

New Advertisements

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. FUNCION ESTRAORDINARIA. MIERCOLES 30 DE MARZO. CRESPINO Y LA COMADRE. MARTA.

Victoria Theatre.

MR. ALBERT PHILLIPS. Has the honor to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has returned to the Victoria Theatre, on FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL.

GRAND ANGLA-FRANCO FUNCION.

INTERMEDE CONCERT. "The Broken Home" (original) Mr. Phillips. "La Chanson Fortunio" Mlle. Philippe.

GRAND PAS COMIQUE.

Mlle. "Donny and Mr. Pratesi." "Ladies, want you marry?" Mr. Phillips.

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

Mr. Pratesi and Mr. Albert Phillips. Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN." 291p,m29

SOUTH AMERICAN CURIOSITIES. Gentlemen who are about to leave the country or those who may call in to inspect Mr. Joseph Drummond's new stock of Patagonian Skins, consisting of over six hundred (600) of the most beautiful Guanaco etc. etc.

TELEGRAMS, VIA LISBON

R. KNOWLES and CO., Merchants of Lisbon, hereby give notice to their correspondents in Buenos Ayres that according to a resolution not issued by the Director of the Portuguese Telegraph Company, all Telegrams must henceforward be written on a new kind of Form, and which can be obtained free of charge by applying to Messrs. MACKERN, Brothers, of Buenos Ayres.

EVENING SCHOOL

Spanish, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Fifty Dollars a month, in advance. 191-CALLE TACUARI-191. 280,3p,m29

EDUARDO OLFMANN, DENTISTA ALE.

245-CANGALLO-244 (En los altilos).

AL COMERCIO

J. A. King ha mudado su escritorio a la Calle San Martin 279,3p,m23

TO LET, some nice furnished or unfurnished Rooms, for Single Men, with Board if required. Apply at 264 Calle Temple. 293,3p,m29

HOUSE TO LET, in Calle Mayo, corner of Corrientes, opposite the British Consulate, only one square of the Plaza Once, Transit, and the very spot, of all others in the world, to make a rapid fortune in any business. 286,5p,m29

TO LET, a large Unfurnished Room, with a nice Fireplace, and two fixed Presses in the wall, for Single Gentlemen. Apply at No. 174 Calle Miñaca. 293,3p,m29

SEALQUILA una casa quinta a doce cuadras de la plaza Monserrat, tiene una cuadra de frente por media a la calle Chile equin Pichincha ocho piezas embaldosadas y cénicas. Es propia para un jardín por lo cercano a la ciudad. Para tratar Venezuela 74. 3p,m28

FURNISHED ROOMS—To be let, at Nos. 245 y 246, Malpica, Two very comfortable Beds, with Balcones to the street. Board if required. 200,3p,m29

YOUNG LADY (German), some years in the country, who is well acquainted with the English language, fancy needlework, and all branches of general school instruction. Desires to enter a situation either in a School, or as Governess in a private family, for the instruction of children; the latter would be preferred, as she would also be glad to make herself generally useful in the house. Apply at Calle Emeraldita to Pastor Zollman, Temple Aleman, or Calle Belgrano, 491. 287,3p,m29

WANTED—An Englishman, who has had much experience in teaching, would like a situation as TUTOR, on an Estancia either here or in the Banda Oriental. Address E. S. at the Office of the Standard. 282,3p,m29

WANTED, a Plain Cook, who will undertake the general work in a small family. One with good references will be paid liberal wages. Inquire of Mr. Turman, Grocery Store, 22 Calle San Martin. 280,5p,m29

WANTED, a Girl for household work, in a small family. Apply at No. 11, Calle Loses. 24,3p,m29

WANTED, a Party thoroughly qualified to act as Salesman, in an English Drapery Store. Must have a first-class knowledge of Goods. Apply by letter, with references, to O.P.Q., at the Office of the Standard. 280,5p,m29

WANTED, a Situation as Cook, a Man who understands all kinds of cooking and pastry. Apply to S. B., at this Office. 289,3p,m29

THE LATEST YET

Despatched and opened yesterday, and on Sale to-day at LOEDEL'S.

Ten Cases of SHERWOOD'S CELEBRATED WIRE GOODS, Comprising Elegant Castors, with beautiful Cut Glass Bottles, Handmade Breakfast Castors, Magnificent Fruit Baskets, Hanging Baskets, Tea and Coffee Bells, the greatest economizers of Coffee Extant, Tea and Coffee Stands, round and oval.

In fact, a splendid assortment of the above Goods. An entirely new article, never before introduced into this country. Elegant designs equal in appearance and durability to the best silver-plated, and at one-quarter the price. Please call and examine at once before the best lots are sold.

LOEDEL'S. 75-Calle San Martin-75. 297,5p,m29

PER ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS. Bridget Hogan, William J. Gray, Enrique Bond, Hugh Cahill, Mrs. Matthew Williams, O. Miles, J. E. Reeves, W. S. Pennie, Jacob Turner, Bolton Molinar, Carlos Hart, Joseph Malhew, James Pirogott.

PERFECT AND NICHOLSON.

ANY information of the above-named, Mr. Perfect, where he has gone to, &c., and gratifiedly received at Calle 34 de Agosto, Montevideo. 29,1p,m29

ANSWER TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Delmege, M. D. Munro, Robert Thompson Jones, Joseph Henderson, Editors of German Newspaper 2, Francisco Alcroft, M. D. M. Munro.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30 WEEKLY, 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.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, March 28, 1870. 5.30 p.m.

Paper opened at 8, closed at 7. Exchange for packet Giroude on London £3000 at 52 paper.

On France nothing done to-day, and prices asked by best paper are 5.47 gold, and 5 paper.

Exportation—nothing done. The Junta Economica administrativa—the Minister of Governor took charge of that department, and received inventory.

The Junta Economica administrativa is now defunct. Nothing more as to the movements of Aparicio.

