or mine, of increasing the weight of shot in the larger sizes and decreasing the powder, was a better one. To the 150 matter was peculiarly interesting, because the careful regulation of my guns might be upset by a different system of charging, and I mentioned the subject in my paper. I published a letter in your columns on the 9th of June, giving my formula for the different sizes of shot, and seeking information from your readers, I am happy to say that the latter has called for a more extensive response.

After some very gratifying compliments to myself, needless to be quoted here, my correspondent goes on to say:—I am satisfied, first, that your powder is much stronger than ours; second, that we have all been shooting too much powder. I think we shot at longer distances than you, and the result would be the same, to carry our load. It is evident to me that the increase of powder softens the shot and lessens our chances of hitting (his is exactly what I wish to avoid), although when we do hit we hit hard. This explains to me the extraordinary shots with my gun, of which I have written to you. But it is quite as evident to me now that your being kept in the charge together with the shot, and distributed in so regular a manner, is but penetration. I don't understand the theory of it, though. This puzzles me. On what principle is it that you put in less powder behind larger shot, and yet the result would be the same, to carry our load. It is evident to me that the increase of powder softens the shot and lessens our chances of hitting (his is exactly what I wish to avoid), although when we do hit we hit hard.

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My American correspondent correctly says that with lessened powder we get less penetration. But that is merely less comparative velocity, which will remain beyond what is needed to kill at fair ranges, and heavy shot is it is crucial to fire at and wound your game before sensible distances. Besides, that is only one branch of the matter, the main one being to do so as to be sure as to be hitting your object. When you increase your powder, you oblige the chance of hitting is very much increased, and the velocity of the shot is increased. If fired at a single bird, and if the penetration is sufficient, on the other hand, you will likely hit your game with three or four pellets behind the shot.

Every sportsman knows that a gun to be depended on must distribute its shot regularly. Without this quality distant shot will be mere flying pellets, and will, as in duck shooting, be of little value. The regularity of the shot is its advantage as nullified by the trifling scattering produced by increasing, instead of diminishing the charge of powder, which no art in boring the barrels can compensate. Your readers must also remember that heavy shot means few pellets. An average charge of shot No. 6 considerably exceeds 300 pellets, but one of some weight of heavy shot may not be 100. To make up for this must exceed greatly the weight of the charge, that increased weight in front of the powder increases the explosive force, and although, nominally, we have less powder by weight, we have greater product in its gases, which exert greater elastic force through being held back in the first instance by the weight in front.

The system then, of decreasing the charge of powder, and increasing the weight of shot, is self-compensating, the number of pellets being maintained as much as possible, and these being kept together by a smaller charge of powder.

It may naturally be objected "But, if this be a question of compensation, it is as broad as it is long, the small shot will kill as far. But this is not the case, because the velocity of any shot, no shot lived that every day, every foot I might say, tells, especially beyond 45 yards, but although I have put "mine" with half a drachm more powder, I should never the truth, so far as most speed and killing power are concerned, irrespectively of trajectory, at 400 yards. My correspondent's letter establishes two facts, that there is no superiority in American powder over that of England, and that the experimenters saw enough to shake their confidence in what I know to be a wrong system of loading. As I have shown, this loading is the very root of the successful pursuit of wild game, and is of infinitely greater importance than many others more commonly discussed.—J. D. DOUGLASS (60, St. James Street).

Sole Agents in River Plate,  
C. T. GETTING AND CO.,  
66—Defensa—66.  
15p, Jan 5

## FANCY GOODS

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.  
IN THE SOMBRERÍA CENTRAL

162—Calle Victoria—162

Will be found a large and inexhaustible collection of Summer Goods, suitable for the residents of this country, of whatever age, sex, nationality, taste, or financial requirements.

LUIS DOCTEUR  
Has formed his golden motto—  
CASH!

To work as well in the purchase as sale of Goods, he under the principle that he can now be a fair profit, and at a lower figure, than he formerly bought at. With confidence, therefore, he invites the Ladies of Buenos Ayres to come and inspect his late novelties, comprising—  
Amber Colours, at 80, 150, 200, and 320 p.

FANS  
Of the newest devices, wrought in the best materials. Embroidered in gold from 120 to 4000 mcs.

