

The "Standard" Office

NEW AND CENTRAL PREMISES
116 & 118 SAN MARTIN,
(Alongside the Bolas),
Where Advertisements and Subscriptions are received.

REMATES
PABLO ESCALANTE.

Importante remate judicial
De la magnífica y conocida quinta, perteneciente a la testamentaria de Da. Tomasa Acevedo de Bejarano, sita en la Calle de la Independencia en el radio del municipio.

BALBIN Y PLOWES.

En su casa Calle Peru, No. 19, del valioso cargamento de la barca Inglesa "Parejero" recién llegada de Canton; por orden del señor Don Diego Brown y Ca.

El 3 del corriente a las once en punto y los platos que se estipularon al tiempo de la venta se rematará todo el valor del cargamento arriba expresado, consistiendo en artículos de Canton y del Japon entrando en ellos muchas novedades recién introducidas y cuyo pormenor en parte se detalla.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

Subscribers are requested to attend a Special General Meeting, to be held on Thursday, February 24, at eight o'clock, in the English School Room, at which the new Rules and Regulations will be laid before the Meeting for approval.

VISO COMERCIAL—Avísamos al comercio que nuestro negocio de maquinaria, fundición en bronce y hierro, construcción de calderas y otros de herrajes, establecido en el Paso de Julio No. 117 y 101, y No. 3 a la Calle Parque y en el Puerto del Tigre, llevado bajo la firma de W. Stephens & Kay seguirá continuando desde la fecha con la misma firma.

Firmado—William Stephens, Secretario, Julio Wolfeller, 8 1m fe2

NOTICE.

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.
By a Decree of H.E. President Sarmiento, the name of Frayle Muerto Station has been changed to BELLVILLE, in honor of the first settler.

AL PUBLICO—La sociedad comercial que se creó en esta plaza bajo el nombre de Buenos y Colon ha sido disuelta de común acuerdo antes de esta fecha, quedando el activo y pasivo a cargo del que suscribió.

Buenos Aires, Febrero 1.º de 1870. Miguel Colon. 13 3p fe2

COMMISSION.

All classes of Articles SOLD ON COMMISSION, At the Central Agency, 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43

HINTS AND BULK.
Very Cheap.
43-CALLE VICTORIA-43
9,1m,feb2

1,000 REWARD.

FIVE RING VALVES, weighing from 50 to 100 lbs each, having been stolen from the Water Works, Palermo Road, the above Reward will be paid to any person giving information that may lead to the recovery of them. Apply at the Office No. 106 Calle Esmeralda. 5,1m,feb2

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

To be let, in a convenient locality, four squares from the plaza Victoria, for single men only. Terms moderate. Apply at the Office, 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43. 14,6p,feb2

STORE TO BE LET, situated very Central and Best moderate. Apply at the Office, 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43. 14,6p,feb2

TO LET, some nice-furnished Rooms, for Single Men, at No. 194 Calle Esmeralda. 28,6p,feb2

TO LET, the House, No. 341 Calle Peru, containing seven rooms, boarded Cellar, w.c., bath, two patios, stable, sink, &c. Apply at No. 209 Estados Unidos. 7,3p,feb2

TO LET, a small comfortable House with six rooms, paved, three of them with boarded floors, two yards, kitchen, stable &c. situated Calle Maipú No. 230 for terms apply at Calle Rivadavia 216. 12,3p,fe1

GENERAL CLERK.

A Young Man, recently arrived from England, where he has had considerable experience in some of the first Offices, is open to an engagement in town only. Apply, by note, at this Office. -feb2

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable married couple. The Man, Jas. Stewart, the Woman, as Cook or General Servant. Apply to X.X., at the Office of the Standard. 6,3p,feb2

ATENCION—Se ofrece un matrimonio en familia de nación francesa, o hombre para cocher y la mujer para cocinera tienen quince garantía en conducta en el negocio de Chacabuco calle de Coyo número 75 dentro de casa. 11 3p fe2

ABRIKOLAYER, wishes employment. Uff. demands setting boilers to heat, with economy of fuel, Furnaces, Ovens, &c. Address "Bricklayer," at the Office of this paper. 11,3p,feb2