Rio de Janeiro, March 21. Exchange done at 20 1/2, and 20 1/2 firm. Upon France nothing done. Sovereigns sold at 12,300 and 12,350.

THE STATE OF THE CAMP.

The last storm has caused such widespread loss and ruin over the camp that some of the oldest settlers who have been so long struggling against high rents, and dear labor, are now left penniless. Yesterday on most of the estancias in the South a general parting commenced, as almost every flock in the country got mixed on the night of the storm; there is, of course, a world of trouble about 'señales,' and some parties who have 'graserias' going on are charged with very sharp practice.

On the Great Southern Railway dead sheep are to be seen at all points along the line; after passing the San Vicente station between the stations Ferrari and Jeppener lie in one large pile the remains of some 1,200 sheep, a whole flock dead, and all lying huddled together where they perished, they were drowned in about two feet of water, the spot is now high and dry and steps should be taken to burn the carcasses without any further delay.

At a laguna in the district of Ranchos some 2,000 fine mestiza sheep all perished; driven by the storm they ran before the wind, and notwithstanding the efforts of a whole army of peons, the sheep rushed madly into the tall "paja" and perished. But the great losses in the flocks by this unprecedented storm were not caused so much by drowning as is generally imagined; sheep died through poverty and bad care more than anything else, as can be attested by anyone who gallops over the high camps and sees here and there point of dead sheep strewn around where drowning was out of the question.

For the previous two months the camp have been suffering from drought, the pastures all burnt by the hot broiling sun, the arroyos and lagunas dried up, and stock of every description suffering. Few of the farmers took the trouble to properly water their flocks; sheep had so depreciated in value, labor was so dear, and water so scarce, that the old exploded theory that sheep are better and fatter without water again came in vogue. It was a convenient idea, it saved puesteros much trouble and estancieros much expense. During last summer very few flocks in the southern partidos were properly watered and many not at all. The truth be told, that on most estancias sheepfarming has immensely gone back, corrales tumbling to decay, octogenarian rams in every flock, wire

fences broken and nothing left but the grim gaunt figures of five dollar fat-tailed dogs that have seen better days. How could it be expected therefore under such circumstances that the farmers would expend all their ready money in repairing worn out old troughs or making new ones; the 'balde sin fondo' is no longer in use, and in one word, sheepfarming in the south has fallen back to its earliest period, and now the most profitable mode of sheepfarming is to let the sheep mind themselves. The saladeros and owners of graserias complain of the scarcity of good fat sheep, and no wonder; at the rate things are going on, at most in a few years it will be difficult to find a really good mestiza flock of sheep south of Samborombon. We have heard that on a well known English estancia, which some few years ago was regarded as a model sheepfarm, there is hardly a corral to be found on the whole place!

It is worthy of note that on all well fenced estancias, and where the sheep have been regularly and carefully watered, there has been either no loss at all, or a very trivial per centage which can be allowed for old sheep.

The mixtures caused by the storm have been immense; flocks have run before the wind as far as ten and twelve leagues, and, as a matter of course, all sorts of questions and litigation have sprung up about the marks and 'señales,' which goes to prove that with every care the present sealing system is utterly useless and cannot be relied on. On a native estancia in the South, where a large graseria belonging to the estancia is kept constantly working, several thousand of the neighbors' sheep have been stopped during the storm and mixed with the flocks of the place. The owners of the sheep, armed with the 'boletos' of the 'señales,' went to the establishment in question to ask for a parting, which in most cases was refused, in consequence of the owner of the place having flocks with the same seal; and even where the seals of the flocks were different he declined to give a parting, on the plea that for his graseria he had bought sheep of precisely the same mark. Thus the neighbors are compelled to see their own sheep killed before their eyes, and without getting paid for one.

This matter certainly calls for investigation, and we believe the neighbors are about to apply to head-quarters on the matter.

Some English sheepfarmers who have come from New Zealand, have introduced a very excellent reform in the way of parting mixed flocks: hitherto it has been the custom to hire a troop of peones and to catch the sheep by the leg and throw them over a fence into a small corral, rather a tedious and expensive business. By the new method all this toil and labor is saved, the farmer makes a long passage communicating from one corral to another, at the end of the passage is a swivel gate which is kept open to allow all the owners sheep to pass through and turned off when a 'strange sheep' comes up, the passage only allows of one sheep to pass down at a time, and no error as to mark can therefore well occur; the sheep run easily through the passage when one sheep has been passed through, and by this means some 20,000 sheep can easily be run through in a day. The farmers in the North ought to adopt this plan which possesses every advantage over the old system.

Respecting the present position of sheepfarming in the Plate, there is yet much to be said: It may be susceptible of revival, and we suppose it is, but the terrible losses by the last storm will prove a salutary lesson for all engaged in the business. Over two hundred and fifty thousand sheep have perished, and the camps in the South are studded with their rotting remains.

The following letter gives a true picture of the state of the camp:—

"Invernada, March 25, 1870. "I arrived here safe, but found everything in a frightful state, sheep scattered everywhere; the losses have been terrible; the Samborombon is filled with dead sheep, and the arroyos here lost everything; as an instance, the bearer of this, out of a flock of 2,000, is left with only 300 or 400. We are every day parting small points that we find in the neighbouring flocks; some sheep have gone as far as _____'s estancia, and over ten leagues further from here. You will find more details in the letter to Mr. L., which you can deliver if you think proper.

"The number of sheep existent on the estancia is 6,107; number shorn, 11,299; loss, 5,182, also all the borregas. Perhaps we may find a few more, but I have very slender hopes.

"As I shall have to go to Magdalena about _____'s affair, I shall not be able to go in for five or six days more.

"No blame can be attached to Dn. Patrio for the loss; it was inevitable; the state of sheep, camp, and want of corrales, all contributed to make the loss so severe.

"Yours &c., "P. C."

THE CHILIAN MAILS.