LOVE SCREENS.  
Being a new shape of Fan, scarcely large enough to conceal the blushes of the bashful wearer. Gay colours and delicate material, from 200 to 5000 mcs.

DRAWING-ROOM ORNAMENTS.  
Furniture, Crystal and Gold, Writing, Desks, Book Stands, Musical Photograph Albums, beads, several pretty toys too numerous to mention Come and see.

CHILDREN'S  
Hats, Capses, Gloves, Cravats, and Patent Inexpressibles.

SUMMER SEASON.  
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.  
"Jum Crow" do, for fast young men. Can be compressed into a ball, and will not lose the shape of the finest and most flexible materials. Always look well.

"Champagne Charley," in black and white.  
Opera Hats—do, the convenient hat for the country. A combination of sun and umbrella, impervious to sun or rain, from 150 to 8500 mcs.

Colfax and Guechito Hats, useful in stormy weather, cannot be blown off, and warranted non-conductors, price 50 to 5000 mcs.

ATHLETIC SPORTS  
Cravats, nice and light, of distinguished colours, and not likely to interfere with the free action of the body. Fancy Riding Whips, Walking-sticks, Cigar-holders, Purse, Note-books, Broaches, &c.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON,  
Sole Agents,  
9 & 11—CALLE DEFENSA—9 & 11

NOTICE OF REMOVAL  
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,  
61, CALLE ORIENTALES,  
HAS REMOVED  
To New and Commodious Premises,  
139—CALLE FLORIDA—139  
THOMAS HOLMES,  
303, xpo 31

## STATUTES OF AN ASSOCIATION

UNDER THE NAME OF SEAMEN'S UNION IN BUENOS AYRES.

ARTICLE 1.  
The Seamen's Union is an unlimited Association which cannot expire nor dissolve.

ARTICLE 2.  
Any sailor may become a member of the Association, paying 500 mcs (ten pesos) as his entrance fee, and his discharge, no matter where he boards.

ARTICLE 3.  
Any Boarding Master may become a member of the Association, paying 500 mcs (ten pesos) as his entrance fee, and his discharge, no matter where he boards.

ARTICLE 4.  
All members of the Association, or President, or Treasurer, or Secretary, or any other officer, shall be bound to pay the men they ship their respective Bounties in Cash, and into the hands of the respective Treasurer (the sailor or captain's duty).

ARTICLE 5.  
Only 2000 sailors will be admitted as members of the Seamen's Union, who produce their discharge in due order, or in want of the same, by other documents, to have fulfilled their duty.

ARTICLE 6.  
In case a member of the Seamen's Union, shipped at the Society's Office, should leave his post before the expiration of his term, or within a month of the date of his being shipped, the Society being responsible for its members, will order the Treasurer to return the Bounty received, and thereupon such member from the Association; or, on his part for double the amount of Bounty received.

ARTICLE 7.  
The different cash-boxes of the Seamen's Union will be opened every six months, in presence of the President, Vice-President, and two Trustees, and its contents shall be distributed as follows:—

One-third to the German Poor House.  
One-third being left as a Reserved Fund.  
In case the Reserved Fund should exceed the amount of 40,000 mcs (five thousand pesos), the Trustees may order for the same for the members of the Association present at that time in Buenos Ayres.

ARTICLE 8.  
The Trustees of the Society is formed, besides the Foreign Consul, the President and Treasurer of their respective nations, by six members, viz:—

Two Trustees and Representative, and two others, without any remuneration for their services, besides a Clerk for the Central Office, whose salary will be fixed by the Commission, and all other expenses shall be paid by the members, at least 700 mcs (ten pesos) for each member, and at least 3000 mcs (three hundred pesos) for each member, who is obliged to show to the Trustees and Representative, as a member, his right to inspect them, in order to have him present at the Central Office, his respective name, who are wanted.

ARTICLE 9.  
The Trustees of the Seamen's Union are elected every second year, by the absolute majority of votes. Every Trustee has two votes in his time, and the Trustees of the same preceding election received the next majority of votes, will retain his place until the next election takes place.

ARTICLE 10.  
The Trustees of the Seamen's Union are elected every second year, by the absolute majority of votes. Every Trustee has two votes in his time, and the Trustees of the same preceding election received the next majority of votes, will retain his place until the next election takes place.

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