WANTED, a Dispensing Chemist's Assistant. Apply at No. 371 Calle Esmeralda. 29,6p,feb2

WET NURSE—a young Italian Woman, married, wishes to take a child to nurse, at her own house, Calle Paraná, next door to No. 233, Carnicería. 3,3p,feb2

PER MAIL.
LETTERS.
C. W. W. Spooner, Turner, G. Franklin, NEWSPAPERS.
Turner, Reginald Hart, Editor of Germania Newspaper, Joseph Henderson.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.
Needlewoman, X. 1, E. M. M., W. S., Cochman.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$3.00
WEEKLY, per Month \$1.00
PACKET EDITION, Single Copy 5c
Do mailed from Office, including postage (per annum)..... \$2.00
Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10.
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5
Do Permanent at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere." Cicero.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

(G. P. Cranford to THE STANDARD.)

Rosario, Feb. 1, 1870, 4.40 P.M.

Arrived here to-day at 11.30, after a most successful trip to Colonias.

President Sarmiento received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm.

We leave for Colon opposite Paysandú, at 4 p.m., to-day, which we shall reach on third anniversary of Casero's battle.

Great manifestations await us in Entre Rios.

Hope to be in B. Ayres on Sunday morning.

Governor Cabal accompanies us to Entre Rios.

Montevideo, Feb. 1, 1870, 6 P.M.

Paper opened at 5 1/2 and closed at 5 1/2.

Two thousand arrobas wool, mixed, 2.65.

Arrobas in barraca, 80.

Tallow, bord., 20 rls.

Weather hot.

C. R. Horne to H. A. Green & Co.

Montevideo, Feb. 1, 5.30 P.M.

Polemy, 500 tons, here.

Leaves as early as possible, taking clean bill of health hence.

One thousand tons cargo for Buenos Ayres.

Mennon gone.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Until within a very recent date, the spirit of association so little existed amongst us that it was almost impossible to organize a local joint-stock company.

The few companies that were started in the Plata sprung into existence more from foreign than native capital.

Don Jose Maria Cullen, who founded the Argentine Bank, and Don Francisco Moreno, who organized the Argentine Mutual Marine Insurance Company, are living witnesses to testify to the fact.

Mr. Cullen travelled like the Wandering Jew from province to province, from town to town, with Argentine Bank stamped upon his forehead, hunting up subscribers to his stock, and after years of peregrinating toil at last signally succeeded.

Mr. Moreno limited his efforts to the Municipal bonds of the city, but his company, which is probably the most prosperous to-day in the Plata, was started by foreign capital.

The Bien Hechors del Plata may be regarded as another splendid example of Mr. Moreno's success; the first five years liquidation of profits takes place this month, and the public of Buenos Ayres is unprepared for the colossal profits which it has realized.

There are many other companies which have been started within the last few years, and which have given the most excellent results; but there are also numerous forgotten enterprises which blazed but for the moment, and owing to the most wretched mismanagement have long since passed to the graveyard of expired associations.

Our attention to this matter has been arrested by a circular which has been sent round the camp, announcing the formation of a joint-stock wholesale grocery almacén, the shareholders to be for the most part purveyors in the camp, the business to be carried on by a manager and board of directors in this city, and the dealings to be exclusively cash.

As far as we can learn sufficient capital has been subscribed to enable the company to make a start, and in a few days doubtless the public with Buenos Ayres will be acquainted with the whereabouts of the offices of the company.

That the business of a wholesale grocer can be carried on by a joint stock company, we suppose there can be no question.

Have we not seen a joint-stock hair-dressing company formerly started in that land of limited liabilities, Montevideo? Again, even in Buenos Ayres, we believe there is at one of the markets a species of joint stock butcher's shop carried on. Every trade or profession appears susceptible of a board of directors, manager and secretary, and why therefore should the grocery business form an exception? But there is something which grates on the ear of every business man, in this tea and sugar attempt at limited liability.