Valparaiso, March 10th. The news from the frontier continues to be very unsatisfactory, and considerable pains are being taken to shroud

the true state of affairs with a considerable amount of unnecessary mystery. Expeditions have been sent into the interior, and the militia of the border towns have been placed under arms. A large number of settlers have abandoned their holdings, under fear of a raid of the Indians, and even if the present trouble should not culminate in a war, which seems rather improbable, it will be some time before confidence is restored.

A sad occurrence, resulting from a want of precaution on the part of the authorities, took place at Nacimiento on the 21st ult. It appears that on the before-mentioned date, the General-in-chief of the forces in Arauco withdrew the battalion of militia from that town as a reinforcement for the opening campaign leaving a few boys and old men on guard, in charge of 60 or 70 criminals detained in the goal. During the night they rose and killed and wounded 12 of the guard, and all, with the exception of four, escaped.

This circumstance has caused considerable alarm among the inhabitants of the frontier, as the majority of the escaped prisoners are known to be daring desperadoes.

The works of the Talcahuano and Chillan railway are progressing very favorably, and a considerable portion of the track between the ports of Talcahuano and Concepcion is already graded. The works of the branch line from Llalimai to San Felipe have also been inaugurated.

A rumor has reached here that a crisis is expected to take place at Mendoza, in consequence of the embarrassment of a dealer, who carries on an extensive business at that place.

Another fire occurred in this city, on Monday afternoon last; but, fortunately, the property destroyed was of little value. The owners were uninjured.

Business has been tolerably brisk during the past fortnight.

The two engineers sent by the Argentine Government to survey a practicable route for a line of railway across the Andes, report that the only plan is to follow the course of the Teno river as far as Vergara, thence through the Yargara gorge, to the valley of Los Ciegos, thence through the Valenzuela gorge to the Rio Grande, following the course of that river to the pampa. The most difficult part to overcome is the 'cuesta' of Vergara, but the obstacles presented by that and other parts of the road, have, say the engineers, been very much exaggerated.

The Intendente pro tem has presented to the Municipality a proposition for the appointment of a Gas Inspector, with a salary of \$1000 a year, and there is no doubt the resolution will be carried out.

THE WAR IN ARAUCANIA.

The following information has been received by telegraph, at the War Department:—

Canete, March 1. The Commandant of the division that entered the Araucanian territory on the 19th February for the purpose of punishing the rebel Indians, writes me from Lebu-Luen, under date of the 28th ult., as follows:—

"I arrived here yesterday at 6 p.m. with the division under my command, without anything worthy of note having taken place; to-night I shall halt at Panguero, and to-morrow I shall be at Luligera.

Rebel Indians have been seen in very few places, and only between Quillan and Panguero there took place a few skirmishes, resulting in the death of two Indians, and the capture of a number of lances. We have burnt upwards of 200 ranchos, destroyed a large quantity of vegetables, and taken one Indian captive.

I shall remit you a detailed account of this expedition.

Gregorio Urrutia. To-day, at 9 a.m., a courier has arrived from the Commandant Muñoz, bringing me the communication I transcribe, and which I forward, by courier, to Lota, in order that it may arrive in time for the mail that leaves there at 8 a.m.

As was anticipated, it has not been possible to do much against the enemy, and as regards animals, there have been taken 3 cows, 150 sheep, and some few horses only.

Our troops have not suffered any loss, except some horses that were worn out with fatigue, and others that were wounded. The horses, in fact, were in such bad condition and of such an inferior kind, that many of them were worn out on the march from this place to Puren, and I may add that not more than 10 will be able to go through the campaign. Nothing further of importance has occurred.

The Posfaro arrived yesterday from Tolten with a company of artillery; to-day I expect the Maule with more troops, and both will return for reinforcements until I have here upwards of 400 men. Don Cornelio Saavedra will arrive here in a few days more.

I remain, &c., Gregorio Urrutia.

LATEST FROM PERU.

A very serious fire occurred at Callao, in the block occupied by Messrs. O'Connor & Evans, Brice, Grace and Co., Mackintosh and others. The first named firm lost goods to the value of \$80,000, but they were insured for \$114,000 in the following—Royal, \$40,000; Phoenix, \$30,000; Queen, \$20,000; and Commercial Union,

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received yesterday our West Coast exchanges from Patagonia. The news from that part of the continent is interesting, but is exceeded in importance by advices from Japan to the 31st December, via San Francisco and Panama.

The 'barbarians' appear at last to have firmly planted their foot in the realms ruled over by the Mikado; railways, telegraphs, and gold coinage have been introduced, and the English capitalists at Yokohama have advanced £2,000,000 sterling to the Government, secured by mortgages on the public buildings, for the purpose of making a railway from Jeddo to Yokohama, and laying telegraph wires over the empire in every direction.

The new policy being pursued by Japan must have a wonderful effect in a short time on the trade of the world.

We have to apologise to our readers for an accident that occurred in publishing our last issue. We will reproduce in our packet number the leading article of that date.

The Oriental revolution appears still to be holding its own: despatches have been received by the Government from General Castro, dated from Paso de Santana, Aparicio, when last seen, was moving towards Paso de Polanco, his force, according to the reports of Colonel Enciso, only numbering about 60 men. The latest accounts represent Frénedoso as close on the rebel leader's heels, with a force of about 250 men. The prisons of Montevideo are said to be crowded with political offenders.

The Oneida, while passing (homeward bound) the island of Flores, where the passengers she had brought to Montevideo were undergoing their period of quarantine, hoisted flags and fired two cannon shots, as a parting salute to the unfortunates.

The Brazilian officer bearing the sword of the late Marshal Lopez to H. M. Pedro II, and whose arrival here we announced last week, took passage for Rio in the Pacific Company's steamer Patagonia, which left Montevideo on Saturday last.

Don Eduardo Vidal has been nominated and recognised by the Paraguayan Government as Oriental Consul at Asuncion.