The grocers of Buenos Ayres, for the most part, stand well in this plaza, and we willingly testify to the fact that the best bills in

the market are almanceneros.

The business as at present carried on is sufficiently satisfactory for all parties, and we question much whether the proposed new company will prove an improvement, nor is there much prospect of the new concern doing any very extensive business, limited as it is to camp transactions.

The method of the almancenero business is known to us all; the city grocer buys on five months' credit, and sells to the pulpurer nominally on six months' time, but in reality the credit extends to nine and often twelve months.

Such is the competition among almanceneros that no fixed principles of business have ever been satisfactorily established.

One almancenero sells to his friends outside, who are known to him to be good, on a kind of open credit; another almancenero, who tries to establish fixed rules, and only to sell on six months' credit with pagarés, finds that his next door neighbour, who is less particular, does more business.

The result is that up to the present no fixed rules of trade have ever been established, and the almanceneros themselves are solely to blame.

The new joint stock company is limited by its charter to cash transactions; of course buyers will therefore look for goods at immensely cheaper rates than in the wholesale stores, and the joint stock tea and sugar board of directors will be compelled, in order to undersell the other almanceneros, to purchase afloat, and at auction; but few that know anything of the way business is carried on in Buenos Ayres believe that a purely cash concern will succeed in doing any very extended trade.

In no place in the world is there a greater expansion of credit than in Buenos Ayres. Seven-eighths of all the business of the place is on credit; in fact, without credit we cannot say how or where we would be.

So violent an effort at reform therefore in our almancenero business transactions is not calculated to meet with much support, and the few almancenero joint stock company will find immense difficulty in making its first dividend.

The success of a joint stock company however, no matter what its object, depends solely and absolutely on its management; there is some wish on the part of the investing public to enter the new tramway companies, but people are so utterly in the dark as to the names on the boards and the character of the managers that few have sufficient courage to subscribe for even one share.

Those tramways will doubtless do a large business, but so much depends upon details, that like the union tramway at Montevideo it may happen that the more business the road does, the less dividend it declares.

The public requires more information respecting these new companies, which we have no doubt the directors will find it their interest to afford.

PARAGUAY.

DECLARATION OF THE BISHOP'S MOTHER.

Curuguay Jan. 3rd.

Maria Ana Dolores Pereyra declares as follows:—

I am a widow and a native of Paraguay, aged 60 years.

When Lopez declared war against Brazil he was friendly to all my family especially to my son, Manuel Antonio Palacios, the bishop, who knew Lopez to be so suspicious and irascible that he never offered an opinion on war matters or politics.

For a long time things went on smoothly, neither my son nor I being molested. The Brazilians were already in possession of Paso la Patria, and the losses of our people were so great that thousands of wives and mothers knew of the death of their husbands and brothers but had to pretend to believe they were still alive.

We all felt that Paraguay could not sustain the struggle, but the levies continued with great severity, and public rejoicings were celebrated every day, the official bulletins stating the losses of the Allies as very great, while still they gained ground upon us.

On one occasion at a banquet Lopez in presence of his chief followers, including Bishop Palacios, said that he was going to take the field and that the Bishop should accompany him.

My son did not like the proposal, but acceded to it with as good grace as possible; he advised Lopez, however, not to take Madame Lynch with him, a suggestion which was trusted by Lopez with the utmost contempt and began the history of his disgrace.

From that day the Bishop and all our family were treated with much harshness. A few days later a rumor was circulated among Lopez's officials that the Bishop had told the wife of Gen. Barrios [who was Lopez's sister] that Paraguay had not resources to compete with so powerful a nation as Brazil.

Madame Barrios on hearing the story declared that the Bishop had never said anything of the kind, but that the story must have had its origin with Madame Lynch; at the same time she advised me to beware of Mrs. Lynch, who had a grudge against the Bishop for what he had said at the banquet.

At that time Lopez and the Bishop were at Humaytá or San Fernando, and the persecution of our family began. One day the lawyer José Domingo, uncle to Padre Maiz, came to my house with news that my son, the Bishop, had been executed, and bringing me a written decree that I and all my family were declared traitors and condemned to have all our

properties confiscated.

After taking everything from us that they could carry, a sergeant named Pancho Rojas with a file of soldiers marched us off in a group, myself, my husband, 3 daughters and 16 servants; my husband was at the time ill in bed, but they would not leave him, and we were all carried off to Tobatí, to deliver up the estancia and effects belonging to the Bishop and the rest of my family.

We gave up everything and they killed the capataz and demolished the house. We were reduced to beg bread from the neighbors. Soon we were ordered to march to Ytu; some kind friends lent us carts and we set out for our destination. We had gone about 6 leagues when an officer overtook us and ordered us to continue our journey afoot, for that we were traitors and did not deserve any kindness.

We proceeded afoot, with some scanty clothing over our heads, to keep off the sun, the officer taking away the bullocks, carts, and a horse that my husband was riding.

We crossed numberless swamps and marshes, hungry and footsore, for we were forbidden even to call at houses on the road or speak to anyone.

We could not buy food either. At last we reached Ytu, and there bought an old tumble-down rancho, paying exorbitant prices for everything.

During our stay at Ytu, about two months, my husband died, and my daughters and servant took his corpse for interment.

An officer named Sixto Benitez meeting them enquired "whose corpse is that" to which they replied it was that of their father, whereupon he ordered them to throw it among the weeds and go home at once, adding that he had received strict orders concerning us and that we were to leave Ytu immediately.

Neither tears nor entreaties could induce him to allow them to give the corpse decent burial: it was left unburied, and the officer obliged them to return to our little rancho, coming along himself and ordering me in course language to set out at once with my family.

We were taken to Igatimi, where we suffered much: they obliged my daughters to sow maize and mandioca, making holes in the ground with their hands or with the jaw-bone of a cow.

When the Brazilians began to approach we were removed to Espadín, a place with much timber, on the banks of a river, near the foot of a mountain range.

We were left without food, but Divine Providence enabled us to support life on bitter oranges and a stray horse or ass that came in our way.

At last the hunger was so great that we ate frogs and serpents; until, fortunately, the Brazilians came to our rescue, and since then we have been most kindly treated.

My second son, Trinidad José Palacios, was enrolled with several of my nephews when the war first broke out, and rose by degrees to the rank of Major.

He was, however, degraded to the class of a common soldier on the occasion of the Bishop's execution, and still kept in Lopez's retinue till the tyrant shifted his quarters from Abayibá, when he was lanced without any cause being given.

I have still my third son left, for, thanks be to God, he was all the time studying in England, where he is at present alive and well.

MONTEVIDEO.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Monday, Paris, Dec. 27.

A new cabinet has not yet been formed, and it is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will ask the Ministers to postpone their resignations till tomorrow.

M. Delangle is dead. Lisbon, 28th.

His Excellency Andrade Corvo returns to Madrid to-morrow as Portuguese Minister.

The Isabella has arrived with 750 immigrants from Genoa, most of them are for Buenos Ayres.

The Ariadne took in yesterday 140 fat horned cattle with great ease in a few hours: she has room for double that number, besides taking a quantity of sheep.

Mr. John Kennedy has been admitted official translator for documents in the English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese languages.

Among the cargo per Isabella are 43 boxes containing a splendid fountain of Carrara marble for Fynn's waterworks; it is to be erected in the Plaza Constitución.

Don Agustín Susviela seeks a patent for a new system of soap-making, by which he says he can make soap in fifteen minutes.

This bids for purchasing half the Contribution Directa for the present year were five in number, by Messrs. Martínez, Pérez, Fynn, Castro, and Laola, varying from 100 to 151 thousand dollars.

Mr. Martínez will probably gain the preference.

The Union tramway in the thirteen months ending December 31, 1869, carried 593,994 passengers: its receipts were 102,000 dollars, of which 53,000 were absorbed by working expenses, leaving a net profit of 49,000 dollars.

After paying for some new rolling-stock there was still 37,500 dollars for distribution as a dividend. The shares are quoted at 73.

The Finance Minister has taken all duties of coal that is transhipped in the harbour for foreign ports.