Our Chilean exchanges mention an interesting work now going on in Valparaiso. A new street is being added to that city by filling in a portion of the bay: This reminds us of a project here, which we believe is only in abeyance, of forming a port by constructing an island in front of the city and reclaiming 1,000 acres from the river, to be joined by piers to the island. The cost of this enterprise was, we believe, estimated at 8,000,000 patacas. Supposing the value of the reclaimed land (five million and a half varas) to be only about two hard dollars per vara, it would more than cover the cost. On some parts of the beach building lots are worth 40 patacas per vara.

Our friend Mr. Lewis has resigned his post on the Board of Education, not approving of the steps lately adopted by it in the Estrada Antelo affair. Many of the members have followed Mr. Lewis' example.

We are happy to announce that our countryman, Mr. Peter Murray concluded last week his professional studies with a splendid examination. When his severe trial was over he was congratulated by the Board of examiners, who declared that they had never seen anyone acquit himself more creditably. Like a true Briton, Mr. Murray treated his friends to a magnificent 'wino.' The chief orators on the occasion were Messrs. Piedrenera, M. Liavallol and Eduardo Crawlwell.

We are credibly informed that the reported refusal of our cricketers to meet their Montevideo brethren in friendly strife, is entirely groundless. Through the absence of some of their best players, the Buenos Ayreans experienced some difficulty in making up an eleven. The remembrance of former victories coupled with the hope of future success has however induced them to accept the challenge at any cost. The match will come off during Holy week.

We call the attention of our readers in Montevideo to the new section we have opened in our advertising columns, under the head of 'Montevideo' on the suggestion of a leading merchant of that town. In it will be found all the commercial notices, advertisements &c. relating to the neighborhood capital.

We find the following in our last exchanges from the Pacific:—'A very patriotic proposition has been made to the Government by Don Luis Guisaflo, a wealthy Chilean, and a gentleman of great taste and activity. At his own expense he proposes to change the barren parade ground in Santiago into a faithful copy of the Central Park in New York, or the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. It is needless to add that the Government gratefully accepted the proposal.'

The following description of the late Marshal Lopez' son by Sra. Pezon may prove interesting to our readers. This young man is at present in the States:—'About 20 years of age, of middle stature, rather stout, but well proportioned. His complexion is somewhat dark, hair and moustache black, eyes large and brown, head round, rather than long, but full, well proportioned, and balanced. He is able to walk about. Major Olave and 100 foot are with us; the rest are at Florida.'

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IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Mr. Hulay, late Inspector-General of Customs at Yokohama, has concluded a loan of one million pounds sterling to the Mikado's government to build a railroad from Jeddo to Kioto. He represents that several English capitalists have effected a loan of two millions more on the public works. The British Legation rendered no assistance in the negotiations. The government has informed the foreign ministers it will coin new Japanese dollars as soon as it can get workmen from the English mint. The new dollar will be a trifle finer and heavier than the Mexican dollars. In time the circulation will expand sufficiently to take the place of the old coin. The government mining engineer has left for the Island Sea to open fresh coal mines. He has also commenced the drainage works for Yokohama. Dr. Willis, who established a hospital and school of medicine at Jeddo, is about to proceed to Salaisimas to provide for the establishment of similar institutions. The city of Yokohama is in a demoralized condition. There is no municipality and no police. Murders, riots, and assaults are frequent. Trade is suspended during the holidays. Political affairs are quiet; although indications of approaching trouble are manifest. The telegraph line from Yokohama to Jeddo is nearly completed. Several rice riots have occurred in the interior. A destructive fire has occurred at the mint at Osaka, which will probably delay the mintage of the new coin. A little vessel, named the Paris Port de Mer, has arrived here from Paris. She will return direct to the same city by way of the Suez Canal.

The treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame between the United States and China has been ratified by the Chinese Government. Through the negotiations of Secretary J. McLeary Brown, the term of Mr. Burlingame's mission is extended two years, and the sum of \$140,000 in gold has been appropriated for the expenses of the Embassy. The revised treaty between Great Britain and China is published

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Montevideo, Saturday. The Government has received the following despatches:—

1. General Castro to Pres. Batlle. March 24th, Paso Santana. "I have received your orders and had previously taken the measures you suggest: I sent off yesterday the Canelones infantry and I have mounted 100 foot, leaving the rest with two field-pieces to hold Florida. The wagons of the 1st regiment have been sent on. I have just received a letter from an officer named Ferreyra, addressed to Captain Monto Blanco, in which he mentions that Aparicio was knocking about on the 21st and 22nd near the estancias of Timote and Moyes at Paso Polanco on the River Yi. I shall send Maximiliano Perez in all haste to take command of the 400 then hourly expected at Puntas de Santa Lucia Chico, whereupon he can follow up the invaders."

2. Major Enciso to the President. March 24, Florida. I am happy to say that I am recovering, and Captain Arroyo takes my place pro tem as Gefé. Aparicio was yesterday at Moyes, near Timote, with fifty or sixty men, and I think Milan and Frénedoso with 500 men must overtake him to-morrow. But for my illness [wounds] the rebels would not have dared to remain so long knocking about here.

3. Major Enciso to Bustamante. My health is so broken down by the wounds I received on the 20th in defending this town against the invaders that I have appointed Capt. Arroyo to take my place. I heard of your arrival at Canelones, and that when you learned Aparicio had retired you returned to Montevideo. I am much obliged for your present of a sword. Aparicio has been at Moyes and Timote, but his whole army does not pass sixty.

4. Aguiar to Bustamante. Pitudo, March 24th. Aparicio was yesterday at Timote; 300 men are gone in pursuit. Maximiliano Perez was at Porongos, being ordered to the Barra de Castro; Rio is sent to the right bank of the Yi, and Milan and Frénedoso to both sides of the Sta Lucia Chico. Carabajal, Castro and Moyano are active. Major Enciso is able to walk about. Major Olave and 100 foot are with us; the rest are at Florida.

some time past he has resided in England and France, and he has gone to the United States in order to finish his education, and study the country." The following extraordinary narrative comes to us from San Juan. There existed in San Juan, an individual eighteen years of age, who had two heads, both of them provided with countenances at once expressive and of regular outline, each looking towards the sides of the

violent attack of inflammation of the bowels. On enquiry yesterday, we were happy to find that this esteemed clergyman had been pronounced out of danger and that there is every prospect of his speedy recovery.