Twenty-three boxes of gunpowder were removed yesterday from the Customs-house, to the general satisfaction of the citizens.

It is rumored that a Committee of Safety is about to be established in B. Ayres, seeing the wholesale impunity for crime. In this city it is the same:

we hear of robberies and murders daily, and we want a little Lynch law in time.

General Caraballo arrived in town last night. General Castro is gone to Entre Rios.

The bulls at the Union yesterday drew only a thin attendance.

Parties writing from Cuñapirí say that the mines are giving 20 oz. of gold per ton of quartz. Others say it is a humbug.

Among the proposals sent in to the Brazilian Government for the navigation of the Matto Grosso rivers, we find the names of Matti de Buenos Ayres, Concoigo de this port, Hett Wilson of Rio, and others.

The Dutch brig Cornelia spoke the Rival dismasted, with produce from the River Plate for England; she was abreast of St. Mary's and refused assistance.

ARRIVALS.

Montreal, Glenallaudale, lumber, B. Ayres.

Montreal, Mathilde Octavie, Concepcion.

St. John's, Rolling Wave, lumber, Searnobia.

Do. Mina, do do.

Cardiff, Hermon, coal, Yatrow.

Swansea, Favorita, do, B. Stokes.

Valparaiso, Mary Haydon, beans, order.

Rotterdam, Anna Maria, general cargo.

PAYSANDU.

BUSTAMANTE'S OFFICIAL TOUR.

Friday.

This usually quiet town has been thrown into a great bustle by the visit of the Montevideo prime minister.

There was probably some political importance in Sr. Bustamante's trip to Entre Rios, to visit General Urquiza; he was accompanied by Mundell, Lawless, McEachen, 8 other officers, and an escort of 8 soldiers, as well as the editor of the local paper.

The festivities at San José were worthy of the General's reputation for hospitality, and Mme. Urquiza gave a grand ball in honor of Sr. Bustamante.

Last night the townspeople of Paysandú also gave a ball, to which were invited several distinguished guests from Entre Rios, who came up from Concepcion in the steamer Recoococa.

There were the Entre Riano Minister of Government, Sr. Batoré, Sr. Victorias, Sr. Calvente, Col. Pinto, Dr. Largo, Don Julio Victoria, editor of the Uruguay, and about 30 others.

The weather looked so threatening that the committee sent around carriages for the ladies, who turned out in large numbers and brilliant toilettes.

Sr. Bustamante was much flattered by the cordiality of the citizens towards him. He leaves for Salto next Sunday, and will probably meet with us gay a reception there.

It is much to be desired that His Excellency will profit of some leisure intervals, between the public balls and festivities, to inquire into the police and judicial arrangements and make some reforms that will guarantee life and property, for which at present there is no protection.

Last night the Rio de la Plata arrived from Montevideo with the battalion 24 de Abril under Major Vasquez, en route for Salto.

THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The whole distance through the Straits of Magellan is about 300 miles, and the width of the passage varies from 2 miles to 15 or 20.

The eastern and western portions are strongly contrasted in scenery and climate; on the east we have low prairie land, perfectly bare of trees, with a clear, bright sky and hard, fresh wind; on the west, almost perpendicularly from the sea, lofty mountains clothed with the ever-green beech, which produce torrents of rain, varied by hail and snow in their seasons.

From the western end of the Strait is a passage leading northward among numberless islands for 300 miles, and ending in the Gulf of Peñas. In this part it is scarcely too much to say that the rain never ceases for 24 hours together; the channel is much narrower than the Straits, and lofty mountains close it on each side so that the sun scarcely ever penetrates into its recesses.

During the recent naval survey in which Captain Mayne was engaged, the ship's crew passed three months without being once able to dry their clothes except by the engine fires.

When, however, the mists do clear away from the mountain tops, the scenery is grand beyond description. Dreary as is this passage it is of great commercial importance, enabling the largest steam vessels to get northward to finer latitudes without encountering the high seas of the open Pacific, and to reach Valparaiso without the strain to the ship and machinery which the outer passage so frequently involves.