On New Year's Eve the Honorable Mrs. Bishop gave a grand ball at Honolulu, which was attended by His Majesty and Court, and all the elite and beauty of the city were present. The brass band of the Austrian frigate Donan supplied the dances with soft and melting music till the sun of the new year threw his smiles upon the scene.

On the 16th inst. the fatal cases of Yellow-fever in Rio had fallen to four. A funeral service in memory of the late Don Pastor Obligado takes place to-day in the Cathedral. The members of the press of the metropolis have received a special invitation, and all that can should attend to show respect to the memory of the man who contributed so largely to the establishment of a free press in this country.

There is still a good deal of excitement in Rosario; the local papers are engaged in bandying reprimandations as to their respective accounts of the late sanguinary events.

The Municipality at its last meetings discussed the propriety of obliging the busses running to the Once de Septiembre to take different streets, in order to avoid the dangerous practice indulged in by the drivers of running races, "nursing," etc.; no resolution was, however, come to. Sr. Cabral also spoke of the injury done to the tramway companies by the rule that obliges them to work on only one square at a time while constructing their lines. A discussion on the subject ensued, but without any result being arrived at but that of leaving things as they are. The project for raising a loan of \$10,000,000 mps. passed the Finance Committee on Saturday.

We understand Commander Vignes, of the French gunboat Decidre, is about to return to France. This gentleman is deservedly one of the most popular naval officers in the Plate, and while we wish him the speedy promotion he so well deserves we trust soon to be able to welcome him back amongst us.

THE ROB ROY RUN IN THE PARANA.

I started in the canoe Jessie on the 14th February at 10 p.m. to reach the steamer Amazona, which was lying at the north end of the Outer Roads, and in which Captain Routh had offered to take myself and canoe as far up the River Parana as I pleased to go. The wind, which was blowing hard from the east drove me back to the mole, where I found one of the steamer's boats, unable to put off. We waited about on the mole, and at 5:30 a.m. on the 15th started for the ship, and at about midday sailed. The canoe was of the Rob Roy build, 14 feet long, 26 inches beam and 9 inches deep, and was propelled by a straight pine paddle 7 feet long, besides spreading about 18 square feet of canvas.

We reached Rosario on Friday morning, and on Sunday the 20th at 5:30 a.m. I left the steamer, which was then anchored off Parana. I had some difficulty in persuading Capt. Routh to let me go at all, as the pilots had been telling him such absurd stories of the dangers of navigating the river, that he wanted to take me on to Assuncion. One said I should be devoured by the tigers, or that I could never find the channels and die of starvation; and the other told me never to go ashore on any of the islands, or to sleep on board the vessels anchored in the river, as I should certainly get my throat cut. So that on leaving the steamer I felt a vast deal more like going to my own funeral than starting on a pleasure cruise.

I was nearly an hour going from the ship to the port of Parana owing to the strength of the current, but by 7 a.m. I had had in my provisions and was under weigh for Diamante, about 12 leagues down. The scenery from Parana to Diamante is very fine, and in skirting along the coast in a canoe it can be thoroughly appreciated. I landed on one of the islands to cook some breakfast, but was soon driven off by the mosquitoes and compelled to put up with a biscuit and some cold meat. At about eleven the wind changed to S.W. and stopped my way so much that I did not reach Diamante until nearly 3 p.m. From the river Diamante is a very pretty place, but when once ashore you soon wish yourself out of it. I had not slept at all the night before, and by the time I got to the hotel I was so tired out that I turned in at once and did not wake till 7 o'clock next morning, when upon going down to the canoe I found that the Custom-house authorities were desirous of confiscating it as it had landed without a permit, and it was not until the middle of the day that I could persuade them to let me go.

A few miles below Diamante is the river Paranaquia, where the delta commences, and I was led to understand that from this point to San Lorenzo was the most difficult part of the whole voyage on account of the different channels, so I waited until a vessel hove in sight and kept in her wake until I was tired, and then went on board, towing the canoe astern. Just before sundown the wind which had been blowing from the N. all day changed to S.W. again, and we came

to anchor about 8 leagues above Rosario. In half an hour it was blowing a strong pampero, and beginning to fear for the safety of the canoe, I hauled it into one of the ship's boats which was towing alongside. Whilst I was about this the vessel dragged her anchors and was driven stern foremost aground. What with the rain and the mosquitoes we passed anything but a pleasant night, and when daybreak came I was glad to see the vessel off the ground and under weigh for Rosario. As it was still raining, and I had lost my hat in the gale, I remained on board until we reached Rosario, which was about 2 p.m. It was still blowing strong from the S.W., and I had hard work to get about 5 leagues below Rosario by sundown. I had intended to push on for Las Piedras that night, but seeing a schooner lying at anchor on the other side of the river, I decided to cross over and see if I could not stop on board of her. There was quite a sea here, and I was wet through before I got half way across. When I reached the vessel I found her a little bit of a thing laden with wood for Montevideo; however, they behaved very handsomely, and made me up a bed in one of the sails.

When I started in the morning I had to cross the river again and undergo another ducking as the wind was still strong though it had changed to S.E. Soon after I had breakfast I passed an American steamer, but two far off to read her name. I arrived at Las Piedras at about one o'clock p.m., and upon starting again was congratulating myself upon not coming in contact with the Custom-house people, but when about a league down I was hailed by a boat and requested to show my permit, and not having one to show I was ignominiously towed back and brought before the Captain of the Port, with whom I had a difficulty as usual. The boatmen in taking me back showed me a boat from a French ship that had been confiscated a few days before through the sailors not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and I was rather afraid of their treating my vessel in the same manner. I did not get clear of Las Piedras until nearly four o'clock, and reached San Nicolas by sunset. Here I managed to get a view of a map of the province which was of great assistance.