Between the date when the celebrated survey of the Beagle under Captain Fitz Roy terminated, in 1836, and the present day, a new era has commenced in the navigation of the southern extremity of America.

All vessels of war and a great proportion of merchant vessels are now steamers, and the Straits of Magellan offer immense advantages to them over the stormy passage round Cape Horn.

Many vessels which now pass into the Pacific are 300 to 400 feet long, drawing 25 or 26 feet of water; the surveys of 30 or 40 years ago, therefore, which provided only for vessels 100 feet in length, drawing 14 or 15 feet of water, were no longer applicable.

In those days, moreover, harbors were sought for and surveyed, into and out of which vessels could work under sail; with the monster steamers of the present day such harbors are not required, and the recent survey had to provide for the new conditions of navigation.

In 1867 Captain Mayne went through the Straits in H.M.S. Zealous, an ironclad of 4,000 tons, and in that year thirty-eight steamers, in all, passed. At the present time a monthly line of large steamers runs from Liverpool to Valparaiso by this route, accomplishing the distance in forty-two days, or quicker than the overland route via Panama.

The work of the survey, which Captain Mayne commanded, in the Nassau, commenced in December, 1866, and ended last May. The surveying parties frequently met with Patagonians in the eastern part of the Straits. They were clad in their usual long robes of guanaco skins, which make them look so much taller than they really are.

Their chief, Casimiro, spoke Spanish, and at the first meeting requested the captain to give him two bottles of rum, not, as he explained, for the tribe, but as a gift from chief to chief.

Captain Mayne took the trouble to measure several of the men; he found one who was 6 feet 10 1/2 inches high, and several reached 6 feet 4 inches, but the average of those met with was 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches, which is some 4 or 5 inches taller than the middle height of Englishmen.

The women are nearly as tall in proportion to the Patagonians are, their costume adds greatly to their appearance; their robes of guanaco skins being as deceptive an addition to their stature as a woman's dress would be to a man of our own race.

Their habit of standing on the cliffs beside their diminutive houses to gaze on the passing ships, further explains the exaggerated accounts of the early voyagers.

The Patagonians are entirely confined to the eastern portion of the Straits, never going further west than the Chilean settlements of Punta Arena; they have no canoes, and much dislike going afloat. Wonderful is the difference between them and the natives of the mountainous wood-country further west, and even those of the eastern part of the southern islands from whom they are separated only by a narrow strait. These are the Fuegians; those of this race who live on the east being finer physically than their western relatives, probably owing to a more abundant diet of guanaco meat; but both sections, unlike the Patagonians are untrustworthy.

The western Fuegians extend even up the western channels and inhabit both sides of the Strait. They differ in almost every respect from the Patagonians, being usually small, badly shaped, ugly in features; but they have one advantage in their dislike of wine and spirits.

Captain Mayne often tried them, and could never get them to taste a second time, whereas any Patagonian would drink as much as he could get.

Among the ethnological points the expedition was asked to notice, was whether these people ever smiled? Not only did they frequently smile, but they laughed outright whenever anything amused them.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally held 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.

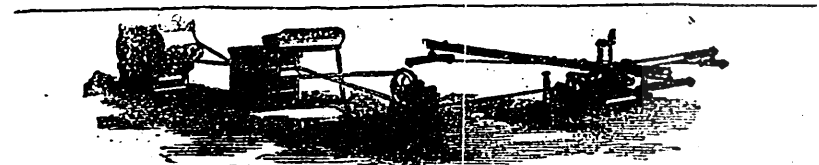
CONDITIONS.

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

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The CITY OF LIMERICK is the next Steamer expected. This Company will dispatch a Steamer with Mails every month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.



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

George Ransome and Co., Agents and Representative 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.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

Advertisement for John Exshaw's Cognac, featuring an image of a bottle and text describing the product's quality and origin.

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, spmy23

HART'S ROOMS, 63-CALLE FLORIDA-63

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.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the Parents and Guardians of the youth under his care, that owing to the very rapid increase in the number of his Pupils, and wishing to provide further accommodation, that he has leased the above very spacious premises, where, by the same assiduous attention to the moral, physical, and mental culture of his Pupils, he hopes to secure a continuation of a Public patronage that he has for so many years enjoyed.

ATHLETIC SPORTS SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. With a view to increased convenience, and in order to the further development of commercial operations.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OF MANUEL SCURIANO & HIGO, 344 CALLE OYUO.

English Drapery Establishment, J. R. MURDOCH & CO., 57-Calle Defensa-57

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, 30-RIVADAVIA-30

C. TURMEAU and Co. FAMILY GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

OLD JAMAICA RUM, "GOLDEN GROVE," Seven years in Bond.

Ferro-Carril del Sud

AVISO A LOS ACCIONISTAS. El dividendo de once chelines por accion (a razon de 7 por ciento por año) declarado en Londres en la reunion general de 28 de Noviembre de 1889, se cree que a los Accionistas en el registro de Buenos Ayres desde esta fecha en el escritorio de la Compania 121 Calle 25 de Mayo entre las diez de la mañana y las tres de la tarde.

STATUTES OF AN ASSOCIATION OF SEAMEN'S UNION IN BUENOS AYRES.

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

LECTION OF TRUSTEES. The Trustees of the Seamen's Union are elected every second year, by the absolute majority of votes. Every Trustee has two votes in an election.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION. A General Meeting will be called for twice a year, say the first Sunday of the month of January, and the first Sunday of the month of July.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 2nd of August 1889, Trains will run as follows:

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, 30-RIVADAVIA-30

WILL RESTORE GREY HAIR, TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

CRANWELL, Chemist, 30-Rivadavia-30

WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER TIME-TABLE. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

DEPARTURES. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

ARRIVALS. Table with columns for Stations, Days, and Times.

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The S.S. PATAGONIA, P. C. PETRIE, Commander. Expected at Montevideo from Liverpool and intermediate ports, about the 9th of February.

STATUTES OF THE CERRITO COLONISATION AGRICULTURAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

ART. 1. The object in view is to cultivate and colonize the Lands belonging to the State in the Cerrito, Department of Paraná, Province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic.

ART. 2. The Capital is \$25,000 (twenty-five thousand dollars) numbered 1 to 125, of which the proprietor, Mr. Liszt, represents 80, as the value of the Lands to be cultivated and apportioned to Colonists.

ART. 3. Each of the 125 Shares will gain an annual interest of 16 per cent, payable quarterly on the 1st May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February of each year.

ART. 4. The Proprietor, Mr. Liszt, has hypothecated his lands to guarantee for the payment and amortisation of the 125 Shares created, and this Mortgage was signed at Buenos Ayres on the 1st day of January 1870, before the notary, D. Victoriano Cabral, and duly registered in the Book of Mortgages of Entre Rios.

ART. 5. The amortisation of the Shares will be made out of the proceeds of Farm Lots sold, the Titles for same being signed by Mr. Liszt and the Manager of the Branch Bank at Buenos Ayres, and the latter receiving the amount, and the Lots sold being free of all responsibility or lien whatever.

ART. 6. Each of the Shares Amortized, as in Art. 5, shall also receive a premium of 8 per cent per annum.

ART. 7. The Company will last for three years, from February 1st, 1870.

Do NOT forget the magic Nombre

FAMILIES MOVING. Will please observe that the best firing Vans 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 SASSAPARILLA RESOLVENT. Every drop of the Sarsaparilla Resolvent contains a known medicinal agent in the curative of Chronic, Constitutional, Skin and Syphilitic Diseases.

DR. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Spleen, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, etc.

CAUTION: As some unprincipled Druggists are selling a spurious preparation, representing it to be the genuine "Dr. Radway's Ready Relief," the Public are cautioned against purchasing same, as it is only calculated to increase the suffering, and is in fact a deadly poison.

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

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout. In quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 87-Calle Defensa-87

Now Landing, ex RETRIEVER, 10 CASES OF IRON SAFES, 40 CASES OF GLASSWARE, AT THE ENGLISH BAZAAR, CALLE FLORIDA.