I rather overslept myself next morning, but as it was getting to be rather a luxury to sleep in a bed I did myself to account for it; however, I was under weigh by 8 o'clock with the wind from the N.E. or right on the beam. A few miles from San Nicolas I came to grief in going over a shoal. The current was running very hard and with the wind made a nasty chopping sea which nearly filled the canoe and turned me out before I could get the Macintosh apron on. I had to throw out the things that were thrown out and stow them away in my waist and swim ashore with the canoe in tow. Upon overhauling I found a great many things were quite dry, but the biscuits, cigars, etc., were of course useless. This was the only misfortune I met with, and I was warned by it for coming to similar places I took care to fasten on the apron and run through them at once. I had my traps out on the deck till about mid-day I was at Las Hermanas, where I had another talk with the Port Captain, as I was obliged to go ashore to replace the things I had lost. About three leagues down I came to an English brig at anchor, on which I found a chart, but it only helped me as far as the mouth of the Baradero.

I did not get off San Pedro until dark, and when I got inside the Laguna I could not find the town, so I tried to get a bump on a sailing vessel lying close to the shore, but they said they were going to sail when the moon rose, so I turned round again and at about 10 o'clock I found myself at the landing stage of a saladero, and as I was afraid of leaving the canoe alone, I unrolled my rug and hid down to sleep; but my rug was wet and I had not yet dried from the ducking of the morning, and the mosquitoes were so plentiful that I went up to the Saladero, and not finding a soul there, would on to the town which was about a mile and a half off. When I got up the next morning it was raining heavily and blowing from the S.W. again, but I was anxious about the boat and I started for the saladero at once, and as I was nearly through already I determined to start through a couple of canoes and a pipe I packed away from San Pedro and entered the Baradero.

Here the current was comparatively weak, and with the head wind did not make much progress. I reached the port of Baradero at eleven o'clock a.m., and went up to the town to breakfast. At four o'clock the wind had not abated, and as the sailors told me that Baradero and Zarate (about sixteen leagues) I decided to stay on board one of the vessels for the night. I started again at seven o'clock the next morning with the wind still from the S.W. In the Baradero I had several shots at carpinchos, but my pistol had not sufficient force to do them any damage. One tried to make a mouthful of the paddle, nearly pulling it out of my hands.

I did not get out of the Baradero until half-past one on Saturday the 20th, but when again in the Parana I found the current stronger, and not so much affected by the wind. I rested a short time at the junction, and then pushed on for Zarate. A little further on the Villota was passed, and bound down the river, and soon after I met another steamer, and as I could see no signs of the town I went ashore, unfortunately, as it turned out, for I had to walk through about two miles of marshy land before I came to the barranca, where I found a sheep puesto, and was made welcome by the owner, who seemed rather astonished to see me walk over the camp tomised in one hand and a rug in the other. I was too tired to eat anything, so I wrapped myself up and was soon fast asleep.

The river had gone down considerably during the night, and the mosquitoes were fearful. I went on to Zarate and found an old acquaintance on board one of the steamers there. I went on board at once, and as I felt too ill to go on to the Tigre that day, remained until the next morning. One of the owners of the steamer asked me to lend him the canoe to go ashore, and upon my acceding he carefully pulled off his boots and got in. Finding that the bow was pointing up stream, and not caring to turn her round, he changed his position, and made the stern end the bow. When I saw this I fully expected he would go overboard, but he managed to get ashore all right.

The afternoon of the Monday I spent on board of the Rosario. I left Zarate on Monday the 25th, at 5 a.m., and until the sun rose the mosquitoes had it pretty much their own way, as I was obliged to keep close to the bank in consequence of the thick mist. Before seven o'clock I had passed Campana and lost the mainland, and by 12 I was at the mouth of the Captain. A steamer entered the Captain just after me, but as they did not overtake me I concluded that they went aground, as the water appeared to be rather low. I arrived at once at once at 10 p.m., having got over sixty miles in forty hours, including one which was taken up by breakfast, and put up at the boat-house as usual in every town where she was taken out a fortnight before, although she had gone through no small amount of rough usage during that time.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with columns for various currencies and exchange rates, including items like 'Sovereigns', 'National Bonds', and 'March 28th, 1870'.

There was very little done in bonds to-day. One sale, for Thursday 31st 10,000 at 60 1/2; the rest of the business done up to 2 o'clock. After hours there was a sale, cash, \$500 at 60 1/2 and the market assumed a rather firm tone.

The Government has published the notice of the payment of the coupons and amortization of the first, and as the period approaches there is much anxiety about the amortizing rate. The Bond King commands the price and it is impossible to say what rate he will offer the Government, it is generally supposed however, that it will be somewhat in a trance of the market rate.

Some Argentine Bank shares sold today at 6 per cent. Money is each day becoming easier, and large sums are offered on bonds, but the brokers ask 12 per cent. the best bid is not easily to be had at 9 per cent. Exchange was freely done to-day at 60 cent and 60 1/2 payable on Saturday; funds at both rates according to the paper. On Franco several bills were passed at 5 1/2 and 5 3/4; taken at both times. There has been a good deal passed, and few drawers left. The export business is falling in beginning to show a falling off owing to the limited working of the granarias and arrivals from the camp.

In the wool markets the following done to-day: M Duggan 3,000 @ 62 to 60 S Uruza 7,000 @ 49 to 50 L Balleto 500 @ 46

The extension works on the Southern Railway will be commenced immediately. Mr. Kumball with his engineers has taken Sr. Fe. and a house in Ranchos for the offices.

In real estate sales we notice in Calle Aites, between Tucuman and Temple, 87 varas by 70, for \$285,000 mps; another lot in the same street, between Temple and Cordoba, 10x70 varas, for \$280,000 mps. Mr. Pacifico Salas, purchaser. On Sunday the corner of San Martin and Tucuman, 25x33 varas, brought by auction \$87,000 mps. Mr. Victoriano Cabral, purchaser. Respecting this last sale we heard that before the auction the owner sold his interest in the house for \$750,000, with the proviso that the result should be for the benefit or otherwise of the intervening purchaser. Similar transactions are not uncommon in this market.

The mails from Chile per Patagonia bring us advices to the 14th inst. The chief commercial news is as follows: Imports.—Although the trade during the fortnight was not equal to expectation, a fair amount of business was done. Transactions in dry goods having been of a retail nature, but prices of white shirtings and grey domestics was firmer with light stocks, and prints have hardened slightly. Transactions in rice and sugar were rather limited, and prices remained pretty much the same as last advised. Cows were quiet, and of the two cargoes that arrived, one—that per Elizabeth Grove—has been lost a few miles to the south of this port. A fair amount of business was done in hardware, and in iron, and with the exception of roofing pipes were generally well sustained.

Charters.—A considerable number of engagements have been entered into during the past fortnight, reducing the disposable tonnage by about 10,000 tons. Rates remain about the same as advised in our last, and the market closes very steady. We quote to-day, £1 15s. for wheat from this to Liverpool; £1 16s. to £1 17s. 3d. do. from Talcahuano or Tomo to do.; £1 17s. to £1 18s. 6d. do. from San Antonio to do.; £1 17s. 6d. do. from Iquique to Liverpool; £2 2s. 6d. do. for orders to the United Kingdom; £1 17s. copper produce to Liverpool or Swansea; and £2 6s. do. to Havre. The s.s. Patagonia is taking copper to Liverpool at the unprecedentedly low rate of £1 10s per ton, but the rate to Havre and Bordeaux is £2 5s. Disposable tonnage 26,046, inclusive of 9,216 engaged in the coasting trade.

Wheat.—During the earlier part of the fortnight some 115,000 fanegas and hectolitres were disposed of for Europe, but the unfavorable advices to hand's end then, and the unwillingness of farmers to accept lower rates have put a stop to any further transactions for export to that quarter for the present.

Flour.—The market continues in a very depressed state, and no improvement is looked for. Sales comprise about 20,000 quintals, principally for home consumption, a small quantity only having been shipped to Peru and Ecuador. We quote today \$5.50 to 1923.

Barley.—The demand continues good with a rising market, and there are no stocks here. The British Highland, 235 tons, Woods, master, with lumber, left Montevideo on January 1, with strong gales from the S.W., which lasted for five days; afterwards had light variable winds from the N.W. round to S.; passed through the Straits of Le Maire with a strong breeze from the N.N.E.; rounded the Horn Feb. 24; from Diego Ramirez to 78° W heavy gales veering about two miles of marshy land before I came to the barranca, where I found a sheep puesto, and was made welcome by the owner, who seemed rather astonished to see me walk over the camp tomised in one hand and a rug in the other. I was too tired to eat anything, so I wrapped myself up and was soon fast asleep.

Upon awaking next morning I found I had a violent cold and was excessively feverish, and when I got down to the boat found everything wet from the

It seems Peru is going to have a National Exhibition simultaneous with that of Cordoba. According to a programme just published by the Commissioners, the Exhibition will be opened at Lima on the 9th of December next.

The view of protecting the Peruvian manufactures, the importation of foreign powder has been prohibited under pain of confiscation. The prospectus of the new bank under the title of "Banco Territorial del Peru" is about to be issued.

The railway route has not abated in the least. The survey of a line between the new port of Mocha and Trujillo has been ordered another between the latter city and Cajamarca, passing through the mineral districts of Otuzo, Huamachuco, &c., and another between Oraya and Chanchamayo.

At the run auction at Messrs. Bulfin and Flores today, the following prices were obtained: Lincoln ram, 2,700, Mr. Shannon buyer. 2 do do, 2,000 do. 1 do do, 2,000 do. 1 do do, 1,000 do. 1 do do, 1,000 do. 3 do ewes, 1,200 each do.

ARRIVALS. Oriental steamer Rio de la Plata, from Uruguay, National do. Venezia. English do. Napota, from Colonia. Spanish do.

TEMPERATURE. March 28—Monday 2 p.m. Fahrenheit—Monday 74.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Ships, Tons, Flansted, Tons, Keplar, 1,199, Copernicus, 1,197, Newton, 1,074, Laplace, 1,194, Polaris, 1,115, Donati, 1,182, Humboldt, 1,374, Tycho Brahe, 1,318, Halley, 1,149, Hipparchus, 1,180, Saladin, 1,194, Parat (new), 1,820, La Plata, 1,194.

The Postmaster-General of Her Majesty's Government has concluded a contract with the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited (Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line), for a second regular Mail in each month by British Vessels to Brazil and England.

The new Mail Steamers will leave Buenos Ayres on the 9th of each month, and are intended to proceed to Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and thence to Southampton and Liverpool. The service is so timed as to afford opportunity for letters received in England by the New Mail, to be forwarded by the outward-bound Mail Steamer of the same Line, which leaves Liverpool on the 20th of each month (unless that be Monday, and then on the 21st).

Neither consignee's despatches, nor letters or any kind can be received by us for conveyance by the Mail Steamer of the 9th. This Notice, respecting the posting of Letters, will be issued by the Post-office authorities.

The S.S. HIPPARCHUS, Tons Register, Captain MARKWELL, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS, ON SATURDAY, THE 9th OF APRIL.

CARGO will be received on Board until noon on the day of sailing. Despatches and Letters at the Office of the Under-Secretary until ONE P.M. of said day. Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent. These Steamers have excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool, £2 5s sterling. The usual allowance made to families. Steerage passages: One-half.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for TWELVE MONTHS, issued at all parts on favorable terms. Apply to the Agents, MESSRS. SHIRE, KRABBE, and CO.; or the Brokers, JOHN P. BOYD and CO., San Martin 56, 235, 237.

CAMP TO BE RENTED. Excellent fattening and breeding Camps, available in large quantities, on a long lease. Apply to No. 371 Calle Suipacha, 273, 161.

COGNAC, ROBIN AND CO. PRICES REDUCED. Agents and Importers, JOHN BEST, and Brothers, No. 92 Calle Rivadavia, 152, 154, 156.

PROVISIONS DE AGUA.—La Compañia de provisiones para el comercio de los sudios y colonos en varias calas y plazas de esta ciudad. Las propuestas seran verbales y la licitacion se hará en el local de esta oficina. Calle de los Baños, 100 entre una y dos de la tarde.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION CORDOVA. October 15th, 1870. In the Secretary's Office, Calle Peru 141, Exhibitions, whether Native or Foreign, will receive every information, between the hours of Eleven a.m. and Four p.m.

MR. ALBERT PHILLIPS. Has the honor to announce to his Friends and the Public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends giving GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE, FRIDAY, 1st APRIL, 1870.

THE ELECTROPLATED TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, \$350.

ENGLISH BAZAAR, CALLE FLORIDA 61. Extra fine and medium quality Glassware, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

English Bazaar, and Import Services, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida. The English Bazaar, at the English Bazaar, 61 Florida.

THE AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, for agricultural purposes, at the Auctioneers Office, in Blocks comprising a 40-acre estate.

ON WEDNESDAY, 13th OF APRIL next, at One o'clock p.m. will be sold for the highest Bid, under the following conditions—One-third Cash, and the other two-thirds at one and two years, at 9 per cent. interest per annum.

The Land in question is about three hours' ride, by Railway, from the City. Purchasers will be able to return the same day to town.

JAMES S. HILL and CO., 43 CALLE DEFENSA-13. Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

English Drapery Establishment. (CORNER OF DEFENSA AND POTOSI). J. R. MURDOCH and CO., (Successors to Alex. Fulton and Co.)

Are now showing a select assortment of Goods, suitable for the coming Season, which they have just received direct from the Manufacturers, and they would invite the special attention of their Customers and the Public, to the Bargains which are to be had in REPPES, SERGES, SATINETS, HOSIERY, PHILIPS, MULLINS, MUSLINS.

SOAPS—PERFUMERY. All Classes of Under Shirts for Gentlemen. Dress Shirts, Criméan and Tweed Shirts. COLLARS—SCARFS—TIES.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, 29 CALLE DEFENSA—29. An Assortment of Winter Goods, consisting of heavy cambrics, trousers, shirts, stockings, hats, boots, coats of trousers, blankets, sheeting, calicoes, flannels, tickings, &c. Ladies and children's boots of different qualities; Scotch tartans, silks, merinos and alpaca.

MR. S. A. HARTTRIDGE, having moved from No. 9 Calle Cuyo to the fine new office, No. 77 Calle 25 de Mayo, wishes to thank his friends and announce that he has very pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board, on most reasonable terms. The premises front in Calle 25 de Mayo and Pasado de Julio, and are a beautiful view of the river and mole, with its attendant life and interest.

IMPORTANT AUCTIONS BY DON GREGORIO RIVAS. On Sunday, 31st of April, at Eleven a.m., Eleven Lots of ground, to the N.W. of the City, the most valuable part of the town. On Monday, 2nd of May, at Five p.m., a fine Building Lot, at the corner of the Calles Uruguay and Azupard, 22 by 87 meters.

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After discharging her cargo at Montevideo and this port will proceed to ROSARIO. The usual allowance made to Families. Storage passages one-half.

These Steamers have excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards. The usual allowance made to Families. Storage passages one-half.

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BRITISH HOSPITAL. Buenos Ayres, March 19, 1870. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Institution, will be held at the change on the 30th (Wednesday), at 3.30 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Committee of Management and their Accounts, for the past year, together with such matters connected with the Institution.

TO ENGINEERS. A TENDERS are invited for the Blue Cross and other works, see list. Call on the office and obtain full particulars at the office of the Engineer, 41 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

TO PARENTS. YOU will do well to bear in mind that the Boy's Club is now working at \$200 per week, have calls of as high as \$215 per week, in our American Rooms. That they are strong English boys, from 8 to 12 years of age, and that after the 1st of April shall very likely not be the same under 12. Sizes from three up to seven years, \$100. Boys from 12 to 15 years, \$125. This is a great disappointment. 401—CALLE SAN MARTIN—243, 245.

GEORGE BAKER, GENERAL DEALER, 41 and 43 CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO. 242, 243, 245.

TO LET. A NEAT STORE on the Street in Calle A San Martin, alongside the Bolea, A Block from the Railway Station, suitable for a Book-Binder or Exporter. Apply at the Standard Office.

TO LET, FOUR APARTMENTS, alongside the Bolea, A Block from the Railway Station, suitable for a Book-Binder or Exporter. Apply at the Standard Office.

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TO LET, FOUR APARTMENTS, alongside the Bolea, A Block from the Railway Station, suitable for a Book-Binder or Exporter. Apply at the Standard Office.

TO LET, FOUR APARTMENTS, alongside the Bolea, A Block from the Railway Station, suitable for a Book-Binder or Exporter. Apply at the Standard Office.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Co.

101-Cangallo-103
BUENOS AYRES.

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

The Bank of Maua & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository 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 Maua & 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 receipt 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 Maua & 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 Maua & Co. are also persuaded that this branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd January, 1887.

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

CONDITIONS.

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

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

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

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds Twenty-five hundred 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. MAUA & Co.

(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. MAUA & Co.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

AUTUMN TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Stations	Departure	Arrival
Buenos Ayres	7:30	
San Martin	8:30	9:30
Mercedes	9:30	10:30
San Carlos	10:30	11:30
San Juan	11:30	12:30
San Pedro	12:30	1:30
San Luis	1:30	2:30
San Felipe	2:30	3:30
San Antonio	3:30	4:30
San Marcos	4:30	5:30
San Juan	5:30	6:30
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